

ILLUSTRATED ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

CONTAINING AUTHENTIC AND COMPLETE

MAPS OF ALL THE PROVINCES

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL SURVEYS AND PLANS, BY PERMISSION OF THE
GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY, &c.

ALSO,

*Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, United States,
Oceanica, The World, &c., &c.*



TORONTO:

H. BELDEN & CO.

1880.

1230 472

GENERAL INDEX.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Page.
General History of the Dominion	xxiii
Geological Sketch	xxiii
Chronological Landmarks in the History of Canada	xxxiii
Information respecting the Royal Family	xxxiv
Privy Council of Canada	xxxiv
Senate	xxxiv
House of Commons	xxxv
Legislature of Ontario and Quebec	xxxv
Legislature of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia P. Edward Island, Manitoba, and B. Columbia	xxxvi
Legislature of Newfoundland	xxxvii
Executive Council of the N.W. Territories	xxxvii
General Postal Information	xxxvii
Ready Reference Table, containing List of P. Offices, M. O. Offices, Savings Banks, &c., &c.	xxxix
Banks of Canada	xlv
Canadian Tariff of Customs	xlvi
Legal and Judiciary Information	lii
Collection Laws of Ontario	lii
Collection Laws of Quebec, N. Brunswick and Nova Scotia	lii
Lambton County History	
Lambton County Subscribers, Biographical Sketches	

GENERAL MAPS, &c.

Asia	9
Africa	11
British Columbia	80, 81
Europe	7
Electoral Divisions of the Dominion	88, 89, 91
Emigration Chart	25
Geological Map of the Dominion and Newfoundland	94, 95, 98, 99, 101
Manitoba	76, 77
Newfoundland	23
North America	17
North-West Territory	84, 85
Oceania	13
Palestine	5
Railroad Map of Canada	28, 29
South America	15
United States	20, 21
World (The) in Hemispheres	1
World (The), on Mercator's Projection	4, 5

LOCAL MAPS.

Lambton County	104, 105
Bosquet Township	103
Brooke	107
Euniskillen	108
Moore	110
Plympton	107
Sarnia	105
Sombra	105
Dawn	106
Euphemia	110
Warwick	106

COUNTIES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	68
Antigonish	73
Cape Breton	73
Colchester	72
Cumberland	72
Dixie	68
Guysborough	73
Halifax	69
Hants	69
Inverness	73
King's	68
Lunenburg	69
Pictou	72
Queen's	73
Richmond	68
Shelburne	68
Victoria	73
Yarmouth	68

COUNTIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's	72
Prince	72
Queen's	72

COUNTIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	65
Carleton	64
Charlotte	61
Gloucester	61
Kent	61
King's	60
Madawaska	60
Northumberland	61
Queen's	64
Restigouche	60
St. John	64
Sunbury	60
Victoria	64
Westmoreland	65
York	64

COUNTIES OF QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	48
Athabaska	49
Bagot	49
Beauce	49
Beauharnois	49
Bellechasse	49
Berthier	48
Bonaventure	56
Brome	48
Chamby	48
Champlain	48
Charlevoix	53
Chateaugay	48
Chicoutimi	52
Compton	49
Dorchester	49
Drummond	49

COUNTIES OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Laprairie	48
Kamouraska	53
Joliette	48
Jacques Cartier	48
Iberville	48
Huntingdon	48
Hochelaga	48
Gaspé	57
L'Assomption	48
Laval	48
Lévis	49
L'Islet	53
Lotbinière	49
Maskinongé	48
Megantic	48
Missisquoi	48
Montcalm	48
Montmagny	49
Montmorency	52
Napierville	48
Nicolet	49
Ottawa	40
Pontiac	40
Portneuf	52
Quebec	52
Richelieu	48
Richmond	49
Rimouski	56
Rouville	48
Saguenay	53
Shefford	48
Sherbrooke (Town of)	49
Soulages	48
St. Hyacinthe	48
St. John	48
St. Maurice	48
Stanstead	53
Témiscouata	48
Terrebonne	48
Two Mountains	48
Vaudreuil	48
Verchères	48
Wolfe	49
Yamaska	48

COUNTIES OF ONTARIO.

Addington	41
Algoma (District)	44, 45
Brant	33
Bruce	36
Carleton	41
Dundas	37
Durham	37
Dufferin	33
Elgin	32
Essex	32
Frontenac	41
Glengarry	41
Grenville	36
Grey	36
Haldimand	33
Halton	37
Hastings	32
Huron	32
Kent	32
Lambton	32
Lanark	41
Leeds	41
Lennox	33
Lincoln	33
Middlesex	32
Muskoka (District)	37
Nipissing (District)	44
Norfolk	33
Northumberland	37
Ontario	33
Oxford	37
Peel	32
Perth	32
Peterborough	41
Prescott	41
Prince Edward	41
Parry Sound (District)	37, 45
Renfrew	41, 45
Russell	41
Simcoe	36
Stormont	41
Victoria	37
Waterloo	33
Welland	33
Wellington	33
Wentworth	33
York	36

PORTRAITS.

	Between Pages
H. E. The Marquis of Lorne	2 and 4
H. R. H. The Princess Louise	2 " 4
Earl of Dufferin	2 " 4
Countess of Dufferin	2 " 4
Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald	2 " 4
Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper	2 " 4
Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	7 " 9
Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright	7 " 9
Hon. Alexander Mackenzie	7 " 9
Hon. Edward Blake	7 " 9
Arthur, John	95 " 98
Airth, Wm	95 " 98
Armstrong, M.	95 " 98
Armstrong, W.	25 " 28
Bready, T. T. W.	17 " 20
Barnes, C. A.	21 " 23
Brannan, J. W.	21 " 23
Brichan, W.	25 " 28
Burnham, W. L.	25 " 28
Bobier, J.	29 " 32
Beachel, Jas.	99 " 101
Brown, Jas.	99 " 101
Bates, H.	73 " 76
Brwn, Mrs. C. W.	37 " 40
Bearman, Thomas	41 " 44
Bingham, Andrew	45 " 48
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. O. G.	49 " 52
Bergin, Dr. M.P.	81 " 84
Bowman, P. B.	99 " 101
Bowman, I. E.	73 " 76
Buck, A.	95 " 98
Batty, William	95 " 98
Beith, James	95 " 98

PORTRAITS—Continued.

	Between Pages
Beattie, James	99 " 101
Coulson, J. P.	95 " 98
Clarke, Rod'k	73 " 76
Campbell, R.	73 " 76
Cull, J. W.	69 " 72
Cress, Philip	73 " 76
Carnegie, William	99 " 101
Corley, James	95 " 98
Dingman, J.	29 " 32
Dobbyn, R.	25 and 28
Donley, J.	17 " 20
Davidson, A.	99 " 101
Dunlop, R.	95 " 98
Douglass, John	41 " 44
Daniels, William	99 " 101
Daniels, George	99 " 101
Eccles, J. D.	21 " 23
Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. G. M.	37 " 40
Elliot, A. S.	45 " 48
Edge, James	99 " 101
Edge, Samuel	99 " 101
Fulford, Ira	41 " 44
Fischer, Michael	61 " 64
Fleming, A.	99 " 101
Graham, P. M.P.P.	21 " 23
Grant, J.	25 " 28
Gairdner, David	41 " 44
Gardner, Luke	41 " 44
Gottwals, A. Z.	41 " 44
Guinn, Richard	45 " 48
Grainger, John	45 " 48
Grant, A.	65 " 68
Gibson, John	65 " 68
Graham, Robert	99 " 101
Gardner, James	99 " 101
Gibson, James	95 " 98
Holwell, G. W.	17 " 20
Holt, J.	32 " 35
Hartley, G.	29 " 32
Hunter, A.	95 " 98
Hunter, J. H. M.P.P.	77 " 80
Hunt, William	41 " 44
Hassenjager, C.	45 " 48
Hunter, John	61 " 64
Hornbrook, E., M.D.	69 " 72
Hall, W.	95 " 98
Herriman, N.	99 " 101
Irwin, Alexander	99 " 101
Jones, A.	29 " 32
James, R.	29 " 32
Johnston, William	45 " 48
Jelly, W. M.P.P.	77 " 80
Jackson, G. M.P.	77 " 80
Kelly, E.	17 " 20
Kerr, Duncan	45 " 48
Knott, E. E.	99 " 101
Lauder, T.	99 " 101
Lever, J.	73 " 76
Landerkin, Dr. G. Ex M.P.	77 " 80
Lever, J.	73 " 76
Little, John	45 " 48
Linn, Robert	99 " 101
Milliken, J.	29 " 32
Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. P. W.	85 " 88
McKeune, J.	25 " 28
McDonald, J.	25 " 28
McNaughton, D.	25 " 28
McKellar, P.	17 " 20
McGarvey, W. H.	21 " 23
McFarlane, J.	21 " 23
MacRae, Finlay	99 " 101
McLay, John	99 " 101
McFarland, W. J.	99 " 101
Murdoch, James	99 " 101
Middaugh, N. J.	95 " 98
McCarter, Alex.	99 " 101
McCrimmon, D. A., M.D.	61 " 64
McDiarmid, D.	81 " 84
McDonald, Edward	61 " 64
McKay, John	99 " 101
McLaren, P. S.	61 " 64
McLellan, Donald	99 " 101
McLennan, D. B.	81 " 84
Maddigan, Rev. P. J.	15 " 17
Mack, Wm., M.P.P.	81 " 84
Martin, Mr. and Mrs. O. H.	25 " 28
Merry, Mr. and Mrs. R.	25 " 28
Matheson, Thomas	69 " 72
Millar, William	41 " 44
Millar, William	45 " 48
Mitchell, Robert	95 " 98
Murphy, J., M.D.	61 " 64
Patterson, Jas.	99 " 101
Pollock, Capt. J. C.	17 " 20
Ramsay, G.	25 " 28
Rae, R.	21 " 23
Rawlings, A.	21 " 23
Reekie, James	41 " 44
Rivers, Richard	61 " 64
Robb, A. W.	65 " 68
Roberts, W.	65 " 68
Ross, J. S., M.P.	81 " 84
Reddon, George	99 " 101
Rowe, S. T.	99 " 101
Robertson, James	95 " 98
Smith, F.	25 " 28
Smith, A.	29 " 32
Shepherd, S.	73 " 76
Silk, W.	29 " 32
Sing, J. R.	77 " 80
Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H.	17 " 20
Sloan, Wm., M.D.	61 " 64
Scrimgeour, D.	65 " 68
Sills, James	69 " 72
Stiles, E.	69 " 72
Stark, Robert	99 " 101
Shirriff, J. B.	101 " 104
Todd, Thomas	45 " 48
Taylor, James, M.D.	61 " 64
Tolson, J. S.	61 " 64
Taylor, Robert	95 " 98
Utter, J.	29 " 32
Utter, H.	29 " 32
Wickham, Charles	41 " 44
Whitelaw, William	95 " 98
Wallace, Samuel	95 " 98
Walker, Joseph	95 " 98
Wilson, H.	17 " 20
Wilson, J. L.	21 " 23
Webster, W.	21 " 23
Wilkes, F. T.	95 " 98
Watson, Thomas	73 " 76

Valentine, John	99 " 101
Zinkan, Henry	73 " 76

VIEWS.

	Between Pages
Auld, W.	41 and 44
Adams, J. H., and J. Messenger	57 " 60
Arkell, Peter	69 " 72
Butters, Mrs. I.	15 " 17
Beebe Plain, Advent Camp Ground	17 " 20
Baker, J. C.	33 " 36
Brown, C. W.	37 " 40
Brown, O. G.	49 " 52
Brockie, G.	54 " 56
Bennett & Hunter	57 " 60
Brockie, William	57 " 60
Bobier, G. C.	95 " 98
Beecroft, James	73 " 76
Barwise, T.	89 " 91
Boswell, N.	89 " 91
Church of the Sacred Heart	15 " 17
Clement, R. B.	91 " 94
Clark & Son	33 " 36
Clark, G. W.	33 " 36
Corrigan, S.	54 " 56
Copeland's Hotel, Lucknow, Ont.	54 " 56
Cummer, S.	49 " 52
Cargill, Henry	57 " 60
Cornwall Views	77 " 80
Dean, J. W.	29 " 32
Duncan, J.	57 " 60
Dick, Henry	57 " 60
Dickinson, J. J., M.D.	85 " 88
Derby, William	73 " 76
Elliot, William	91 " 94
Esplen, William	91 " 94
Etchegoyen, V. D.	37 " 40
Ellsworth, G. M.	37 " 40
Edy, P. H.	33 " 36
Elliot, J. F.	45 " 48
Elliot, A. S.	57 " 60
Esplin, A.	95 " 98
Elliot, J. H.	95 " 98
Fursman, W. C.	91 " 94
Fregeau, J. B.	29 " 32
Foster, Stephen	33 " 36
Fleming, James	54 " 56
Farley, T. B.	61 " 64
Fawcett, Thomas	65 " 68
Farlinger, Alexander	81 " 84
Grange, William	91 " 94
Gowanlock, R.	54 " 56
Gollan, R.	49 " 52

INDEX

DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT of the Dominion of Canada are more exactly shown in the maps of this atlas,—the *projections* for which were laid down by the United States Coast Survey at Washington, and the details furnished by the *latest surveys* of the Dominion and Provincial Governments,—and a clearer idea given of the value and extent of its vast territory than it has heretofore been possible to obtain through *private* and *less* comprehensive surveys.

From the southern frontier-line which separates them from the United States, to their ice-bound extension towards the Arctic Pole, then stretching from ocean to ocean, and measuring an air-line of 3000 miles from the outer limit of the Island of Newfoundland, washed by the Atlantic, to the outer limit of Vancouver's Island in the Pacific, the magnitude of the North American possessions of Great Britain, embracing more than half of the continent within their limits, is hardly realized by its own residents, and still less by even the most interested of our brethren in the mother country.

The line of demarcation between the territory of the United States and the territory of the Dominion of Canada starts on the east from the mouth of the River Ste. Croix, in the Province of New Brunswick, at a point where a land-mark, called the "Monument," is erected; following the waters of that river, it crosses a portion of the valley of the St. John, till it reaches that noble stream, the middle course of which it then follows to the mouth of the St. François River; thence it is continued by a broken line till, in the Province of Quebec, it reaches the 45th parallel of N. latitude, which it follows to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence. From St. Regis the boundary-line between the two countries is the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and of Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, River Detroit, Lake Ste. Claire, River Ste. Claire, and Lakes Huron and Superior. From the head of Lake Superior, the frontier-line follows the water-courses to Lac-des-Bois, and then the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. North of the frontier-line thus traced, the whole of the continent of America is Canadian soil, with the exception of the territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America.

At the eastern frontier above briefly described, lie, surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic, the Island of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, which are in the Dominion, together with the Province of Newfoundland, which, although at present a distinct government, will no doubt soon follow the example of its neighbours and come under the banner of confederation; and as a counterpart, at the west lie, surrounded by the waters of the Pacific, Vancouver's and other islands included in the Dominion Province of British Columbia.

It is true, a considerable portion of this enormous extent of country is not capable of sustaining a large population; but the portion that is available for agricultural and industrial purposes is of immense extent, and sufficient to afford to the emigrating population of Europe ample room and abundant inducement for generations to come.

All the British North American countries, with the exception of the Province of Newfoundland, are now integral parts of the confederation called the Dominion of Canada.

The superficial area is greater than that of the United States, and is nearly equal to the whole of Europe. It comprises the following Provinces and Territories: Ontario, 121,260 sq. m.; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,670; New Brunswick, 27,037; Prince Edward Island, 2131; British Columbia, 233,000; Manitoba, 16,000; Hudson Bay and North-west Territories, 2,206,725, exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic Ocean.

These being added, the total area is nearly 3,500,000 square miles. Of this amount more than half is the property of the General Government, acquired by purchase from the Hudson Bay Company.

The prairie and timbered lands adapted for agriculture, and suitable for the growth of wheat and other grains, cover 586,225 square miles; and a further belt of land, comprising 928,000 square miles, is sufficiently timbered, and is applicable for the growth of grasses and hardy grains. In short, there are about 375,184,000 acres of agricultural land fit for cultivation, outside the limits of the organized Provinces, the greater part of which is well adapted to the growth of wheat.

The northern extremity of the chief wheat zone, commencing in the east at the parallel of 50°, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth, is deflected a little to the south, when it reaches as far W. as James's Bay; it then takes a general N. W. course till it strikes the parallel of 60° at its intersection with the meridian of 101°; from which point to the Pacific it has the form of a bow slightly bent northward, both ends of which rest on the parallel of 60°. The northern limit of grains and grasses, crossing James's Bay in lat. 52°, takes a N. W. course till it attains to nearly 70°, at the meridian of 132°. The wheat zone covers 1,300,000 sq. miles, that of the grasses and coarser grains 2,300,000 sq. miles, and of maize, 500,000 sq. miles.

Besides its agricultural lands, Canada possesses the wealth of immense forests, of the best fishing grounds of the world, and mineral deposits where gold, silver, copper, iron, and other metals abound, together with coal, in bountiful profusion.

Canada produces far more wheat, barley, peas, and oats to the acre than any part of the United States (we found this statement upon the results as given in the census of the two countries for the last twenty-five to thirty years). The most northern States approach nearest to Canada in the production of these staples. But even to a greater extent for pastures and meadows, and as a grazing country, does Canada excel the Republic.

Orchards everywhere thrive, and the Canadian apple is the standard of excellence; vast quantities are exported to England and sold as American, their nationality being lost. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England, and all thrive to a remarkable degree; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised in the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec.

CLIMATE.

Canada has not the same varieties of climate that some countries of much smaller extent enjoy; but the distribution of large bodies of fresh water saves it from the evils of aridity and sterility, and it is among the most invigorating and healthful belonging to the regions where grains and grasses grow, particularly favourable for the emigrant from Great Britain, or the north and north-west of Europe, and pre-eminently adapted to the production and continuance of a vigorous and healthy race of people.

It may be remarked that the climate of Canada has been more misunderstood than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions prevail respecting the rigour of Canadian winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads, and forming a warm covering for the earth; producing, moreover, an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the

operations of the farmer in the spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark, for instance, the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters, are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the climate of Canada is more favourable for both the agriculturist and the horticulturist than that of England, with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be performed in the field, owing to rain, is much less in this country than in England.

INLAND WATERS.

The St. Lawrence and the connecting lakes above are estimated to contain 12,000 cubic miles of water. Besides these, there are thousands of lakes in Canada further north, some very large, and others of which the size is only very imperfectly known.

The River St. Lawrence, which brings down the waters of six lakes (for to the five on the frontier Nipigon in the north must be added), is the greatest natural entrance and outlet of the country. This river is navigable for sea-going vessels as far as Montreal, a distance of nearly 600 miles. Above Montreal several extensive rapids occur. They can be descended by the largest steamers which navigate Lake Ontario; but as no force of steam is sufficient for their ascent, it has been necessary to construct canals, near the sides of the river, to overcome them. These canals, with that intended to overcome the falls of Niagara—the Welland—have been constructed at a cost to the Province of \$15,000,000, the whole of them having been directly built as government works. By the aid of these canals, and that constructed at the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Huron and Superior, vessels may descend from the head of the latter lake into the ocean; and as a matter of fact, several vessels have gone from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Liverpool. The Saskatchewan, which takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains and empties into Hudson Bay, through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River, is about 1800 m. long; but from the interruptions to navigation near its mouth, and the high latitude in which it lies, it is only the upper section, or Saskatchewan proper, that is valuable for navigation. The Mackenzie, which has a course over 10° of latitude, connects with the Arctic Ocean. The St. John in New Brunswick, the Fraser in British Columbia, the Ottawa and the Saguenay, are great highways and feeders to the commerce of the country; and the numberless tributaries to the larger streams, and the innumerable lakes, testify to the abundant manner in which the lands of the Dominion of Canada are watered.

POPULATION.

In 1861, the population of the Provinces now forming the Dominion was 3,207,636; and by the census of 1871 it was 3,672,325, exclusive of Indians in the North-west and Hudson Bay territories, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,620,851; Quebec, 1,191,576; New Brunswick, 285,777; Nova Scotia, 387,800; British Columbia, 50,000; Manitoba, 13,600; and Prince Edward Island, 94,021, and North-west Territory, not included in organized Provinces, 28,700. At the same ratio of increase, which, however, has been exceeded by reason of increased immigration, the present population of the Dominion now would be 4,000,000. In Manitoba the increase by immi-

gration has been over 100 per cent., and there is no doubt that the Dominion now contains over 4,000,000 of people. The percentage of increase in the principal cities of the British Provinces, between 1861 and 1871, has been—

	Per ct.
Charlottetown, Pr. Ed.....	31.3
Frederickton, N. B.....	34.3
Halifax, N. S.....	18.3
Hamilton, Ont.....	39.9
St. John, N. B.....	36.6
* Kingston, Ont. (decrease).....	9.7
London, Ont.....	36.9
Montreal, Que.....	18.7
Ottawa, Ont.....	46.9
* Quebec, Que. (decrease).....	5
Toronto, Ont.....	25.1
Three Rivers, Que.....	24.9

The nationalities comprised were 1,082,940 French, 846,414 Irish, 706,369 English, 549,946 Scotch, 202,991 German, 29,622 Dutch, 23,035 Indian, 21,496 African, 7,703 Welsh, and the rest of various origin.

There were in 1871, in the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, 1,492,029 Roman Catholics, 494,049 Episcopalians, 490,093 Methodists, 417,348 Canada Presbyterians, 107,259 Church of Scotland Presbyterians, 225,745 Baptists, and numerous other denominations in smaller numbers.

About 500 newspapers and periodicals are published in Canada, one-tenth being daily; one-half that number tri-weekly; one-half of the latter number semi-weekly; 350 weekly, 50 monthly, a few quarterly and annually.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The Constitution for the government of the Dominion is embodied in an imperial act, known as "The British North-American Act, 1867;" it received the royal assent on March 29 in that year. The passage of this act took place at the express desire of the Provinces interested.

The immediate reason for a change was that the old union between Upper and Lower Canada had become unsatisfactory. Based as this union was upon an equality of suffrages without regard to relative population, the increasing preponderance of Upper Canada, carrying with it no corresponding increase of political power, made itself felt in discontent with the existing political conditions. When it became manifest that Lower Canada would not consent to an increase of the representatives of Upper Canada, under the then existing legislative union, the upper Province sought a remedy in a change of the relations of the Provinces to one another and to those adjoining, but not united to them. The initiative was taken in 1864, by the parliament of Canada, a secret committee of the legislative assembly being appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Provinces, and devise a remedy for the evils complained of. The proceedings of that committee have never been divulged.

Scarcely had it concluded its labours when the two political parties, hitherto separated by an antagonism which every year tended to make more acrimonious, united with the avowed object of bringing about a federal union of the whole of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the latter of which, in the colonial system, is not considered part of British America. Delegates were appointed by the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to arrange a basis of federal union. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland refused to co-operate; and the majority of the people of Nova Scotia, not sanctioning the action of their government, displayed a strong opposition.

When the basis of union had been agreed upon at the Quebec conference of delegates, it was submitted to the several legislatures for ratification. In Upper Canada there was no opposition; in Lower Canada opposition was confined to the usual political minority, relatively very small; in New Brunswick confederation, after a struggle, commanded a large majority; in Nova Scotia the consent of the legislature was not obtained. Delegates were now appointed by the governments of the several Provinces, to carry this basis of union to England and get it embodied in an act of the imperial

* The apparent decrease in Kingston and Quebec arises from the fact that the troops stationed in these cities were included in the census of 1861, but omitted in the enumeration of 1871.

parliament. That parliament would probably have refused to do violence to the wishes of any Province; but it was induced to believe that the question of confederation had not been an issue at the previous general election in Nova Scotia. To the united Provinces the name of the "Dominion of Canada" was given. At the start the confederation included four Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have since been brought in, and the whole of the Hudson Bay territory purchased and annexed. The executive authority is nominally vested in the Queen of England; and the Governor-General, the only officer in the Dominion who receives his appointment from the British government, carries on the government in her name. With the sole exception of the pardoning power, the authority of the governor is exercised under the advice of a privy council, appointed and removable by himself, with the approbation and assent of the House of Commons. The command of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, is vested in the Queen. Ottawa is the seat of the federal government. The legislative power is exercised by two houses of parliament, styled the Senate and the House of Commons, in connection with the Governor-General, whose assent to all acts of parliament is given in the name of the Queen. The Senate is not a representative body, in the sense of being periodically elected. Its members are nominally appointed by the Crown; in fact, by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the privy council. Under the legislative union of the Canadas, the legislative council, which then formed the second chamber, had for some years been elected by the people. This practice had not prevailed in New Brunswick; and the Quebec conference decided upon going back to the principle of Crown nomination. Ontario has 24 senators, Quebec 24, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Prince Edward Island 4, British Columbia 3, and Manitoba 2. The whole number cannot exceed 78. A senator must be 30 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, possessed of freehold property to the value of \$4,000, and an equal amount in personal property, and a resident of the Province for which he is appointed. In the case of Quebec, senators are appointed to represent particular districts; and they must either be residents of those districts or have a property qualification therein. The appointments are for life, but a seat would be vacated by bankruptcy or loss of the required property qualification, transfer of allegiance to another country, treason, felony, or any infamous crime. The House of Commons now consists of 206 members, of whom 88 are for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 6 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, and 4 for Manitoba. There is no fixed date for the annual meeting of parliament; that body is summoned, as in England, by the executive, at convenient times for the dispatch of business. The electoral divisions of Quebec (late Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, remained the same as before the confederation was formed; those of Ontario (late Upper Canada) were somewhat altered. Except for Quebec, which is always to continue to have the fixed number of 65 representatives, there is to be a re-adjustment of the representation after every decennial census, according to the changed proportions of the population; but no Province is to have the number of its representatives reduced unless the decrease of population, as compared with the population of the whole of Canada, reaches 20 per cent.

All appropriation and tax bills must originate in the House of Commons; and no money vote can be proposed unless it be recommended to the house by message from the Governor-General. There are certain measures of an unusual or extraordinary kind to which the Governor-General may refuse the royal assent, and which he may reserve for the signification of the Queen's pleasure; and the royal veto may be exercised at any time within two years. Besides the federal government, there is a local government in each Province. The lieutenant-governors of the Provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office during pleasure, but are removable only for cause within five years, which is practically the term of their incumbency. They are advised by executive officers,

most of whom act as heads of departments, who are responsible to the people's representatives. These governments are not uniform in structure, one of them, that of Ontario, having but one chamber. In the distribution of the powers between the general and the local legislatures, the Crown lands remained under the control of the governments of the Provinces in which they are respectively situated. To the charge of the general parliament were assigned public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; the raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval, and defence; beacons, buoys, lighthouses, Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a Province and any British or foreign country, or between two Provinces; currency, coinage, and legal tender; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians, and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law (from which the constitution of the courts is strangely excepted, and the anomaly is seen of local legislatures constituting or altering the constitution of courts to which the general government appoints the judges); the establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries; and all subjects not expressly assigned to the local legislatures. The residuum of power therefore rests with the general legislature, not the provincial. The parliament of Canada has to enact uniform laws relative to property and civil rights in the several Provinces, and the procedure of any courts therein; but such laws can not go into effect until re-enacted by the provincial legislatures. The powers conferred to the local legislatures are uniform. They include the right to amend the local constitutions, except as regards the office of lieutenant-governor; direct taxation to raise a revenue for provincial purposes; to borrow money on the credit of the Province; the establishment of the tenure of provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of the public lands and timber; public and reformatory prisons; local hospitals, asylums, and charities, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions, shop, saloon, auction, and other licenses; local works, exclusive of lines of ocean and other ships, railways, canals, and telegraphs which extend beyond the limits of the Province, or, being situated wholly within one Province, have been legally declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, or of more than one Province; the incorporation of companies for provincial purposes; the solemnization of marriage; property and civil rights; the administration of justice; the enforcing of laws, by punishment, fine, or penalty, having relation to any of the subjects of which the provincial legislature has cognizance; and, generally, all matters of a local or private nature. Previous to the establishment of confederation, separate Roman Catholic schools had been established in Ontario, and dissentient or Protestant schools in Lower Canada, as part of the public-school system; and the continued existence of both is guaranteed by a constitutional prohibition to legislate on the subject. With regard to agriculture and immigration, the general and local legislatures have concurrent jurisdiction. The only judges appointed by the local governments are those of the probate courts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The judges of the courts of Quebec, where there is a million of French-speaking people, must be selected from the bar of that Province. The judges of the superior courts hold office during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor-General on address of both houses of parliament. The salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges of the courts, except the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are fixed by the parliament of Canada. Parliament has recently established a general court of appeal, of which the powers are similar to the supreme court of the United States. Previously the Dominion government had to pronounce on the constitutionality of acts of the provincial legislatures, before exercising the authority to disallow them. The Dominion assumed the debts of the several Provinces

to the amount of \$62,500,000; and the residue of the debt of Canada above that amount, not less than \$10,500,000, was assumed by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in proportions to be determined by arbitration. Nova Scotia became liable for whatever amount its debt was in excess of \$4,000,000, and New Brunswick for whatever sum its debt might exceed \$7,000,000. The Dominion government undertook the purchase and completion of the P. E. I. Railway, and in British Columbia the construction of the Pacific Railway to connect it with the Eastern Provinces. The Dominion obtained the customs and excise revenues, and agreed to pay each Province an annual subsidy of 8c cents per head of the population, besides a fixed yearly sum for the support of its government; Ontario, \$80,000; Quebec, \$70,000; Nova Scotia, \$60,000; New Brunswick, \$50,000. Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba have since had similar grants upon admission to the confederation.

This subsidy, and the lands, minerals and forests constitute the actual sources of the provincial revenues; but to them they can, if necessary, add the resort to direct taxation. To Nova Scotia an additional amount has since been granted.

New Brunswick was entitled to receive, in addition to the above amount, \$63,000 a year for ten years. To the existing Dominion debt is to be added the further cost for the intercolonial Railway connecting Halifax and Quebec, sections of which were built many years ago, and the remainder of which is since completed; and the Pacific Railway, the construction of which was one of the conditions of the accession of British Columbia to the union.

In the division of assets, the Dominion took the canals, harbors, lighthouses, public vessels, river and lake improvements, debts due by railway companies (few of them of any value), military roads, custom houses and public buildings, except those required for the provincial government, armories, drill-sheds, munitions of war, and lands set apart for general public uses.

MILITIA.

The militia of the Dominion is in a state of efficiency very creditable to its organizers.

The number of active volunteer militia enrolled in the Dominion is about 44,000.

Of this number upwards of 20,000 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 12 days' continuous drill. The reserve militia now numbers about 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 60. Scientific instruction in artillery exercise is provided for, and the batteries are being armed as fast as circumstances will permit, with the same description of field-guns as those lately issued to the horse artillery of the regular army. The cavalry are armed with Snider carbines in addition to their swords. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same ammunition as the regular army. The active force is organized by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries into brigades of the three arms, and these rest upon a reserve organization of the whole manhood of the Dominion, as above stated. The Major-General reports that in some of the rural battalions of the active militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the backwoodsmen of Canada.

The command of the Canadian militia must, according to the statute, be filled by a person having attained a field officer's rank in the imperial forces, and was, in 1880, conferred on Major-General Luard, in succession to Major-General Sir E. Selby Smyth, who had recently resigned and returned to Great Britain.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND REVENUE.

Since the visitation of the "panic" in 1875, the amount of both imports and exports has been constantly diminishing, with some slight fluctuations, as will be seen from the

figures we give below, which show a comparative statement of imports for five years since that time, and of imports, exports and customs duties for the last four. It will be noticed that the imports declined during the first year of the "panic" to the extent of \$29,859,937.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
1875.....		\$123,070,283	
1876.....	\$80,966,435	93,210,346	\$12,883,114 43
1877.....	75,875,393	99,327,992	12,548,451 09
1878.....	79,323,667	93,081,787	12,795,693 17
1879.....	71,491,255	81,964,427	12,939,540 66

In the last mentioned year \$80,341,608 of the total imports were entered for "home consumption" and of this amount \$55,267,393 only were dutiable goods, against \$24,911,596 on the "free list, notwithstanding the general extension of the customs system under the operation of the "National Policy," which, as will be seen from the above figures, has resulted in the steady increase of the customs revenue each year, in an inverse proportion to the steadily decreasing list of imports.

The great importance of our American trade can be imagined when we quote from the report of the Minister of Customs, that of the total imports for the last mentioned year, \$43,626,027 came from the United States, the next country on the list being Great Britain, which sent in \$30,943,703, while France, which was third, sent \$1,532,191.

The comparative quantities of imported and exported goods, by Provinces, for the last above-mentioned year, is shown by the following statement:

Province.	Imports.	Exports.
Ontario.....	\$34,105,826	\$23,854,459
Quebec.....	30,924,342	29,740,512
Nova Scotia.....	7,062,614	7,364,324
New Brunswick.....	5,296,454	5,371,471
Prince Edward Island.....	835,569	1,831,389
Manitoba.....	1,140,871	512,899
N. W. Territories.....	157,462	60,139
British Columbia.....	2,440,789	2,755,972

The difference in exports in favor of Quebec as against Ontario, and the *smallness* of the difference of imports into Ontario as against Quebec, are both more apparent than real, as Montreal, being the great-depôt and entrepôt for both branches of commerce, a vast amount of Ontario's imports and exports alike are officially credited to that city, and come under the official returns for the Province of Quebec.

The above returns of customs duties collected indicate in each case a trifle more than one-half of the total revenue of the Dominion, the balance being made up from various sources, including the public lands, post-office, government railways, canal tolls, leased property, &c., &c., besides excise receipts, which form the most important item next to customs.

Considering the stagnation of the lumber trade since 1874, the returns go to show that other sources of production continue in an active and healthy condition, and that the substantial progression of trade through the country yearly continued up to that year.

The great increase of Canadian trade will appear more striking if we take two decennial periods and note the steady augmentation.

From \$29,703,497 in 1850, the total trade of Canada, then comprising only Ontario and Quebec, had increased in 1859 to \$58,299,142; and from \$68,955,093 in 1860, to \$94,791,860 in 1866-7.

Since the confederation of the Provinces, the total trade of the Dominion is set down as follows:

1867-68.....	\$129,553,194
1868-69.....	130,889,000
1869-70.....	148,387,827
1870-71.....	170,266,589
1871-72.....	190,348,779
1872-73.....	217,197,096
1873-74.....	217,255,772
1874-75.....	197,505,636
1875-76.....	175,699,653
1876-77.....	172,175,876
1877-78.....	172,405,454
1878-79.....	163,455,682

Nothing can more clearly show than these figures the very rapid expansion of the trade of Canada for the twenty-four years previous to 1874; and although the universally prevailing commercial depression has laid its hand heavily upon Canada since that time, the trade indications are again promising, and every circumstance points to a season of returning and continued prosperity for the Dominion.

MARINE MATTERS.

Ship-building is one of the most important industries of Canada, many vessels being built in favorable seasons for sale abroad, as well as those for home use.

The steady, progressive growth of this interest under the first twelve years of confederation may be seen at a glance in the following table. The number and tonnage of vessels built and registered each year since confederation is as follows:

YEARS.	BUILT.		REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1868.....	355	87,230	.....	.....
1869.....	336	96,439	.....	.....
1870.....	339	93,166	.....	.....
1871.....	389	106,101	.....	.....
1872.....	414	114,065	.....	.....
1873.....	481	135,168	6,783	1,073,718
1874.....	496	190,756	6,930	1,158,363
1875.....	480	151,012	6,952	1,205,565
1876.....	420	130,901	7,192	1,260,893
1877.....	432	120,918	7,362	1,310,468
1878.....	340	101,506	7,469	1,333,015
1879.....	265	74,267	7,471	1,332,094

Taken by Provinces, the number and tonnage of vessels registered the last-named year were:

Nova Scotia.....	2,975 vessels of 552,159 tons.
New Brunswick.....	1,135 " 340,491 "
Quebec.....	1,975 " 246,025 "
Ontario.....	1,006 " 136,987 "
Prince Edward Island.....	298 " 49,807 "
British Columbia.....	60 " 4,701 "
Manitoba.....	22 " 1,924 "

Total..... 7,471 " 1,332,094 "

The above figures show that the shipping and ship-building interests of the Dominion are of the most important character; also, that the year 1879 was the *first* in which there has been a decrease in the tonnage of registered shipping. Compared with other maritime countries, however, Canada is still forging ahead, and continually drawing nearer the first place. We extract the following statistics from the *Repertoire Général* for 1879-80, giving the number and tonnage of vessels of sea-going tonnage, and steamers of 100 tons burthen and over, belonging to all maritime states in the world, which have a total tonnage exceeding half a million of tons:

Country	No. Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Net Ton'ge.
Great Britain and Colonies (except Canada).....	2,658	11,770	6,807,609
United States.....	519	5,915	2,411,243
Norway.....	135	4,178	1,426,071
Canada.....	884	6,587	1,332,094
Germany.....	244	3,159	1,112,510
Italy.....	101	2,956	992,946
France.....	292	2,914	806,478
Russia.....	156	1,852	503,034

These figures show Canada to be the *fourth* maritime nation in the world, a position which she will certainly exchange with Norway for third place in the list in the near future.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM.

The *Lighthouse* system upon the sea coasts and inland waters of the Dominion is very extensive, and constantly extending under the energetic administration of the Department of Marine. The lighthouses are classed in six general divisions. The first, known as the Ontario Division, embraces the lights and lightships extending between Montreal and the boundary-line of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as those on the Upper Lakes, the Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence, from Montreal westward.

The next division, called the Quebec Division, comprises the St. Lawrence below Montreal, the Gulf, the Straits of Belle Isle, the coast of Labrador, and three lights maintained by the Dominion on the north-west coast of Newfoundland—a very extensive district, and requiring a considerable staff as well as steam vessels for its inspection and management.

The other four divisions are named respectively the "New Brunswick," "Nova Scotia," "Prince Edward Island" and "British Columbia," the name being in each case synonymous with the position and extent of the several divisions.

The two last-named have undergone very many changes since the admission of the respective Provinces to the Dominion, and are now in a condition which compares favorably with the older divisions.

The most important of all is the Nova Scotia Division, which embraces within its limits 118 lights, 10 steam fog-whistles, 1 light-ship, 3 signal-gun stations, 3 automatic signal buoys, 7 large iron bell buoys, 6 stationary beacons, and 285 iron and wooden can-buoys and spar-buoys, besides 3 humane establishments for the relief of distressed seamen, 7 life-boat stations and 4 signal stations. The number of lighthouse keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, and persons in charge of life-boats, humane establishments and signal stations in this Division, is 183.

Below is the number of stations, &c., &c., in the whole Dominion for each year of the twelve succeeding Confederation:

	Light Stations.	Light Shown.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog-horns.
1868.....	198	227	2	..
1869.....	219	233	2	..
1870.....	240	278	4	..
1871.....	264	297	8	..
1872.....	280	314	13	..
1873.....	316	363	17	..
1874.....	342	384	18	..
1875.....	377	444	22	..
1876.....	407	488	24	..
1877.....	416	509	25	2
1878.....	427	518	25	4
1879.....	443	542	28	6

FISHERIES.

The fisheries of British America are of vast value, and are in a most flourishing condition under the fostering care of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The latest official statistics show steady increase in the number of vessels and men employed. Last year about 1,500 decked vessels, besides open boats, were engaged in fishing within these Provinces, employing some 63,400 men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely by this industry in the various fishing communities exceeds 300,000 souls.

The condition of the fisheries yearly improves, and their produce annually increases in quantity and value. The whole value of fish products for the past season exceeded \$13,500,000. This sum exhibits the value of fish products in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In addition to the above-mentioned value, it is computed that American fishermen have also caught on the coast of Canada between six and eight millions of dollars' worth of merchantable fish. The whole value of the yield from these fisheries last year, therefore, exceeds twenty millions of dollars.

These figures show that the fisheries of Canada, as a resource of trade and a source of food, are of very great value to the Canadian people, and also to the citizens of the United States; and if any further proof were required of this latter fact, it is to be found in the result of the recent international arbitration known as the "Fishery Award," whereby the Canadian Government were awarded the sum of \$5,500,000 as compensation for the use of their fisheries by the Americans since the operation of the "Treaty of Washington."

The value of the annual consumption of oysters in Canada is \$300,000. Of this only \$100,000 worth are produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince

Edward Island, mostly from the latter Province. There is no reason why this industry should not be very much extended. The Canadian oyster grounds are very extensive, and the localities admirably adapted for the cultivation of oysters. For delicacy of flavor and nutritive properties, the Canadian oyster is not excelled by the choicest United States oyster. They might be raised in enormous quantities, if the natural facilities were enhanced by artificial aids.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick the fish which employ the bulk of the trade are salmon, codfish, herring, mackerel, and lobsters. In Ontario the white-fish and salmon trout are the principal sources of supply.

The estuary, river, and inland fisheries, continue to improve under the protective system. In both the salt and fresh-water fishings, a point of productiveness is being gained, when the stock of fish will be sufficient to afford remunerative employment to double the men and craft now employed.

Better and more economical modes of catching are also used, and profitable means of disposing of the fish have been secured. Instead of being salted and cured as formerly, salmon and white-fish are frozen or canned and sent fresh to our own markets and those of the neighboring States. 500,000 fresh salmon are now caught annually in these Provinces, equal to 8,000,000 lbs. of wholesome and delicious food, the bulk of which is now used as fresh food, instead of salted as formerly.

There are seven establishments where artificial fish culture is carried on in the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the number of fry distributed during the spring of the year 1878 amounted to over thirty-five millions, and is continually being increased.

The fisheries of Newfoundland are noted in the article on that Province.

BANKING.

The following statement shows the paid-up capital and deposits of the chartered banks for twelve years succeeding Confederation (as reported in the official statement to the Dominion Finance Department):

Years.	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.
1868—June 30	\$28,529,048	\$30,168,536
1869—"	29,651,674	36,671,432
1870—"	31,450,597	50,229,788
1871—"	36,415,210	55,763,066
1872—"	45,184,609	64,720,489
1873—"	55,102,959	68,677,117
1874—"	60,443,445	78,810,367
1875—"	68,367,698	75,053,801
1876—Dec. 31	67,199,052	74,594,058
1877—"	68,656,876	71,350,289
1878—"	64,257,011	72,040,819
1879—"	64,159,427	71,868,502

But the deposits in the chartered banks do not by any means represent the whole of the deposits of the people. The deposits in government and post office, and other savings banks, and building societies, amount to considerably over fourteen millions of dollars, and there are two or three chartered banks in the Maritime Provinces whose figures are not included in the foregoing—they not being by their charters obliged to render returns, have not done so.

CANALS OF THE DOMINION.

The canals of the Dominion overcome the difficulties of St. Lawrence navigation from the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2384 miles, of which 71¾ are artificial or canal navigation.

Another canal system overcomes the difficulties of the Ottawa, between Montreal and the city of Ottawa; and a further system opens navigation between Ottawa and Kingston.

A still further system connects Lake Champlain with the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In Nova Scotia the St. Peter's Canal crosses an isthmus of half a mile, connecting St. Peter's Bay on the southern coast of the Island of Cape Breton with the Great and Little Bras d'Or Lakes, possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic.

The Caughnawaga Canal is proposed to be constructed to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and its completion is expected to be of great benefit to the inland transportation trade of Canada and the trade of Montreal.

BAY VERTE CANAL.

A supplementary report of the Minister of Public Works gives the reports of the engineers on the route and construction of the proposed Bay Verte Canal, between Bay Verte and Cumberland Basin, connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. The total length of the canal will be 20½ miles; 4 locks will be required. The general depth of cutting through the marshes will be 22 feet; but on the water-shed, a mile and a half across, below the deep spongy moss, from 10 to 20 feet deep, filling the bed of a lake, there lies a barrier of soft red sandstone which will have to be cut to the depth of 15 feet. The canal is to be 100 feet at bottom, with 16 feet of water. The mean level of the sea was found to be the same in Bay Verte and the Bay of Fundy. The water-supply will be furnished by the high water of the Bay of Fundy and the fresh-water lakes at the sources of the Laplanche. The estimate of the cost is \$5,000,000.

POST OFFICE.

The wonderful strides which the Post Office of Canada has made towards perfection in the past few years, must be regarded as an indication of the energy displayed by the heads of this Department.

In 1873 the money order system was extended to Manitoba and to British India, and the interchange of postal cards with the United States took place at the same period, while for some years the free delivery of letters in large cities and towns has been inaugurated with success, and the Canadian postal system is fast approaching an equality with that of the most advanced in other countries. At the beginning of the year 1875 extra postage to and from the United States was abolished, and a letter or postal card now goes between any part of Canada and the United States at the home rates of three cents and one cent, an immense concession on both sides to the public when the enormous correspondence between the two countries is considered.

A steady advance in the revenue is noticeable; but, on the other hand, the acceleration of mail travel by the opening of new routes of railway, the increased mileage caused by serving the new Provinces, and the more frequent service of the older portions of the Dominion, have made the expenditure more than keep pace with the receipts, so that there is still an excess of outlay over income.

Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., the time now occupied between these two points being four days.

The most perfect arrangements exist for paper, book, parcel, and sample posts within the Dominion, and with the United States and other countries, and the money order system is being rapidly extended to meet the growing wants of the country. A comparison of the number of post offices in the Dominion at fixed dates is interesting as showing the growth of towns as well as population. In 1868 there were 3638; in 1870, 3820; in 1872, 3943; in October, 1874, 4662; and at the present time there are very nearly 6,000.

Following the example of Great Britain, the Post Office Department some years since introduced Savings Banks in connection with various offices, which are very popular with, and extensively taken advantage of by the masses.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last-named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several provincial governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory are held by the Dominion Government, and are surveyed according to the following system:

The lands are first laid out into blocks of 12 miles square by north and south and east and west lines, the outlines of each block being marked off in the survey monuments every mile and half mile.

These square blocks, which are defined at each of the four corners by an iron bar boundary, are subdivided as the necessities of settlement may require into 4 townships of 6 miles square each; these into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each, and each of such sections into quarters of half a mile square or 160 acres each.

The lands in such block are then ready for settlement.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Dominion lands in the North-west may be obtained either free by actual settlers, on certain conditions of residence, or simply purchased at the rate of from \$1 to \$5 per acre, according to its location and (in Manitoba and the North-west) proximity to the Canada Pacific Railway.

Free Grants.—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject either by birth or naturalization, may make an application to the Land Officer to be entered for a free grant of one quarter section of 160 acres, or for any less quantity, for a homestead, and then by a continuous residence thereon for three years, and not having alienated the same, or any part thereof, he will be entitled to a Crown deed; upon receiving which the land becomes his absolute property in fee simple.

Purchase of Lands.—Any person can buy vacant lands open for settlement from the Dominion Government in Manitoba or the North-west Territory, by paying therefor in cash as above. But no sale of more than a single section of 640 acres will be made to one person.

Pre-emption Rights.—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject, either by birth or naturalization, who may build a dwelling upon, and inhabit and improve any quarter section (160 acres) of land, or any smaller quantity, will have the right of pre-emption thereto; he may have his application entered with the Land Officer, and may at any time obtain a patent by paying from \$1 to \$2.50 an acre, being the price fixed by government for the pre-emption of such land.

But the claimant, before entering his application, must make an affidavit before the Land Officer that he has not previously exercised his right of pre-emption; and he must further furnish, by his own affidavit, together with the testimony of two credible witnesses, proof to the Land Officer of the settlement and improvement of the land.

No assignment of pre-emption right prior to the issuing of the patent will be recognized by the government.

A settler on land which he may have entered for pre-emption, may subsequently, on application to the Land Officer, have a homestead right substituted therefor.

Reservations.—The following lands are reserved from the operation of the regulations above stated:

1. The lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company.
2. Lands reserved for schools.
3. Woodlands set apart for supplying settlers with timber.

The above is a bare outline of what the Dominion land regulations generally embrace; but as they have been altered somewhat from time to time, we have simply included general principles, avoiding details.

The Mennonites of Russia have flocked by hundreds of families into Manitoba the past year; and if our own people desire to leave the older Provinces, they have a great North-west of their own to move to—not a parched desert region like Arizona, Colorado, and many others comprised in the great American Desert, where for hundreds of miles no vegetation for the sustenance of man can exist (see Bell's New Tracks in America), but millions of square miles of the most fertile lands, abundantly watered by streams, rivers, and lakes—and whose mineral resources are literally inexhaustible, immense beds of coal being found on the wide plains, and gold, silver, iron, etc., among the Rocky Mountains. The climate also is found not to be surpassed in salubrity anywhere in America. Already access to these Provinces and Territories is easily attained, and before many years a continuous track of railway will stretch across the whole continent, from the Atlantic seaport of Halifax to the Pacific port of Victoria—through the entire breadth of the Dominion—a line of railway which will be unrivalled; whether for its great extent, its completeness in every part, or the magnificent results which will flow from it when completed.

IMMIGRATION.

The history of Canada previous to 1867 is a history of separate Provinces, often told heretofore, and not applicable to a work like this. The history of the *Dominion* begins in 1867, with the Act of Confederation which we have briefly sketched, and beyond that we have space only for useful and necessary statistics; but we cannot close this chapter without some brief remarks to those who may look it over in other countries than Canada, perhaps seeking information as emigrants.

There is no country in the world that presents to the European emigrant finer prospects than the Dominion of Canada, with her millions of acres of the most fertile and cheap lands, a healthy climate, an unprecedented demand for labour of all kinds, and high wages, together with institutions and laws that are just, respected, and obeyed.

Immigration has attracted much attention during the last few years, and from year to year the Dominion Parliament voted very large sums for the encouragement of the movement, besides which extensive grants have been made by the various separate Provinces. The rapid progress of the country caused great demands for labour. The Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Minister charged with immigration, says in his report of 1872:

"The numbers of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labour market."

These statements of the Minister refer only to the ordinary labour demands of the Dominion, and are still more applicable to the present time; but, beyond the ordinary increasing labour demands of Canada, there is at present springing up an extraordinary demand of very considerable magnitude, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and other public works in progress; and the status observed by Hon. Mr. Pope, as existing in 1872, has since then continued, if not actually increased.

The unoccupied lands of Canada can, too, absorb millions of agricultural settlers. In fact, the rapid growth and increase of wealth in Canada is quite apparent to any person who resides there even for a limited time, and during the last few years there has been an unprecedented demand for all kinds of labour, more especially agriculturists.

Small farmers, with some capital, can readily find land to clear in any part of Canada; or farms to purchase, in part or entirely cleared. But persons of that class who come here will act wisely if they put their money in the bank immediately after landing, and go to work and learn the nature of the land and the ways of the country before locating or making a purchase.

Passing over the very large number of immigrants who availed themselves of the nearer route through

Canada to the Western States, than via New York, the numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada since Confederation are as follows:

1867.....	14,666
1868.....	12,765
1869.....	18,630
1870.....	24,706
1871.....	27,773
1872.....	36,578
1873.....	50,050
1874.....	39,373
1875.....	27,382
1876.....	25,633
1877.....	27,082
1878.....	29,807
1879.....	40,492

Besides these, an unusually large number of Canadians have returned from the United States—a movement which, as these lines are written, is rapidly going forward. The number of these arrivals for 1876 was upwards of 12,000, and statistics since published show that this class of immigration and repatriation has been steadily going on, at least in so far as regards the former residents of Quebec and Ontario, the movement not being so marked in respect to the Maritime Provinces; but as very many of those who have removed from this portion of the Dominion have gone to the Canadian North-west, the general effect on the country will be a gain rather than a loss, on account of the greater facilities there offered.

It may be remarked, with reference to these figures, that the settlement of the great North-west of the Dominion is only just beginning, while that of the United States is being checked by having reached the borders of the American Desert, which begins at about the 100th degree of west longitude, and stretches across the continent to the Rocky Mountains.

Great acceleration of the ratio of the increase of population in Canada may therefore be looked for, while that of the United States has already been checked.

The classes recommended to emigrate to Canada are—

Persons with capital, seeking investment.

Tenant farmers with limited capital who can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England.

Agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, for whom there is a large and increasing demand. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected, notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian canal system.

The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen, and female domestic servants of good character.

Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry, and they cause a large demand for immigrant labour.

The getting out of timber from the forests, and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion, but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for immigrant labour.

Skilled farm-hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging; labourers, from 5s. to 6s. a day; mechanics and skilled artisans, from 6s. to 16s. a day; female servants, from 16s. to £2 a month.

It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in.

The following are average prices: 4lb. loaf of white bread, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; salt butter, 9*d.* to 13*d.* per lb.; meat, 3½*d.*, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; cheese, 4½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; potatoes, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.; tea, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; eggs, 6*d.* to 9*d.* per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½*d.* to 3*d.*; beer, 2*d.* to 5*d.* per quart; tobacco, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year.

Families with fixed incomes will find in Canada, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the mother country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get from 7 to 8 per cent. on first-class security.

Money deposited in the post-office savings banks (government security) draws 4 per cent. interest.

The rate allowed for the deposit of money on call in other savings banks and banks is from 4 to 5 per cent., with undoubted security.

It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary men, and clerks and shopmen. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over-supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended emigrants seeking employment in them might encounter painful disappointments.

The fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them.

The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labour, which, it is expected, will be increased to a very large extent in the immediate future.

Contrast the recent surveys and reports of *our* great North-west with those relating to the unsettled lands of our republican neighbours, and we must inevitably conclude that the time has come for Canada to offer to the emigrants from the Old World those prairie homes which the United States no longer can supply.

Very thorough explorations by General Hazen, of the United States Army, whose report lately issued, leave no doubt that the interior of the Continent, not only in the vicinity of the proposed Northern Pacific Railway, but along all the proposed transcontinental lines in United States territory, is, to all intents and purposes, one vast desert, of no value for any use or purpose under the sun.

"The great middle region" has been opened up with a definiteness and with results that are a surprise and a disappointment to the American nation. According to General Hazen, whose opportunities for informing himself could not be surpassed, Arizona is so desolate that a large portion of it is destitute even of game. The eastern half of Kansas and Nebraska is valuable, the western half worthless. Not more than a fifteenth or a thirtieth of Colorado is arable. The Mormons, having settled on all the available land in Utah, are now obliged to find new land in adjoining territories for new arrivals of immigrants. On the northern line of California there are 200,000 square miles of lava-bed, not yet covered with mould and vegetation. Nearly all the agricultural portion of Nevada is in use, yet it has only 40,000 people; and in the territory of New Mexico, the land fit for cultivation is found only in the narrow valleys along the margin of streams. Water is wanted everywhere; and the winter storms, say along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, are described as terrific, and calculated to destroy all animal life not protected.

General Hazen estimates that, from the rooth meridian to the Sierra Nevada mountains, 1200 miles, not one acre in one hundred is of use for agricultural purposes; that the limits of settlement in the West have almost been reached, and that the phenomenon of the sudden upspringing of new and populous States will no more be seen in the neighbouring republic.

While we in Canada have every reason to wish our republican neighbours well, we have, at the same time, the satisfaction of knowing that the dreary wastes of their interior regions, as described by General Hazen, do not extend into Dominion territory.

In *our* great North-west there are the soil, the climate, the combination of wood and prairie, the rivers and valleys, which are so attractive to a European population, particularly from northern latitudes. The Canada Pacific Railway and Canadian ocean steamers will, ere many years, place our North-west within three weeks' travel from Germany, Scandinavia, or Britain, and here the millions of Europeans who are yet to leave their country will find such homes as they might look for in vain in any other part of the world; and the unveiling of the Great American Desert will doubtless aid in attracting fresh attention to a country the very opposite of that so graphically described in the report above referred to.

The agent-general of the Dominion, resident in London, has general supervision over all emigration agents, who are established by the general or local governments in most foreign ports, to assist intending emigrants; and the system of giving assisted passages, by means of passenger warrants, has, doubtless, important influence in increasing the number of settlers to Canada. Under these warrants approved immigrants could obtain passages in 1872 for £4 5*s.* sterling per steamship, instead of £6 6*s.*, the conference rate; and in 1873 for £4 15*s.* In 1873, moreover, special warrants were granted by the government of Canada, under which the families of agricultural labourers and domestic female servants could obtain passages per steamship for £2 5*s.* sterling per adult. The usual reductions were made for children in both these classes of warrants.

Of late years the majority of the immigrants have been of English or Scandinavian birth, and to these classes especially no country offers such inducements of congenial climate and society, and such familiar elements of industry and wealth as Canada. Although there have lately been signs of general unwillingness to promote any emigration from the United Kingdom, yet we think Englishmen are promoting the true interests of the mother country by encouraging and assisting emigration to Canada, for, as it appears from the returns published by the Registrar-General that the increase of population in Great Britain is very nearly a quarter of a million a year over both the deaths and the outflow from emigration, it may be concluded that emigration is necessary to prevent the overstocking of the labour market. It is certainly also building up a great and prosperous nation in Canada, which, in its turn, promotes prosperity in Great Britain by becoming a customer.

No more loyal or warmly attached colony exists for Great Britain than Canada, and no more certain way exists of perpetuating such feelings than for England heartily to assist in peopling it with Englishmen.

ONTARIO.

THE *Province of Ontario* is bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec; on the south by the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes which form the source of that great river; and on the west and north by an undetermined line which is to separate it from the Province of Manitoba and the vast North-west. It covers an area of about 80,000,000 acres of land, the greatest part of which is fertile soil, and the worst of which abounds in forests and mineral products. On its southern and western boundaries it has the five great lakes of Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Superior, and Huron, and Georgian Bay, of which the total length is 1085 miles, and area 80,000 square miles. A main water-shed separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa.

The system of inland navigation is the most extensive and perfect in the world.

The population, by the census of 1870, was 1,620,850, and at the present date is estimated at fully 1,900,000, which is the largest of all the Provinces. It has doubled its population within the last 20 years.

The soil varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed, and the Province is everywhere intersected by railways. In mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) Ontario probably equals any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc., etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

A reference to the display of cereals and other agricultural productions made by Canada, at the exhibitions of London and Paris, might be considered sufficient to illustrate the remarkable adaptation of the soil to their growth and cultivation; but so limited a notice would leave the question of permanent fertility still unanswered. When, however, it is known that the area in which the astonishing crops of wheat are raised, for which the Province of Ontario is so justly distinguished, extends over three fourths of the present inhabited parts of the country, and that the prevailing soil consists of rich clays of great depth, the question of permanent fertility resolves itself into one of husbandry.

The average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds twenty-two bushels to the acre, and, where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to thirty and often forty bushels to the acre. On new land, fifty bushels is not a very uncommon yield; and it must not be forgotten that Canadian wheat, grown near the city of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. It may truly be said that the soil of what may be termed the agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the government and now open to settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the soil.

Barley is now extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop; but the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally, like the two former, of excellent quality. Oats, in moist seasons, yield abundantly, and Indian corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The south-western portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the celebrated Genesee Valley in the opposite State of New York, and are remarkable for producing the finest varieties of winter wheat. The midge, which in some sections has of late years been very mischievous, seems now to be generally subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, etc., are extensively cultivated as field crops in the older settled sections, and in ordinary seasons, after good cultivation, they yield abundantly. Of late years more attention has been given to the dairy, whereby both cheese and butter have been greatly increased in quantity and improved in quality. Cheese-making, on what is termed the "Factory System"—that is, a number of farmers co-operating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province with very satisfactory results.

Flax culture has recently been added to the other numerous branches of Canadian industry, and is found to be a remunerative crop. At present there are some sixty scutch mills in the country, many of them at work and doing a profitable business. Prices of fibre prepared and ready for market will command from \$290 to \$325 per ton of 2000 lbs. net, and seed from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel of 56 lbs. The produce of the latter will average from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. White, clean, scutched flax of good quality will produce from 200 to 300 lbs. weight per acre. The demand for fibre in the American market far exceeds the supply at the above prices, and this season the quantity sown will be largely increased.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar-beet can also be profitably raised.

The high position which the Province of Ontario occupies, both in the Dominion of Canada and the North

American continent, in relation to agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred societies, organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their several localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' subscriptions, the government encourage their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly \$70,000. This large sum is given to the different societies in proportion to the amount which each raise, respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally has induced, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure-bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at an immense expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

Taking as a basis of calculation the official returns of each country, it can be demonstrated that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on her borders, and not suffer from the comparison; on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The comparison as regards the Province of Ontario is very favourable. It showed that the cash value of her farms, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States. That the capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States, in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being \$186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and \$150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. That the value of agricultural implements *manufactured* in Ontario did not fall very much behind the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States, in proportion to population, being \$0.41 per head of the population in Ontario, and \$0.55 per head of the population in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she produces more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17.64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That she was greatly ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the whole of the Western States being only 10 bushels for each inhabitant. That, of the eight leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—she produced 55.95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That, excluding Indian corn from the list, she produced of the remaining articles 54.34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant produced in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being \$38.13 per head of the population, while in the United States it was \$34.64 per head of the population. That for every hundred of the population Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 32 milch-cows, and the United States only 27. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; and that of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States in proportion to population. That she produced 19.22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14.62 pounds. That she produced 2.62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1.92 pounds. That in ten years she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States the increase was only 46½ per cent. And that she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while the United States increased their production only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is not surpassed in variety and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped.

Iron in large quantities is found a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc-spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble (pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont), and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the mainland, almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, county of Lambton, in 1860, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities—Bothwell, in the county of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being the principal. The last-mentioned place is now the largest producing district.

The production at present is about 438,200 barrels yearly. Large refineries have been erected at London and elsewhere, and the trade is assuming proportions of magnitude both for home and export use.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface.

Large peat-beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by several companies.

MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water-power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam-power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

RAILWAYS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the last fifteen years. In the year 1852 there was not a single mile open in the whole Province. At the present moment there are not less than 5,000 miles in operation, and, as may be seen by reference to the maps where their proposed routes are laid down, many new roads are projected or being already constructed or extended.

As to ordinary roads—in the settled parts of the Province these are excellent, being generally gravelled or macadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled parts, with a view of opening them up, the government constructs out of the public money what are called colonization roads.

EDUCATION.

The school system of Ontario is admirable. It affords the children of the rich and poor alike the means of free education. It now forms one of the chief departments of the administration, and is under special charge of the Minister of Education. The schools are supported by a direct tax on property, supplemented by the Legislature, and education is not only free but compulsory. Townships are generally divided into "sections," with a board

of three trustees for each. This board employs the teacher and controls the school. There are 53 inspectors of schools for the entire Province, but no inspector has the supervision of more than 120 or less than 50 schools. They are paid partly by the council and partly by the government. These gentlemen visit their respective schools twice a year, examine into the state of educational matters, and send an elaborate report to the Minister of Education of the result of their inspection, and the exact standing of the schools. Roman Catholics may, if they think proper, establish separate schools, and are in such cases exempted from supporting public schools, and receive a separate grant from the government. There are nearly 5,000 public schools, of which nearly 200 are Roman Catholic separate schools, with 490,537 pupils attending them. The amount of money expended in their support exceeds \$3,000,000 yearly.

The School Act of 1871 has given an immense impetus to public school education, and each year shows a greater increase in educational statistics.

The high (formerly grammar) schools of Ontario are principally confined to cities, towns and villages. Pupils enter them from the public schools, and thence to college and the university.

The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa have been the means of training an immense number of teachers for the profession. Over 8,000 have passed through the former and about 300 through the latter, which has only been a few years in operation. There are about twenty Universities and Colleges in the Province, of which three are Roman Catholic, and exactly one hundred High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The total number of educational establishments (private and public) exceeds 5,500; the attendance thereat aggregates 520,000; and the yearly expenditure (public) in connection therewith is over \$4,250,000.

GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly of eighty-eight members, elected every four years.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive. The courts are the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, each presided over by a chief-justice and two assistants, and a Court of Appeal, composed of a Chief Justice and four other judges, who hold court four times a year. In each county there is a County Court, presided over by a county judge. The judges of the Superior Courts (who are all appointed by the Dominion Government) go circuit to each county throughout the Province twice a year, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The judges of the Court of Chancery also hold their courts in various counties as well as at Osgoode Hall.

TAXATION.

In Ontario there is no taxation answering to the State taxation in the United States, the provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion taxes which the Dominion hands over to each Province.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the government of Ontario awaiting the advent of the settler. The best locations in a new country are usually taken up first; but there are large quantities of wild land inviting the labour of the backwoodsman, which, when cleared and improved, will be equal to not a few of the older and improved settlements.

Thus there are some three millions and a half acres of surveyed government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what are called the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up.

There is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the water-

shed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable.

The price of such government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma district it is ten pence per acre, but that is a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts is from 2s. to 15s. per acre.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

The free grant lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the provincial government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, containing over 3,000,000 acres, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain, gratis, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant district. This offer is made by the government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past eighteen years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate.

The settlement duties are: to have fifteen acres on each grant of one hundred acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least sixteen by twenty feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the older settled townships, farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved.

Cleared and improved farms, including the farm-buildings, can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate.

There are several large and influential land and building companies in Ontario.

THE CANADA COMPANY

The most extensive and influential of these corporations was a large land company of English capitalists, who, having the great support which £289,737 sterling (\$1,410,000) of paid up capital can give, entered into a contract with the Earl of Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby they were to obtain all the public lands of the then Province of Upper Canada, which were surveyed subsequent to March 1st, 1824, and known respectively as Clergy Reserves and Crown Reserves, each of which (by the provisions of 31st Geo. I., cap. xxxi.) comprised one-seventh of the total quantity so surveyed. This agreement, which was entered into November 26th, 1824, stipulated that the price to be paid for 829,430 acres of Crown Reserves, and the same quantity of Clergy Reserves, was to be 3s. 6d. stg. per acre, one-third in improvements on the land, and the other two-thirds in cash payments extended over sixteen years of time. "The Clergy" (then the magnates of the Anglican Church) opposed this grant so violently that the home government were induced to enter into a new arrangement with the Canada Company, whereby the latter, in the place of receiving the 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, obtained a block of land described as follows in the official despatch of Earl Bathurst to Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and dated 24th May, 1826: . . . "In

lieu of the before-mentioned 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, His Majesty's Government will grant and convey to the Canada Company for the same price (£145.-150 5s. cy.) a block of land containing one million acres "in the territory lately purchased from the Indians in the "London and Western Districts." This agreement was subsequently so far modified as to include 1,100,000 acres at the same price, and did not interfere with the original grant of "Crown Reserves," which, on survey, were found to contain 1,384,413 acres instead of 829,430, making a total of two and a half millions of acres in all, which this powerful Company became possessed of. Most of this was in the best parts of the Province. That which was granted *en bloc* comprised probably the most fertile section of equal area in America, and included the present Townships of Biddulph, McGillivray and East and West Williams, in the County of Middlesex; Blanchard, Downie, Easthope (North and South), Ellice, Fullarton, Hibbert and Logan, in the County of Perth; Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucksmith and Usburne, in the County of Huron; and Bosanquet in the County of Lambton. These townships were all named after prominent stockholders or directors of the Canada Company.

This Company laid out several towns which have since risen to commanding importance, including Galt (named after the manager and chief commissioner in Canada, father of Sir Alex. T. Galt and Mr. Justice Galt), Guelph, Stratford and Goderich. As a financial enterprise it proved a great success, the profits exceeding the original investment many times over; and as an incentive to settlement it was equally advantageous to the Province, thousands of Old Country immigrants being induced to come in and settle on their lands, which have since developed into one of the most wealthy and prosperous sections of the whole Dominion.

The Company's head office is in Toronto, and they still own about 295,000 acres of land—chiefly, however, of the "Crown Reserve" grant, and scattered all over those parts of the Province which have been settled since 1828.

THE CANADA LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY

Bought so recently as 1865 the ten townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterborough County), and Longford (in Victoria County). These townships—all in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which cost the company \$31,810, it appeared that they covered 403,125 acres, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres for the area covered by swamps, etc., there remained 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre; the amount paid by the company to government being \$181,062. The ordinary settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed within eighteen years from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the purchase-money is to be refunded to the company for the construction of leading lines of road, subject to government inspection. Besides these expenses, the company has paid nearly \$10,000 more for additional surveying, road-making, etc., and also considerable sums in preparation of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of emigration, etc. In all, besides payments to government, over \$100,000 have been expended to date.

Some twenty-five miles of new road have been constructed, and twenty-five miles of the old government Peterson road have been brushed out and repaired. The company has shared the expense of many of these improvements with municipalities interested.

It should be mentioned that the Company sold the Township of Longford entire to John Thompson, of the celebrated "Longford Mills," and now retain the other nine townships, which form a square. As long ago as 1868 a charter was obtained for building a railway into this territory, but through some "hitch" of a political nature the scheme failed to secure the government aid which was looked for, and was temporarily abandoned. The charter remained in force however, and in 1874 the

company (known as the Victoria Railway Company) having obtained the promise of \$55,000 by way of bonus from the District, or Provisional County of Haliburton, the Government were prevailed upon to grant the very liberal sum of \$12,000 per mile to the enterprise, as a "Colonization Road." The Canada Land and Emigration Co. also extended liberal encouragement, and the result was the completion of the road from Lindsay to Haliburton during the year 1878. The people of Peterboro' town and county (Haliburton originally belonged to that county) opposed the building of this railway with might and main; and it was not until the people of the north withdrew from the south, and formed themselves into the Provisional County of Haliburton, that they succeeded in their efforts to extend sufficient encouragement to the railway to ensure its completion. The length of this road from Lindsay to Haliburton is 56 miles. The land Company gave them a bonus of \$3,000 per mile for that portion north of Kinmount.

The scheme of free grants which the Ontario Government introduced in their wild lands of the Muskoka District, immediately adjacent to Haliburton, for many years seriously impeded the settlement of the lands of the Canada Land and Emigration Company. Now, however, that a railway has been built into the heart of the territory, and the enterprise and liberality of the company have supplied it with a system of highways, people desiring homes are beginning to realize the fact that it is better to pay something for the advantages they offer than to get land free, but without facilities of this description; and under the stimulus of this last impression, the settlement of their territory has lately received an impetus which promises at no distant day to make Haliburton a populous and wealthy county.

There are unmistakable signs that a prolonged period of unexampled prosperity is dawning on Ontario, and it may fairly be assumed that her growth and population must for several decennial stages equal, if not exceed, those recorded in the past. Amongst other reasons for arriving at these conclusions the following are suggestive: The migration of the native-born from Ontario has almost ceased, while numbers of American citizens, farmers, manufacturers, miners, or lumber merchants, are making that Province their home. Emigration from the European continent and Great Britain is encouraged by reduced rates of passage-money and free grants of 100 acres to actual settlers. The legislature, moreover, votes large funds for the construction of national colonization roads, extending into the unoccupied public domain. Railways liberally subsidized, either under construction or projected, and intersecting every district, connect every section of the Province with that great railway artery of the Dominion, the Grand Trunk, thus affording facilities for the conveyance of emigrants to public lands, enhancing the value of farm produce and real estate, and calling into activity long dormant manufacturing and mining industries.

No language can convey so vivid a picture of the prodigious strides in population and civilization of counties a few years since wild and untenanted, like the present Nipissing region, as the passionless figures of the census. In 1827 the Huron country was an unbroken wilderness; in 1841 the counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce counted only 5000 inhabitants; in 1851 the number had risen to 37,580; while in 1871 the enumeration was 161,216—being nearly thirty fold within thirty years; a rate of progress rarely paralleled amongst a population exclusively devoted to agriculture, and without the attractions of manufacturing centres.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, the seat of the provincial government, with a population in 1871 of 56,092, is now estimated at upwards of 90,000. Its port, opening on Lake Ontario, is the principal inland port of the Dominion.

Toronto Bay, which was until recently formed by a low narrow peninsula running from the east of the mouth

of the Don River, and extending crescent-like for a distance of over six miles into and along the lake, is a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles wide along the whole city front. The entrance was formerly at the south-western quarter, but the action of wind and wave has formed a second "gap" to the south-east, and the former peninsula is now an island. The harbor, however, is the best on the lakes.

Six lines of railways run through the city—the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and North-Western, Toronto and Nipissing, Toronto Grey and Bruce, and Credit Valley.

The city generally is built of a light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint.

The public buildings of the city are substantial in workmanship, and some of them beautiful in architectural design. Many of the stores, especially the wholesale stores, and private dwellings, are quite palatial in their outward aspect and interior structure. It is the seat of Law and the headquarters of the Educational Department of Ontario. The principal buildings are Osgoode Hall, a fine classic structure, containing all the Superior Law Courts of the Province; the Parliament buildings, of plain exterior, but now being replaced by a structure more in keeping with the growing requirements of the Province; the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, a princely mansion; the Normal School buildings, of Italian design, containing offices and depositories of the Council of Public Instruction; two model schools; one model grammar school and educational museum. There are several handsome common and grammar schools. In connection with higher education there is the University of Toronto, one of the finest buildings on the continent of America, and reckoned second to none on this side the Atlantic as a seat of learning. It is of Norman architecture in its principal features, with massive tower and richly sculptured doorway for its main entrance. It is beautifully situated at the western side of the Queen's Park, a noble public park for the recreation of the citizens, whose spacious avenues are ornamented with rows of stately trees. In the centre of the Park is a finely modelled and well executed bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood, England, and a short distance from this there is a monument erected in honour of those Toronto Volunteers who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country during the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenian miscreants (1866). Trinity College is another educational institution in connection with the Episcopalian Church; and there is also Knox College, for the theological training of students in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church. The Upper Canada College is an extensive range of buildings, and has a high repute as a grammar school and boarding school for boys. There are two schools of medicine in Toronto, each having an efficient staff of professors. There is also an ably conducted veterinary college.

Toronto possesses a large number of exceptionally fine Hotels, the Rossin, Queen's, Walker, Windsor and American being a credit to any city. The first-named is an immense structure, and, as a hotel, has no equal in the Dominion, with the single exception of the Windsor of Montreal.

The city also has the two finest opera houses in the Dominion, besides one theatre, and a number of magnificent music halls.

The public institutions are numerous, and many of the buildings appropriated for their purposes have striking features of architectural beauty. Amongst these may be enumerated the lunatic asylum; the Crystal Palace, for holding the provincial agricultural exhibitions; the Boys' Home; the Girls' Home; the House of Providence; the Protestant Orphans' Home; the custom-house; the Government School of Technology; the new post-office, a fine specimen of the Italian order of architecture.

The manufacturing interests of Toronto are varied. There are several extensive iron foundries and engineering establishments, railway car-building shops, rolling mills, several breweries and a mammoth distillery, car-

riage factories, tanneries, soap-works, cabinet factories, one of which is the largest in the Dominion, car-wheel works, machine-shops of all kinds, pork-packing houses, sewing-machine, sash and door, and boot and shoe factories on a large scale. Its wholesale trade is very extensive and rapidly increasing.

Some twenty chartered banks have agencies in the city, nearly one-half of which have also their head offices here, besides a very large number of mortgage, loan and insurance companies, and private brokers who do a general banking business. Of over a half hundred churches, the seven finest are the St. James' (Episcopal) and St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedrals, the Metropolitan (Meth.), St. Andrew's (Pres.), Jarvis Street (Baptist), Bond Street (Cong'l), and Gerrard Street (Pres.) Churches—all magnificent structures. The spire of St. James' is the highest on the American continent, and its tower clock is the finest in the world, with the single exception of the Strasbourg cathedral clock.

The assessed value of real estate—about \$38,000,000 in 1874—had increased by 1880 to \$52,533,270.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River, at the outlet of the Rideau, and on the Canada Central, Q., M., O. and Occidental, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa railways. It is one of the most flourishing cities in Ontario, being the *entrepôt* of the great lumber trade of the Ottawa River and its tributaries. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town by the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston. The locks here are eight in number, and are very massive.

The town was founded in 1827 by Colonel By, R.E. It was incorporated a city, and its name changed to Ottawa in 1854, and selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of Canada in 1858. Its population in 1871 was 21,545, and is now, with suburbs, about 35,000.

The chief attraction in Ottawa is the government buildings, which occupy an elevated piece of ground, about twenty-five acres in extent and 150 feet above the river, known by the name of "Barrack Hill." The view from this natural terrace is superb. The great river with its moving rafts, steamers, barges, and canoes rolls swiftly on through splendid hill-ranges towards the south. In the distance the fine suspension-bridge which spans the majestic river just above the Chaudière Falls attracts the eye, even though it be tempted to rest upon the wild beauty of the cascade sweeping by craggy rocks between abrupt islands, and plunging into the basin below, where part of its waters disappear in a mysterious way. Far beyond the cascade glitters the broad river swiftly rushing down the rapids Des Chênes; and in the remote background rise towering hills and mountains, often brilliant with purple and gold when the sun dips from view and gilds their lovely summits with his parting beams.

The government buildings, the corner-stone of which was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in September, 1860, are constructed of a light-coloured sandstone found in the township of Nepean, in the valley of the Ottawa. The walls and arches are relieved with cut-stone dressings of Devonian sandstone from Ohio, and with red sandstone from Potsdam, N. Y. The roofs are covered with purple and green slates, and the pinnacles ornamented with wrought-iron castings. The style of architecture is the Italian Gothic, and the south front of the quadrangle is formed by the Parliament building, 500 feet in length. The two departmental buildings are 375 feet long. The rear is open, and will be railed off with a suitable ornamental screen. The committee-rooms occupy the front of the building. The library, a beautiful detached circular building, with a dome 90 feet high, is in the rear of the central tower, 250 feet high. The two legislative halls are on each side of the library, but in the main building. The dimensions of these halls are the same as those of the House of Lords, namely, 80 feet by 45; they are situated on the ground-floor and lighted from above. The library is constructed after the plan of

the new library of the British Museum, and will hold 300,000 volumes. The two departmental buildings contain over 300 rooms, and are intended to accommodate all the departments of the government of the Dominion, and are so constructed as to be capable of extension at any future time without injuring the general architectural effect. The buildings cover nearly four acres, and cost over \$4,000,000.

Ottawa contains seventeen churches and many charitable and educational institutions, large mills and manufacturing, and seven banks. The Governor-General's residence is "Rideau Hall," a handsome stone structure, with thirty-five acres of well laid-out grounds, and beautiful avenues of shade-trees. It is situated in the suburb of New Edinburgh, connected with Ottawa by a street railway. Hull, also connected with Ottawa by bridges, but situated on the other side of the river, in the Province of Quebec, is a thriving town full of mills and manufacturing.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, one of the most rapidly growing and enterprising cities of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the south-western curve of Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It occupies a delightful position on a plateau of slightly elevated ground, winding around the base of a mountain, and has superior facilities for becoming a large manufacturing city, being accessible from all points by railway and lake navigation, and being situated in the very centre of the finest grain-producing country in the Dominion. The Great Western Railway and its branches, passing through the most fertile and populous portions of Ontario, has done much to advance the prosperity of Hamilton. Here are located the chief offices, workshops, rolling-mills, grain elevators, etc., connected with the company, in which hundreds of men find employment. The Great Western forms part of the great central route running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising the Hudson River, Boston and Albany, New York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central railroads, passing daily through Hamilton, and connecting at every important point with all other railway and steam navigation. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and Hamilton and Lake Erie, lately amalgamated with the Hamilton and North-western Railway (projected to connect with the Northern Pacific), further tend to increase the mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the city, and add still more to its general prosperity. In addition to the extensive works of the Great Western Railway, Hamilton boasts of other large manufactories which will bear favourable comparison with any in the Dominion.

There are several large sewing-machine manufactories here, the largest of which, the "Wanzer," has a world-wide reputation, and does an enormous business. Its wholesale houses rank with those of Montreal and Toronto, and its merchants are noted for their enterprise and liberality. It is the head-office of the Bank of Hamilton, and several banks have branches here, and these buildings, as well as the public buildings, churches, and many of the stores, are handsome and costly structures. The city is well lighted with gas, has an excellent system of drainage, and possesses magnificent water-works, the supply to the reservoir of which is brought from Lake Ontario, a distance of nine miles.

Five miles from Hamilton, connected by rail, and by the Desjardins Canal, is Dundas, a thriving manufacturing place, having the advantage of a stream which rushes with great impetuosity through its centre, working on its way numerous mills. The well-known machinery and agricultural works of McKecknie & Bertram and Forsyth & Co. are situated here. Population of Hamilton, 42,000.

KINGSTON, at one time capital of Upper Canada, is pleasantly situated at the head of the Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, where Lake Ontario, the last link of the chain of the inland seas of the West, together with the Bay of Quinté and the great Cataraqui Creek, are united with the mighty channel which conveys and empties their waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fort in the Dominion of Canada. There is a fort on Messessaga Point, and all other accessible points are secured by batteries. There are extensive military works on Navy Point, and on Point Henry is a fortress which completely commands the harbour and town.

It has recently been selected for the site of the new military college of the Dominion.

Kingston possesses good wharves, and is in every respect well adapted for the large grain shipping trade carried on here. It has also the best facilities for building ships and steamboats. Locomotives, cars, steam-engines, agricultural implements, stoves of every description, pianos and melodeons are manufactured in Kingston. There are several large foundries, tanneries, breweries, etc.

Adjacent to the city is Portsmouth, a flourishing village, where the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum are located. Kingston possesses two colleges—Queen's and Regiopolis—and has several handsome public buildings, such as the court-house, custom-house, city hall, banks, post-office, hospital, and churches. The Grand Trunk Railway has an important station in rear of the town; freight trains run to the harbour. A railway has lately been constructed from Kingston to Pembroke, distant 120 miles. The Rideau Canal, connecting this port with the Ottawa River, has made it a place of considerable commercial importance. Population, about 16,000.

LONDON, the westernmost city in the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the River Thames, county of Middlesex. It is the chief seat of the county, and honestly boasts a more rapid and prosperous growth than any city in British North America. Forty years ago its present site was a wilderness; now it is a fine city, regularly laid out, having wide streets, well built upon with handsome buildings, and has the best of railway communication with all parts of Canada and the United States. By bestowing on its streets, bridges, and surroundings familiar names to former residents of the metropolis of the world—such as, among others, Pall Mall, Bond, Piccadilly, Oxford, Waterloo, and Clarence streets, Westminster and Blackfriars' bridges, etc.—it endeavours to cluster round it fond recollections of its great namesake. Its situation has justly earned for it the title of the "Forest City." It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, which furnishes it with a large trade in wheat and other produce. In the city are a number of manufactories, mills, machine-shops, foundries, and breweries, while immediately outside its limits are very extensive petroleum refineries. These all give employment to a large body of men, and add greatly to the wealth and importance of the city.

London contains seven branch banks, a number of fine hotels, a host of stores, an exhibition building, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, hospital, nine schools, a convent, four colleges, and nineteen churches (including Church of England and Roman Catholic cathedrals). St. Paul's Church (Church of England) is one of the few in Canada possessing a peal of bells.

On an eminence in the northern part of the city, surrounded by extensive grounds, is Huron College, established in 1863, Hellmuth College, established 1865, and Hellmuth Ladies' College, established 1869. These are all fine brick structures, and have at their head the Lord Bishop of Huron. The best professors are attached to each, and the highest branches of education are taught. To the energy and zeal of the Bishop, Dr. Hellmuth, is this section of the Dominion due for the successful establishment of the two excellent institutions bearing his name. Four railway companies run their lines through the city, the Grand Trunk, Great Western, the London and Port Stanley, and recently the London, Huron and Bruce, now a very important line. The depot of the Great Western is a large fine brick building. This company have also extensive workshops here.

During the summer months large numbers of invalids and health-seekers visit London to enjoy the benefit of its white sulphur springs (famed for their medicinal qualities).

Population in 1852, 6,034; 1861, 11,555; 1871, 15,826; and at present, including suburbs, about 30,000.

ST. CATHARINES is celebrated for its mineral springs, and for its excellent hotels. For this reason it is called the Saratoga of British America. The value of the waters as a remedial agent was first brought to the notice of the public by Col. Stephenson, who likewise erected the Stephenson House, a delightful hotel, large enough to accommodate 400 visitors. The spring first discovered, the water of which is used both externally and internally, supplies, on an average, 130,000 gallons per day. Of this amount a large quantity, partially evaporated, is sent throughout the country in its concentrated form, and although saline in its nature is, nevertheless, unfit for the manufacture of salt. A second boring in this vicinity has resulted in the discovery of another well, the properties of which are similar to those of the one first discovered.

The Welland House and these two others are equal to any in the Province, and are fitted up with a chaste elegance adapted to the taste of the most fastidious. The Great Western and the Welland railways have stations here. Manufacturing of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a large extent, and it contains seven churches, four banks, several assurance and insurance companies, a commercial college, collegiate institute, convent, general hospital, and five or six large flouring mills. St. Catharines is incorporated as a city, and its present population approaches 15,000.

GUELPH is the capital of the county of Wellington, on the River Speed, and on the G. T. and W. G. & B. railways, 48½ miles W. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which give it a picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of seven denominations, four branch banks, several assurance and insurance agencies, a library and reading room, several newspaper offices, two telegraph offices, several hotels, and about a hundred stores. The Speed here falls about thirty feet, furnishing abundant water-power to about three or four large flouring mills, two saw mills, two planing mills, and two woollen factories. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, several large breweries, three sewing-machine and two melodeon establishments.

This town is the centre of a rich agricultural district. It has a large retail country trade, and exports considerable quantities of wheat and flour. No place in Canada presents more excellent manufacturing facilities. Here are several beds of whitish, sub-crystalline, dark brown and black dolomite, which is an excellent building stone. Valuable quarries are worked near the town. Some of the beds are burned for lime. Here is the northern terminus of the Galt and Guelph branch of the Great Western Railway, and the southern terminus of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce. This is also one of the chief stations of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Guelph may be taken as a shining example of a prosperous and rapidly-growing Canadian town. Its population in 1851 was only 1800; in 1861, 5070; in 1871, 6878; incorporated as a city in 1879, with a population at that time of 10,000.

BRANTFORD.—An incorporated city in the township of Brantford, county of Brant, admirably situated on a high ridge skirting the north bank of Grand River. It is the chief town of the county, and derives its name from Brant, the celebrated Indian chief. It is an important station on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R. A branch of the G. W. R. connects the town with the main line at Harrisburg, and with the "Air Line" at Tilsonburg, forming a direct through line from St. Thomas to Toronto. Brantford has agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and several assurance and insurance companies, and contains churches of ten denominations, about eighty stores, a handsome stone court-house, a widows' and orphans' home, and other public buildings. The buildings erected by the Grand Trunk are on a very extensive scale, occupying eleven acres. They consist of a repair-shop, engine-house, and round-house, built of white brick. Among the manufactures of the town may be mentioned brass and iron castings, tin and japanned ware, sashes and blinds, engines and mill machinery,

agricultural implements, and stoneware produced nowhere else in the Province. In the Brantford engine works about 125 men are employed in the manufacturing of engines and mill machinery. The Victoria foundry employs over 100 men. The stoves, farming implements, etc., turned out of this establishment are in great favour in Ontario. Population, nearly 12,000.

BELLEVILLE, an incorporated city at the mouth of the River Moira, on the Bay of Quinté, the southern terminus of the Grand Junction and North Hastings Railways, and one of the chief depôts on the whole line of the Grand Trunk, is the seat of Albert University, and a very important lumber, milling, manufacturing, railway and commercial centre, with a population exceeding 12,000.

Stratford and Peterboro' each contain over 10,000; and Brockville, Chatham, St. Thomas and Windsor each between 8,000 and 10,000; while among the towns containing between 4,000 and 8,000 inhabitants are Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Goderich, Ingersoll, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Petrolia, Port Hope, Sarnia, St. Marys, Whitby and Woodstock.

QUEBEC.

THE Province of Quebec covers that vast extent of territory which extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the point where the 45th parallel of N. latitude strikes the course of the gigantic river of the same name, occupying both sides of its valley for a distance of 950 miles; is bounded on the south by the Baie des Chaleurs, the Province of New Brunswick, and the United States, and on the north by an undetermined line, embracing within its limits the extensive watersheds of a number of rivers, amongst which the most remarkable are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Ottawa—the latter being the dividing line between this Province and the Province of Ontario along the greatest part of its course. The area of the Province of Quebec may be set down at about 129,000,000 acres of land of all descriptions.

The Province of Quebec had in 1871 a population of 1,191,576 inhabitants; at present estimated at about 1,300,000, the great majority of whom cultivate the soil. The magnificent fishing grounds of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence engage the labour of a great portion of the inhabitants of the lower part of the Province; while the immense forests of the interior, and the mines distributed from one end of the country to the other, afford a constantly enlarging field for human skill, labour, and capital.

The historical city of Quebec, containing over 60,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Provincial Government, and the most important port of export of the Dominion; while Montreal, with a population now estimated at 200,000, is the commercial metropolis, and the principal port of entry of British North America.

The Province of Quebec is chiefly peopled by the descendants of the early French colonists, who are for the most part settled in the fertile valley of the St. Lawrence; but in the Eastern Townships, and in the towns and cities, there is a large English-speaking population. The French still preserve with rare fidelity the language, customs, laws, and religion of their former mother-country; thrifty, clean and frugal, light-hearted and cheerful, there is not a more happy or contented population on the face of the earth.

The people of the Eastern Townships are industrious and enterprising. Many of them are descendants of the United Empire loyalists, and numbers are from New England, who have crossed over the line. Some of the neatest homesteads and finest farms in Canada are to be found in these townships; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised there.

The soil in many parts of Quebec is exceedingly fertile, and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops, and fruits grow in abundance and perfection.

The winters are cold, and the summers somewhat similar to those of France. But very exaggerated ideas prevail abroad as to the severity of the winters in this Province. The atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating, and the cold, therefore, is not felt to be unpleasant. The snow serves a double purpose of a warm covering for the ground and making winter roads over which heavy loads can be drawn in sleighs with the greatest facility. In the newer parts of the country, before the regular summer roads are made, the winter is almost the only time when heavy teaming can be done.

Ploughing generally commences in April. The only disadvantage the farmer has, is in the shortening of his season in which to do his work; he has none in respect to the ripening of his crops.

The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and ague, those scourges of the South-western States, are unknown here, every climatic influence being healthy and pure.

The great river St. Lawrence flows through the Province. Just above Montreal it receives from the north-west the Ottawa, a river 800 miles long, and in no degree inferior to it in interest. Below Montreal it receives, on the right, the Richelieu River, having its source in Lake Champlain; the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog; and the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic; and, on the left, the St. Maurice, the Batiscan, and the Saguenay Rivers, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The latter is the outlet of the large and beautiful Lake St. John.

The Province of Quebec is richly endowed with mines of gold, copper, iron, and other ores. Gold is found chiefly on the banks of the Chaudière. Copper is found in large quantities in the Eastern Townships. Iron is found almost everywhere, and is of superior quality. Lead, silver, zinc, platinum, etc., also occur in various sections. At the present time there are over 6,000,000 acres of Crown lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of, and over 100,000,000 unsurveyed.

LANDS.

Lands purchased from the government are required to be paid for in the following manner: One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments bearing interest at six per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low, that is, from 20 cts. to 60 cts. per acre (10*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* sterling), that these conditions are very little burdensome. In fact, it is equivalent to the same thing as giving them away in the wilderness form, for the price at which they are sold barely covers the cost of making the survey and opening roads.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on or occupy the same at least two years, and to clear and have under crop within four years ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen feet by twenty feet. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

On eight of the great colonization roads 84,050 acres are set apart for free grants, and in lots of 100 acres each. Any person over eighteen years may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown lands agent, and if at the end of four years he has cleared twelve acres and built a house, he may take out letters patent free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; and Gaspé.

The settlement in the valley of the Saguenay is much higher in latitude than Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels; but the climate is about the same as that of Quebec, and around Lake St. John it is said to be even more moderate. There are about 610,000 acres in this district surveyed and divided into farm lots for sale to settlers at 20 cts. (10*d.* stg.) per acre. The soil in this locality is very rich, being argillaceous, mingled with a small quantity of sand. The ordinary crops ripen very well, and a road is being completed across the country to make direct communication with the city of Quebec.

The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles. There are at present surveyed and divided into farm lots 180,000 acres, for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.)

The recent exploration in the valley of the Matawan, a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, draining a larger tract of land about seventy-five miles beyond the Laurentian chain, has revealed the existence of an extensive tract of fertile land which is now attracting the attention of colonists.

Two parallel roads, the first starting from the town of Joliette, the second from Terrebonne—a distance of thirty-six miles apart—have already been opened as far as the Matawan. Settlement is taking place on them.

In the Ottawa valley the number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots is 1,035,931, offered for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) The colonization of these lands is going on very rapidly, and new townships are being opened. The valley of the Ottawa is the principal seat of the lumber operations of the Province.

Many of the tributaries of the Ottawa contain large quantities of fish. Trout are caught in large numbers in some of these back waters, and packed in snow for transport to Southern markets, where they bring a high price.

In the Eastern Townships the government owns 453,935 acres of wild lands, which it offers at from 40 cts. to 60 cts. (1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* stg.) per acre. Settlement in the Eastern Townships is proceeding very rapidly. They are among the most inviting portions of the Province for settlers. The climate is somewhat milder than at Quebec or Montreal. The townships in their general features are hilly, well watered with rivers, brooks and lakes, affording considerable hydraulic power. The soil is rich, and the farmers, generally speaking, prosperous. They have good facilities of communication and good markets.

Below Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, there are large tracts of land favourable for settlement. The government have 1,706,000 acres, divided into farm lots, for sale at 30 cts. (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) per acre. An important colonization road has been opened through the centre of this tract, called the Taché road, of 209 miles in length. This is intersected with cross roads connecting with the settlements on the shore of the river.

The survey of the Intercolonial Railway has led to the opening up of a new township in Metapédic valley, the soil of which is reported very good. Colonization will doubtless soon follow the railway.

To the east of the Metapédic road is the immense district of Gaspé, forming an area of 8613 miles of superficies, bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and unfit for cultivation; but there are many portions which are extremely fertile, and its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea-weeds and fish are used for manure by the farmer. The government offers for sale 741,000 acres of land in Gaspé at from 20 to 30 cents per acre (10*d.* to 1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.)

The greater portion of the Province is covered by forests consisting chiefly of white and red pine. Large quantities of this timber are annually sent to England. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black-walnut, maple, cherry, butternut, fir, etc.

The lumber regions of Canada must, under judicious management, long remain a fruitful source of revenue to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The augmenting and progressive demand in Great Britain and the United States, the West Indies, and South America, for rough and manufactured timber, has given an enormous value within the last decade to timber limits; and, as a natural result, explorations have been pushed far into the interior, and regions long neglected have acquired a commercial value. Timber limits vary in size according to the standing of the lessees, many of the large lumbering establishments holding hundreds of square miles. The governments of Ontario and Quebec never relinquish their proprietary rights; they invariably retain the *fond* or proprietary right, merely leasing the usufruct. Formerly the leases were of short duration and at very moderate rates; but experience taught the Crown land

departments that, under long leases, the limit-holders would have a direct pecuniary interest in protecting the forests from disastrous fires, and judiciously selecting their annual cuttings, so as to permit the growth of the young timber.

The following limits yet await purchasers:

	Miles.
St. Maurice territory, limits yet vacant	6,378
Gatineau " " "	1,190
Upper Ottawa " " "	9,433
Other sections of the Province, including Labrador and Gaspé	89,669

Total miles awaiting purchasers 106,670
Being equivalent to 68,259,794 acres of unsurveyed lands.

The timber limits of Gaspé only acquired a commercial value within the last few years; but now they are attracting attention, and beginning to bring in a revenue.

Under the existing system of granting licenses, the leases continue in force for twenty-one years, with the right of renewal at such bonus as the commissioners may stipulate when the lease expires. Thirty years since, two dollars per square mile was regarded as a high rate to pay for a timber limit, but the rates have advanced so rapidly, consequent on the United States' demand for lumber, that thirty and thirty-five dollars were freely paid in 1872 per square mile, for twelve hundred miles. The thirty dollars is a prime or bonus for a twenty-one years' lease, but there are annual charges attaching to each mile of limit worked, called ground rent and stumpage, amounting to some four dollars per square mile per annum.

GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of seven members, a Legislative Council of twenty-four members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of sixty-five members. The judicial department comprises a Court of Queen's Bench, with a chief-justice and four assistants; a Superior Court, with chief-justice and twenty-six assistants; a Court of Vice-Admiralty; Courts of Quarter Sessions; and courts for the summary trial of small causes.

Public instruction is under the control and direction of the Provincial Secretary, who is also called the Minister of Public Instruction, and who is assisted by a council of twenty-one members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, fourteen of whom are Roman Catholics and seven Protestants. Primary education is so far compulsory that every citizen is bound to contribute a moderate tax assessed on his property. In municipalities where there are different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. The schools of the minority are called dissentient schools whose trustees are invested with the same authority as the commissioners of schools of the majority. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec there are separate boards of commissioners for the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. Teachers are trained in normal schools, supported at the expense of the Province. There are in the Province nearly 4,000 elementary schools, about 250 model schools, and over 150 agricultural, commercial and special schools, besides some 20 classical colleges and seminaries. The Protestant Universities are McGill, of Montreal, founded in 1827, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, founded 1843. The Roman Catholic University of Laval was founded by the Quebec Seminary in 1852.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, considerably over 1,000,000 of the inhabitants being of that religious persuasion.

There are about 1,750 miles of railway in operation in the Province, of which the North Shore line from Quebec City to Ottawa is owned and run by the Provincial Government. The extent of this road now in operation is 300 miles (with some short branches); and the Dominion Government own and operate the same extent of road within its limits—that portion of the Intercolonial from Point Levis to the New Brunswick frontier.

The Province of Quebec takes an active and liberal part in encouraging immigration. Agents are established abroad and at home, and at a late session of the legislature laws were passed for the encouragement of colonization railways, granting, on certain conditions, an annual subsidy to seven different companies incorporated for that purpose, and also an act for the encouragement and formation of colonization societies.

These societies may also act as immigration societies. Their objects are defined as follows:

1. To aid in promoting the establishment of settlers on Crown lands; to attract emigrants from other countries, and to restore to this Province such of its inhabitants as have emigrated.
2. To open, with the permission of the government, and to aid the government and municipalities in opening roads through wild lands of the Crown, or leading thereto.
3. To direct settlers or emigrants towards the localities which the commissioner of Crown lands shall, as hereinafter provided, have assigned to and reserved for them.
4. To provide settlers with seed-grain, provisions, and implements suitable for the clearing and cultivation of land.
5. To aid the department of agriculture and the department of Crown lands in the diffusion of knowledge and information calculated to extend colonization.
6. To promote colonization and assist settlers, by all means and proceedings which they shall deem desirable to adopt, in conformity with regulations to be provided by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

The department of agriculture and colonization watches over the organization and working of these societies; and there is every reason to hope that a certain number of them will take an active part in promoting immigration.

The five principal cities of the Province are Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe. The principal manufactures are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, ships, etc. The facilities for manufacturing afforded by abundant water-power are excellent.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, the commercial capital of Canada, and the most populous city in British North America, is situated at the head of sea or outward navigation, and at the foot of the great chain of river, lake, and canal navigation which extends westward to Chicago and Fond du Lac, a distance of about 1400 miles, embracing an almost unequalled extent of inland water communication. It occupies one of the most commanding positions in America, and stands on a large, fertile, and beautiful island of the same name, thirty miles in length by ten miles of extreme breadth, formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and on the north bank of the latter. Thus situated near the junction of two very important rivers, with a free communication seawards (though 90 miles above the influence of the tides, and 300 miles from salt water), Montreal possesses all the advantages of both an inland city and a seaport accessible to steamships and other vessels of over 4000 tons burden.

The quays are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry which has few parallels. A broad terrace, faced with grey limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent.

From whichever side approached, Montreal and its vicinity (the wood-clad "Mont Royal" forming a magnificent background), with its numerous beautiful villas, orchards, and delightful drives, its grand and stately edifices, and many elegant public and other buildings of cut stone, adorned with glittering roofs and domes, tall spires and lofty towers, present to the view of the

beholder a vast, picturesque, and grand panorama. The city is the chief seat of manufacturing operations in the Dominion, and it has many extensive and costly establishments, the productions of which will compare favorably with those of other countries.

There are 81 cathedrals, churches and synagogues; 9 fire stations, 25 banks, over 70 assurance, insurance and loan associations; 44 homes, dispensaries and asylums, for infants, aged, reformed criminals, abandoned females, deaf, dumb, etc., etc.; 2 general, 1 foundling, 1 lying-in and 1 women's hospital; 33 newspapers and periodicals—7 of which are daily; 13 building societies, and a very large number of literary, scientific and national societies. Education is represented by a very large number of common schools—the *Asile de la Providence* (with 8 infant schools under it), 3 commercial academies, 7 R. C. convents, academies and seminaries; McGill University, Bishop's College, and Victoria University, Medical Colleges (affiliated)—College of Physicians and Surgeons for Lower Canada, Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, College of Pharmacy, Methodist and Presbyterian Theological Colleges, St. Mary's and Montreal R. C. Colleges, and the National Institute of Fine Arts, Sciences and Industries.

Montreal is the chief dépôt of the G. T. Railway. The head offices and chief works are at Point St. Charles, a suburb in the western part of the city. The Victoria Bridge here spans the River St. Lawrence. The first stone of this great masterpiece of Stephenson was laid July 20th, 1854, and the first train crossed over it December 19th, 1859. It is 9184 lineal feet in length—twenty-four spans of 242 feet each, and one (the centre, sixty feet above the river) of 330 feet. The bridge cost nearly \$7,000,000. Its construction gave the Grand Trunk Railway a continuous and unbroken line of communication from Rivière du Loup and Portland to Lake Huron and Detroit, and Montreal unrivalled facilities and advantages for commerce, whether foreign or domestic, making it the great central depot for the traffic of Canada and the Western States. The cars of the Grand Trunk Railway—the longest line owned by one company and under one management in the world, and the building of which has placed Canada in the proud and prosperous position she occupies to-day—run daily east and west, making close connections in Ontario with the Great Western, Brockville and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora, Midland, Northern, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Toronto and Nipissing, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and Whitby and Port Perry railroads, also with the Canada Air-Line and Southern; and in the Province of Quebec with the Vermont Central, Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, South-eastern Counties Junction, and Massawippi Valley railways; and with the following lines, besides several others already completed, or in partial operation: Kennebec, North Shore, Canada Central, Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska counties, Gosford, St. Francis and Megantic International, and the great Intercolonial. The two latter roads give Montreal direct rail communication with St. John and Halifax, and largely increase its trade with the Maritime Provinces. The New Brunswick Railway, now extended from Woodstock to Edmonton, N. B., will also connect with the Grand Trunk at Rivière du Loup. In the Eastern States the Grand Trunk connects with several lines branching off from its principal stations, and at Portland with the Allan line of steamers in winter, and with steamers for St. John and Halifax the year round. The Vermont Central and Montreal and Province Line railways, and their connections, also afford direct communication with New York, Boston, and the principal cities in the United States. The Canada Central and North Shore railways (the former road is now being rapidly proceeded with) will prove of incalculable benefit to Montreal, by largely increasing its trade with the many prosperous sections of country through which they will pass, and causing the rapid extension of its limits eastward as well as westward.

There are several lines of European steamers running to Montreal during the season of navigation, the principal of which, the Allan line of splendid, powerful, fast

screw steamers, performing regular mail service, ply weekly between Liverpool and Montreal in summer, and between Liverpool and Portland in winter. During season of navigation daily lines of steamers, propellers and other vessels, run between Montreal and Quebec, Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Rochester, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, and many other lake and river ports, eastward as well as westward.

The city is well governed by a corporation composed of a mayor, nine aldermen, and eighteen councillors, has a fine police force, an efficient fire brigade, and the best fire-alarm telegraph system in the world. It is the principal port of entry in the Dominion, and is rapidly increasing in population and extending its city limits.

The commercial progress of Montreal is best shown by comparison. In 1863, 504 vessels arrived of 209,224 tons; in 1872, 872 vessels of 696,795 tons. In 1854 the imports were \$18,729,612, and in 1874, \$44,320,646, or nearly 250 % of an increase in twenty years.

The population in 1851 was 37,715; 1861, 90,323; 1871, 107,225; and now it is estimated at 175,000, with suburbs containing 25,000 more.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, the stronghold of military power in British North America, and capital of the Province, is situated on a rock-bound promontory formed by the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, 180 miles below the city of Montreal. It is very strongly fortified, completely commanding the navigation, and by military authorities is declared impregnable.

Quebec is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified. The ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of forty acres, and from its position is probably the strongest fortress in America.

The chief ascents to the Upper Town are by a steep and narrow winding street and by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles the water at flood tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats and even vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharves, the latter jutting about 200 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow; in few instances are they well paved and lighted. The houses are principally of stone and brick, two or three stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs.

The city has several times suffered from disastrous fires, but the result has been the erection of more attractive buildings, and a consequent great improvement in the general appearance of the city.

In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands a substantial monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal, the whole 65 feet high. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; while on the St. Foy road stands an iron pillar surmounted by a bronze statue, presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in 1855, intended to commemorate a fierce struggle which took place here in 1760 between the British and French troops. There are also other interesting objects throughout the city—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, with its many fine old paintings; the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other churches; the Esplanade, Houses of Parliament, hospital, new gaol; "Spencer Wood," the residence of the Governor; Morrin College; the Laval University, erected at a cost of nearly

half a million dollars; the beautiful new custom-house at Point à Carcy, etc., etc. The Montmorenci Falls, a magnificent sight at almost all seasons of the year, are situated about nine miles from the city. Between them and Quebec is the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, the largest and finest building of the kind in the Dominion.

The educational institutions comprise three Roman Catholic colleges, viz.: Laval University, with faculties of law, medicine, and arts; the Grand Seminary, and the Minor Seminary; the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment founded in 1641; several nunneries; Morrin College, with ten professors; Laval Normal and Model School; the Quebec High School; and a number of academies and private and public schools.

Quebec ranks third as a seaport town, or first after Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. She carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding country and with the ports and fisheries below, but her principal business is ship-building and the lumber trade. She annually launches a large number of vessels, rigged and equipped, and of varying tonnage (from 1000 to 2000 tons and more), and exports millions of feet of timber, besides other produce of the country. The building of the Gosford Railway, together with the recent construction of the North Shore and Levis and Kennebec railways, will prove of incalculable benefit to Quebec, and add much to her commercial prosperity. The North Shore Railway now gives her direct communication with the places lying westward between her and Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, as she also has with the south by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Levis and Kennebec Railway, with the State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick. Quebec is well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from Lake St. Charles, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the highest level of the town. A continuous stream of water can be thrown, by its own pressure, over the highest buildings in the city, rendering next to impossible, with the assistance of a good fire brigade and an excellent fire alarm telegraph system, recently introduced, the recurrence of any of those serious conflagrations which have acted so injuriously on Quebec's prosperity. Opposite the city are two very important and flourishing towns—Levis and South Quebec. With these there is constant communication by steam ferries. The depot of the Grand Trunk Railway is situated in the latter town. From thence trains proceed to all points west, and eastward to the railway system of the Maritime Provinces.

There are two weekly lines of steamers for the Gulf ports and Maritime Provinces. From April to November, the Richelieu Company's palace steamers ply daily between Quebec and Montreal, and during the hot months the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers make four trips a week to the Saguenay and fashionable watering places. Population, over 70,000.

THREE RIVERS, the third city in the Province, and capital of the district of Three Rivers, is most pleasantly situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, which is included within its limits, together with the several islands there lying. It is equi-distant (90 miles) from the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Three Rivers is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and the cathedral is one of the finest edifices in British North America. The improvement of the River St. Maurice by the government, in 1853, gave additional impetus and life to Three Rivers; about \$200,000 having been expended in erecting booms and slides on the river, which has already attracted the investment of more than \$1,000,000 in lumber operations. The source of supply of lumber furnished by the St. Maurice and its tributaries extends over a territory of about 200,000 miles. Messrs. Geo. Baptist, Son & Co., and Messrs. Ross, Ritchie & Co. have very extensive steam mills and machine shops at the mouth of the St. Maurice. The former firm also have mills of very large capacity some miles up the river. There are numerous other mills in the city and vicinity, this being the chief dépôt of the St. Maurice Valley and the great shipping point of lumber to the Quebec, English, West Indian, United States and South American markets. The largest

glove, mitt and mocassin factory in the Dominion is situated here; also several extensive iron works, including the Radnor and St. Maurice l'Islet; besides a car-wheel factory of very large capacity; while the public improvements of the city embrace a magnificent water-works system on the Holly principle.

The causes that have hitherto militated against the development of the numerous resources of the district,—namely, the lack of railway communication, and the extent of impracticable navigation of the St. Maurice in rear of the city,—have been greatly removed by the building of a first-class branch of the Grand Trunk Railway connecting Three Rivers with Arthabaska; thus opening a direct communication with five New England States, all requiring lumber, and Three Rivers being the nearest and cheapest market whence they could obtain it. The North Shore Railway also adds very materially to its commercial and manufacturing facilities. Three Rivers has a population of over 12,000.

SHERBROOKE, the principal town in the Eastern Townships, is situated on the River St. Francis, on both banks of the River Magog, and on the Grand Trunk and Mas-sawippi Valley Railways, and at the western terminus of the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway. It is chiefly famous for its water-power, which for extent and availableness is scarcely equalled in any other town in Canada. It contains the head offices of the Eastern Townships Bank, two branch banks, the chief office in Canada of the British America Land Company, several assurance and insurance agencies, churches of five or six denominations, and manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, flannels, iron castings, machinery, axes, pails, etc.; also saw-mills, breweries, etc. Population, 8,000.

ST. HYACINTHE.—A city on the Yamaska River, seignior and county of St. Hyacinthe, *chef-lieu* of the district of St. Hyacinthe, which comprises the county of St. Hyacinthe and the counties of Bagot and Rouville. St. Hyacinthe is one of the most flourishing places in the Province of Quebec. The local business is considerable, and the markets are second only to those of Montreal as regards the variety, quality, and value of the articles brought in. It possesses many public establishments of great importance. The college is a fine cut-stone building, over 700 feet long, and is surmounted by a cupola, from the top of which there is an extensive view. This institution possesses an excellent library, physical and astronomical apparatus, chemical laboratory, etc. The grounds around the college are very fine. The head-office of the St. Hyacinthe Bank is here, and extensive manufactories of various kinds. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the city, and places it at two hours' distance from Montreal, seven hours from Quebec, fourteen hours from Portland. Population, 5,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK is bounded on the north-west by the Province of Quebec, from which it is separated by the River Restigouche; north by the Baie Chaleurs; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island; south by the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia; and on the west by the State of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix and St. John rivers; extending from latitude 45° 5' to 48° 40' north, longitude 63° 50' to 68° west; greatest length from north to south, 230 miles; breadth, 190 miles; area, 27,322 square miles, equal to 17,486,280 acres. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than eleven miles in breadth connects the two territories and separates the waters of the Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal, called the Bay Verte Canal.

The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating. There are some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the rivers St. John and Restigouche, but they nowhere assume mountain summits. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait

abound in fine ship-harbours (each at the mouth of a considerable river) from which is exported much fine timber. For about twelve miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the Province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John, 500 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of 1000 tons to Fredericton, ninety miles from the sea. Above this point smaller steamers ascend sixty-five miles, to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, seventy-five miles further up, and even to the Grand Falls, a magnificent cataract seventy or eighty feet perpendicular, 225 miles from the sea. Above the falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer to the mouth of the Madawaska, forty miles; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, from two to six miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the River St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is only about eighteen miles. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Quebec, and 6,000,000 in Maine. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing north-east into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and seven miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels twenty-five miles from the Gulf, and for schooners twenty miles further, to the head of the tide, above which, for sixty miles, it is navigable for tow-boats. The river has many large tributaries, spreading over a great extent of country.

The Petitcodiac, the Richibucto, and the Restigouche are all noble rivers, navigable for from fifteen to twenty-five miles above their mouths for large vessels, and draining over 8000 square miles of fertile and finely timbered country.

Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Baie des Chaleurs, an immense haven ninety miles in length and twelve to fifteen in breadth, with many excellent harbours. Throughout its whole extent there is neither reef, rock, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation.

The climate of this Province is exceedingly healthy. Disease, peculiar to the country, is unknown. Its beautiful scenery, sometimes wild and picturesque, with its hills and mountains; its beautiful rivers, brooks, and lakes abounding in fish; its sunny dales and wooded valleys, have their attractions.

The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W. dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from fifteen to twenty miles inland.

Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, etc., etc., which provide immense quantities of timber both for export and ship-building. All kinds of cereals and fruits (except peaches) ripen perfectly and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in this Province are the best in the world. Turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. A most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Agriculture, however, has made but slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In Baie des Chaleurs immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries.

The salmon fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette, and Cocagne oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion.

Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the Province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrew's, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocagne, Richibucte, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the north shore. The statistics of these two industries are given among the "Dominion Statistics."

Coal is plentiful and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, and the coal is worth for gas making \$14 to \$17 per ton at the shipping port.

Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiquit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible. Gypsum, limestone, freestone and grindstone abound.

The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, leather, cotton and woollen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill machinery, locomotives, steam engines, etc. The number of saw mills in the Province is very large.

The great extent of sea coast, with its numerous bays and navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, etc. The chief imports are wheat, flour and cornmeal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufactures, fruits, etc. The value of imports into the Province has exceeded \$10,500,000 in a single year—the exports aggregating two-thirds of that amount. The imports at the Port of St. John alone have aggregated between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 in a single season, while the exports from the same port during the same time exceeded \$4,000,000.

There are six railways in the Province, three of which—the Albert, the Intercolonial, and the New Brunswick roads—have been only recently completed, the last in 1877. The Intercolonial, in this Province, runs from St. John to Halifax, with branch to Shediac. The head offices are at Moncton. The St. John and Maine Railway (late European and North American) runs from St. John westward to the State of Maine, connecting at Fredericton Junction with the Fredericton Branch Railway, at McAdam with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and at Vanceboro' with the rail system of the United States. This road forms a connection with the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway recently built from Sherbrooke, eastward. By this connection the all-rail route between Montreal and St. John has been reduced to 430 miles. (By the Intercolonial the distance is 761 miles.) The New Brunswick and Canada Railway proceeds from St. Andrew's to Woodstock, with branches to St. Stephen and Houlton, Maine. This line connects at Woodstock with the N. B. R'y. running from Fredericton, whence it is to be extended to Riviere du Loup. It also has a branch up the Aroostook into Maine. Two other roads are in progress—the Grand Southern skirting the Bay of Fundy from St. John to St. Stephen, and the Kent Northern connecting Richibucto with the Intercolonial.

The growth of the Province has been steady and large, in 1851, the population was 193,800; in 1871, 285,777, an increase of nearly fifty per cent.; and now it is fairly estimated considerably over 300,000.

The school system of New Brunswick is non-sectarian and *free to all*. The Province annually grants about \$170,000, and with a rate on property supports *free* normal, superior and common schools in abundance. There is also a University of New Brunswick and several colleges.

No Province in the Dominion has made more generous provision for the immigrant than New Brunswick.

Under the land system of this Province, as established by the Act of 1872, Crown lands suitable for settlement and cultivation are set apart, and public roads made through the same.

These lands are granted to actual settlers in lots of one hundred acres. The terms of settlement are that a settler build a house, not less in dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and shall clear and cultivate not less than three acres within one year, and further clear and cultivate not less than ten acres in all within three years, and reside actually and continuously on such land for three years, necessary absence excepted.

By the Act of 1868, a grant of one hundred acres of land could be *purchased* for \$20 cash, or \$30 in three annual instalments, all to be expended in making roads through the settlement; but the new Act is in still better terms. Several hundred thousand acres were, however, applied for and settled under the old Act, and under the new one large tracts are settled by immigrants, chiefly English and Scotch.

The affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of eighteen members appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of forty-one representatives, elected every four years. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and four puisne judges having law and equity jurisdiction; one of Marriage and Divorce, a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a County Court for each county in the Province.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued to form part of Nova Scotia until in 1784 the present limits of New Brunswick were divided from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate Province by a special constitutional charter. When the United States had gained their independence, a considerable number of exiled loyalists, about five thousand persons, emigrated in 1783 to New Brunswick, where they were supplied with land, provisions, tools and clothing by the British government. These loyalists may be looked upon as the founders of New Brunswick, and their descendants now form a considerable part of the population.

It is urged and believed that this Province is peculiarly congenial to English, Scotch and Scandinavian immigrants; the climate is no more severe in winter than theirs, and the soil is better. But more, the love of order and good government inherent in them makes, in consequence, the laws and political institutions of this country suit them better than those of a republic.

The Maritime Provinces afford a fine field to anglers. In no part of the world, excepting, perhaps, the Seigniory of Mingan, in the Province of Quebec, are there finer rivers for trout or salmon than those of New Brunswick.

On the whole, to the laboring man who loves a life of industry, of liberty, independence, and rough plenty; where the tax-gatherer's visits are, like angels', few and far between; where he can worship God as he pleases, and where the means are not wanting; where there is no established Church, but all thrive side by side on equal terms, and all respectably supported by willing contributions; where the schools are free alike to all; where to him the words "starvation and want" convey no dread,—this Province offers a most desirable home.

The chief cities and towns of New Brunswick are St. John, with Portland and Carleton as its suburbs, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, Chatham, Woodstock, Sackville, Newcastle and Moncton.

ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, the commercial metropolis of the Province, and fourth largest city in the Dominion, is situated at the mouth of the noble River St. John, 500 miles from its source, parish and county of St. John. It occupies a very commanding position, and when approached from the Bay of Fundy presents an imposing appearance. The whole of the elevated portion of the city consists of solid rock, which for the purpose of form-

ing tolerable streets has had to be cut down at an incredible expense.

St. John is the *entrepôt* of a wide extent of country, abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. Its admirable situation at the mouth of one of the largest rivers in North America, with a harbor open all the year round, with regular steam communication with all the main ports of Nova Scotia and the northern portion of the United States, with first-class railways running from it in every direction, with extensive maritime and manufacturing interests, insures the certainty of its becoming a city of the greatest commercial importance.

In 1873 (by the official report published) the imports were \$8,118,758, and the exports \$4,107,550; and the government statistics for 1874 (the most prosperous in its commercial history) showed an unparalleled increase—the customs duties for that year exceeding those of 1873 by nearly 25 per cent.

The position of its harbor, and its entire freedom from obstruction by ice—the only harbor in America, north of Cape Hatteras, which *always* preserves this immunity—owing to the tide falls of the Bay of Fundy, which vary between twenty-one and twenty-five feet, gives it great advantages over all other ports in the Dominion, and tends largely to its commercial importance. Its facilities for ship-building are very extensive. A large trade is carried on in this important branch; also in its principal article of export—lumber. The latter includes the shipment of deals to England, pine timber to the United States, and shooks to the West Indies. Numerous mills and manufactories surround the harbor, which is almost at all times covered with shipping.

The entrance of the River St. John into the harbor, about 1½ miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge, 90 yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls. At low water, the waters of the river are about twelve feet higher than those of the harbor; at high water the waters of the harbor are five feet higher than those of the river; hence the phenomena of a fall outwards and inwards at every tide. Above the falls the tide seldom rises more than four feet. When the waters of the harbor and river are on a level, vessels can pass the falls, and this can be effected only during a period of fifteen or twenty minutes at each ebb and flow of the tide. At times of great freshets, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow, the tides do not rise to the level of the river, and consequently it is not possible for vessels to ascend the fall. The depth of the fall is about 17 feet. Spanning the rocky gorge about 100 feet above low water, is a magnificent suspension bridge 640 feet in length, 182 feet shorter than the bridge at Niagara. A fine view of portions of the city and surrounding district is to be had from the bridge, as also of the rushing waters immediately beneath it, which at times present a splendid scene.

St. John has the largest and finest rolling and iron-mills—the Coldbrook Iron-works and Rolling-mills—in the Dominion, and manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, nails, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden ware, soap and candles, carriages, locomotives, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar-boxes, etc. Its most important branch of industry, however, is ship-building.

The streets of St. John are wide and chiefly laid out at right angles. King and Prince William Streets are the principal thoroughfares. On the western side of the harbor is Carleton, a thickly settled district and part of the city; and joined to the city, but not incorporated thereto, is the populous suburb of Portland. The city is lighted with gas, and has an excellent fire brigade and unsurpassed water supply. There are six banks in the city: Bank of Montreal, Bank of New Brunswick, Bank of British North America, Maritime Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, and a savings bank.

St. John boasts of numerous handsome public buildings, stores and private residences. Among the former may be noticed the churches, especially the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, banks, Dominion building,

court house, gaol, city hospital, marine hospital, lunatic asylum, and post office.

St. John, in point of registered shipping, stands first in rank of all cities in the Dominion of Canada, and fourth in rank of *all in the British Empire*, a fact worth boasting of, and which elicited much discussion when, a few years since, the figures were first compared and published by John Boyd, Esq., of St. John, in his since celebrated lecture, "They that go down to the sea."

On December 31st, 1873, the tonnage of St. John was 806 vessels, measuring 247,228 tons, and on December 31st, 1874, 808 vessels, measuring 263,410 tons. In the whole British Empire, the list stood thus (this being the latest date for which comparative statistics are at hand):

Liverpool.....	1,411,232 tons.
London.....	1,096,937 "
Glasgow.....	444,581 "
St. John.....	263,410 "

Ranking her the *fourth* port of the Empire, Sunderland being the only other place registering over 200,000 tons.

This tonnage represents a capital of more than \$12,000,000, or about \$200 for every inhabitant, great and small, in the city and county of St. John!

As an evidence of its lumber export trade, we may mention that one man alone (Alex. Gibson, of Nashwaak), in 1875, shipped to Great Britain and continental and African ports 136,000,000 feet of lumber, employing 212 vessels, of a capacity of 170,000 tons, while for the four seasons last past the totals foot up to over 430,000,000 of feet. His operations in the woods during the winter season employ over 1,200 horses and 3,000 men.

With respect to the *size* of the vessels composing this grand fleet, we may mention that St. John has eight times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Halifax, and more full-rigged ships, both in tonnage and number, than the whole Province of Nova Scotia. St. John has five times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Quebec, and four times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. St. John has three times as many barques as the port of Quebec, and nearly three times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. While St. John, therefore, stands far ahead of all other Canadian ports in point of tonnage, its superiority over them all becomes greater the more it is examined, for the bulk of the tonnage of St. John is of the large and expensive class of vessels engaged in foreign voyages; 90 ships, 127 barques and barquentines, 73 brigs and brigantines, and over 100 schooners, belong to this class, and there are no finer vessels afloat on the sea, built of wood, copper and iron, than the larger craft that hail from the port of St. John. In this respect, St. John is the first port in America, as it is the fourth in the whole British Empire. We have yet to learn the name of any other port on this continent that has as large a fleet of clipper ships and barques on the sea as St. John. This is certainly something for Canada to be proud of.

The railway system of New Brunswick centres here, and, looking at the many natural advantages which St. John possesses, especially its free open harbor at all seasons of the year, and its unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing purposes, it bids fair to become, since completion of the great Intercolonial Railway, which connects it with Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the chief seaport city in the Dominion.

The population of St. John, including Carleton and Portland, in 1871 (latest official census), was 41,325.

This is St. John previous to 20th June, 1877. On that day one of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred visited this fair city, and swept away the great business centre, including all the public buildings and the most costly edifices. An area of 200 acres, or two-fifths of the entire city, was swept clear; 1,612 houses were destroyed, 13,000 people rendered homeless, and \$27,000,000 worth of property consumed in the short space of nine hours. Since then, however, the city has been very rapidly rebuilt, its people exhibiting an amount of energy and enterprise under the sorest of trials, which has commended them to the admiration of the whole world; and with the unveiling of the country at large

from the late universal commercial depression, St. John will undoubtedly assert her old-time supremacy.

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, a small but beautiful city in the county of York, is the capital of the Province, and is pleasantly situated on a level plain, on the left bank of the River St. John, eighty-four miles from the Bay of Fundy. The city is well and regularly laid out; its streets are wide and airy, crossing each other at right angles. Queen is the chief business street, and on it are situated most of the public departments, law offices, banks, hotels, etc. At the east end were the Province buildings, where the Provincial Legislature held its sittings; the Supreme Court also met there. These having been recently burnt, new ones are about to be erected by the Provincial Legislature. At the west end stands the Government house, a fine stone structure, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, yet possessing ample accommodation as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. On the north side of Queen street are the court-house and city hall, two large brick buildings, and the barracks, a stone structure, capable of accommodating a regiment of infantry. On York street is situated the depot of the Fredericton Railway, and the skating rink, and on Westmoreland street is the Exhibition building, a handsome wooden structure, covering nearly an acre of ground. In rear of the city, on a hill, stands the University, a large, substantial, stone building. It is well endowed, has a good staff of professors, and as a seat of learning is in high standing in the Province. There are eight churches in the city—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist. Christ Church Cathedral is a fine stone edifice, and a good specimen of church architecture. It was built after designs by the late Mr. Wills, and is an exact model of his last work, Christ Church Cathedral at Montreal. The see house of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton is situated almost opposite. The scenery around Fredericton is very pleasing; a fine view may be obtained from the University building of the river and adjacent country. The St. John River is navigable from St. John to this city for large steamers and other vessels, and during high water steamers can proceed to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls.

Fredericton is becoming a considerable port, over 10,000 tons of shipping now annually entering and clearing for foreign ports. It is almost certain that its shipping trade with foreign countries must continue to increase, as it is favorably situated for certain classes of vessels; but it needs better wharf accommodation, and some improvements in the bed of the St. John River above Oromocto, where the shoals are troublesome in summer.

Opposite the city is the pretty town of Gibson, the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway, now completed to Edmondton, and in contemplation to Rivière du Loup. Lower down is the River Nashwaak, a few miles up which is the extensive lumbering establishment of Alexander Gibson, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising merchants in the Dominion, and the "lumber king" of New Brunswick. Fredericton is the chief terminus of the Fredericton and the New Brunswick railways. The former connects with the St. John and Maine (formerly E. and N. A.) Railway at Fredericton Junction, and the latter is in course of construction to Rivière du Loup.

Population in 1871, 6,006; now, about 8,000.

St. STEPHEN.—A thriving town in the parish of the same name, county of Charlotte, pleasantly situated on the banks of the River St. Croix. It is a port of entry, and the south-western terminus of the St. Stephen branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. A covered bridge connects St. Stephen with Calais, a beautiful town in the State of Maine, from whence it is supplied with gas. The prospects of the town are highly encouraging. Merchants here have stores also in Calais, where they do an extensive business. Heavy lumbering operations are carried on in both towns. There are five churches in St.

Stephen, several schools, and a number of handsome residences.

Population in 1871, 6,515; 1880 (estimated), 8,000.

CHATHAM.—A beautiful town on the right bank of the Miramichi River, county of Northumberland. It is the largest and one of the most thriving towns on the north shore. Millions of feet of lumber and large quantities of fish, especially salmon, are annually exported from here. Chatham is a port of entry, is lit with gas, has a number of steam mills and foundries, and possesses several handsome buildings, a Roman Catholic cathedral, hospital and college, four churches, etc. Six miles above the town is Newcastle, the shire town of the county, and a principal station of the Intercolonial Railway. A branch railway has been built between the two towns. During the season of navigation the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company call here weekly.

Population, 1871, 4,202; 1880 (estimated), 5,500.

St. ANDREW'S.—A prettily situated town at the mouth of the St. Croix River. It is the shire town of the county, is a port of entry, has a good harbor, and from the healthfulness of its situation and the beauty of its scenery, offers many attractions to the tourist and pleasure-seeker. The prospects of the town were at one time highly encouraging, the harbor being almost always covered with shipping, and a very large trade done; but of late years it has lost considerable by the withdrawal of the Reciprocity treaty and the energy of its rival St. Stephen. The continuation of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, the first line built in the Province, and the head-offices of which are located here, to Rivière du Loup, would be of great benefit to this town, and make it one of the principal ports in the Maritime Provinces.

Population, 2,961.

WOODSTOCK.—An incorporated town in the parish of Woodstock, county of Carleton, pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful River St. John, in the centre of a fertile and thriving agricultural district. It is the shire town of the county, and the northern terminus of the Woodstock branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

It has now direct communication by two different lines of railway—one recently completed—with Fredericton and St. John. Considerable lumbering operations are yearly carried on in Woodstock, and an iron mine discovered a few years ago has been worked most successfully. Population, 1871, 3,963; 1880 (estimated), 5,000.

NEWCASTLE.—A prettily situated town on the left bank of the Miramichi River, thirty miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is the shire town of the county, and one of the most important places on the North shore. A large amount of ship-building, facilities for which are unsurpassed, is carried on here, and a very extensive trade done in lumber and fish. The Miramichi, which is navigable to this point for vessels of the largest class, and for miles further up for smaller craft, is noted for its rich fisheries. Large quantities of salmon, herring, bass, and mackerel are annually taken from its waters, and exported from here and Chatham. A good business is also done in oysters, and in preserved salmon and lobsters. Newcastle is one of the principal stations of the Intercolonial Railway; is a port of entry; is well lighted with gas; and during navigation the North Shore and Gulf Port steamers call here regularly.

Population, 1871, 3,584; 1880 (estimated), 4,500.

SACKVILLE.—A rising village in the parish of the same name, county of Westmoreland. It is pleasantly situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, possesses a good harbor and excellent facilities for ship-building, a number of pretty buildings, eight churches, two hotels, a steam tannery, several mills, and a foundry turning out 3000 stoves per annum. The Mount Allison Wesleyan college and academies are situated here. These are under the control of a board of trustees and governors appointed by the Wesleyan Conference of eastern British America, but are conducted on entirely non-sectarian

principles. The male academy was founded by Mr. Charles F. Allison, of Sackville, who has also aided in the subsequently erected institutions by generous gifts and devises. Sackville will be the outlet of the proposed Baie Verte Canal.

Population, 1871, 3,766; 1880 (estimated), 5,200.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia (originally Acadia) lies between $43^{\circ} 25'$ and 47° N. latitude, and between $59^{\circ} 40'$ and $66^{\circ} 25'$ W. longitude. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula called Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; N. E. S., and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the Bay of Fundy; and N. by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only eleven miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length from S. W. to N. E., 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 21,731 square miles; equal to 13,382,003 acres.

The country is beautifully variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the Province. Its Atlantic frontier, for five to ten miles inland, is composed chiefly of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the Province. The summits of a few of the conical mounts of this range ascend 1,100 feet, and are cultivable nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively and with profit. The traveller through these will see thriving villages, well-stocked farms, and all the evidences of plenty, as well as some charming instances of refined taste and culture.

The streams, too, with which the Province is beautifully watered, abound with brook trout, which is found in every lake and stream, and in some instances salmon too, of excellent quality.

The whole sea-coast abounds with fish of various descriptions, as well within the Bay of Fundy as the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gut of Canso; the principal fisheries being those for cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, and herrings, and are extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants as well for home use as for exportation.

The climate of Nova Scotia is both healthful and agreeable, as the robust looks, stalwart frames, and large families of its inhabitants abundantly testify. Its fitness for agriculture may be judged of by its staple products, which are precisely those of the British Isles, with the addition of Indian corn.

No country in the world produces better crops of potatoes, turnips, and mangel wurzel, and large quantities of the former as well as beef and other products are annually exported to the United States.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and King's counties are very productive, and extend along the roadsides in an unbroken line for fifty miles.

The climate varies considerably in the different counties. The western counties average from six to eight degrees warmer than the eastern. In Annapolis county, for instance, the mercury in the coldest winters rarely falls below zero. The coldest season is from the last week in December until the first week in March. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful.

Fogs are frequent in summer on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, but extend a short distance only into the interior, and where the air in summer is much warmer than on the coast.

Fever and ague, those curses of some of the South-western States, are unknown, and there is no peculiar disease, epidemic or otherwise, that can claim Nova Scotia as its home.

The south-eastern coast of Nova Scotia is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors, there being no fewer than twelve ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and fourteen of sufficient depth for merchantmen between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are also some excellent harbors on the south-west coast and on the north side of the Province. The island of Cape Breton is second only to Nova Scotia proper in the number and capacity of its harbors. The Big Bras d'Or is one grand harbor, while around the coast and in the Strait of Canso there are many fine harbors.

Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3,000 square miles.

The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The principal of these, however, are inland seas, rather than lakes. The Great Bras d'Or Lake is a magnificent expanse of water, of great depth, about fifty miles in length, and abounding with the best quality of fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia, fifteen flow into Northumberland Strait, four into St. George's Bay, seventeen into the Atlantic, and twenty-four into the Bay of Fundy. The most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon, and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, La Have, and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. All the rivers are, with few exceptions, navigable for coasting vessels for distances varying from two to twenty miles.

The Province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of grey, red, and buff-colored sandstones of the coal-measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting on the sea-coast at the South Joggins, present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils, both of vegetable and animal origin. Coal is elsewhere found, more abundantly in Pictou County and on the island of Cape Breton. New and valuable mines have also been recently opened at Spring Hill, and a railway built to connect the mines with the Intercolonial Railway, and with Parrsboro.

The gold yield of Nova Scotia, from the first working of the mines in 1860 to the close of 1872 was about £948,000 stg., and has steadily increased since that time.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited; although with her immense advantages of coal and position, she must in time become the leading manufacturing Province of North America.

Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpets and tweeds are manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages, boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. In the neighborhood of Halifax, tobacco, printing and wrapping paper, machinery, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, carriages, and some other articles are manufactured.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia is highly favorable to commercial pursuits, and as the natural resources become more fully developed there is no doubt her commerce will very largely increase. The imports within the last decade have on some occasions exceeded, and in others very nearly approached \$12,000,000; the exports averaging, during the same period, two-thirds of that sum. The largest portion of the exports were drawn from the fishing and mining interests. If we except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia may be said to possess the finest fisheries in the world. There is no port of its coast of 1000 miles, where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors, and inland

lakes and rivers, teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, etc. The value of fish caught last year amounted to \$5,000,000; number of men employed in the fisheries, over 18,000.

Ship-building is very extensively engaged in in Nova Scotia. On the 1st of January, 1879, there were registered in the ports of Nova Scotia 3,000 vessels, with a tonnage of very nearly half a million of tons, being over two-fifths in number and tonnage of the total registry of the Dominion, and placing Nova Scotia at the head of all the Provinces in this respect.

There are 318 miles of railway in operation in the Province. The Intercolonial proceeds from Halifax to Amherst, 138 miles, and thence to St. John, N.B., and from Truro to Pictou, 52 miles, and Springhill branch, 4 miles. The Windsor and Annapolis proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis, 116 miles. The extension of the latter road to Yarmouth is projected. Another line, to run from New Glasgow to Louisburg, is building. The Parrsboro road is also being constructed. Louisburg is one of the finest harbors in the island of Cape Breton. It is open all the year round, and admirably adapted as a winter port.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected every four years. The laws are dispensed by a Supreme Court, composed of a chief and nine assistant justices, a Court of Error, of Vice-Admiralty, and of Marriage and Divorce. In each county there is a Court of Probate, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

Education is free to the children of all classes in Nova Scotia. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents and six colleges—namely: Dalhousie College and University, St. Mary's College (R. C.), and the Presbyterian College, Halifax; Acadia College (Baptist), Wolfville; St. Francis College (R. C.), Antigonish; and King's College and University, Windsor. The latter, belonging to the Church of England, was founded in 1787.

There are two Roman Catholic dioceses in the Province—the Archdiocese of Halifax and the Diocese of Arichat; and one Church of England—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia contains all the elements of wealth and future greatness, and is the nearest Province of the Dominion to the motherland; in other respects she also comes nearer than any of the other Provinces: in soil, in climate, and mineral productions; in her situation, nearly surrounded by water; in her laws and institutions; and in the character, energy, and impulses of the people. She is also one of the oldest of the colonies; her population is dense. As such she offers excellent opportunities to immigrants of a class that have a limited capital to employ in agriculture, and who would prefer farming lands of their own in preference to those of other people, and paying as much in rent in a single year as would buy the fee simple of an estate there. For this class of people Nova Scotia offers better opportunities than any of the western countries.

The chief cities and towns are Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, C. B.; Pictou, Windsor, New Glasgow, Truro.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, the chief commercial city and political capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in the year 1749, by the Lords of Trade, and was named in compliance to George Montague, Earl of Halifax, then at the head of the Board. The scheme for the establishment of the town is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, who used as an argument for the formation of the settlement, the growing encroachments of the French upon the territory of Acadia. A plan submitted to the government in 1748 being warmly supported by Lord Halifax, received the royal assent, and the sum of £40,000 sterling being voted by Parliament in furtherance of the under-

taking a fleet of thirteen transports accompanied by the sloop-of-war *Sphinx* set sail for Chebucto in the early part of May, 1749, arriving on the 14th day of July following. The colony consisted of 2,376 souls under the control of Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, M.P., with the title of Captain-General and Governor of Nova Scotia.

On the day of arrival, but previous to debarkation, civil government was organized on board the *Beaufort* by the election of and swearing in of the following Councilors: Col. Paul Mascarene, Capt. Edward Howe, Capt. John Gordon, Benj. Green, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson; and the balance of the day was spent in festivities and rejoicing. The table around which this Council sat is still preserved in the City Council Chamber. The city was laid out as at present by Messrs. Bruce and Morris, Government Engineers, the same year.

Palisades and blockhouses were at once built, and the French and Indian residents of the locality came in and tendered their allegiance to the Governor. Dartmouth, the chief suburb, was settled next year (1750) by 350 immigrants per ship *Aldaby*; and during the fall and winter of 1751-2, 1,958 German immigrants arrived in the colony, 1,500 of whom, however, embarked in June, 1763, to Mahone Bay, where they afterwards built the Town of Lunenburg.

The great importance attributed to Halifax by the home authorities may be judged from the fact that during the first seven years of its existence the Government had expended over £560,000 stg. in its settlement. Its importance as a military and naval station were early recognized, and the fleet and troops sent out under Howe and Linden for the capture of Louisbourg, made this place their rendezvous: while it was again the resort of the army and navy under Wolfe in 1759; and in 1763 quite a large force was again assembled here, ever since which time it has been a military and naval station of lesser or greater importance, but generally the chief, and at present the only one of the Imperial Government, in that portion of British North America now included in the Dominion.

It is protected by a large number of very strong fortifications, and has a noble harbor, which has been pronounced by the very highest authorities as "one of the best in the world." It is easy of access for ships of every class, is capacious enough to afford anchorage for all the navies of Europe, and is so situated as to afford protection from every wind. It runs over fifteen miles inland, and after passing the city, and narrowing considerably about three quarters of a mile above the city, suddenly expands into Bedford Basin, a beautiful sheet of water covering an area of nine square miles, completely shut in from the sea and affording good anchorage throughout, with from four to thirty fathoms of water.

At the north end of the city is a large dockyard for the accommodation of British ships of war. It covers fourteen acres, and is one of the finest dockyards in the British Colonies.

Though Halifax proper is not a manufacturing city, Dartmouth, its chief suburb, contains over half a dozen large iron foundries and machine shops, in some of which steam engines and the heaviest description of machinery are constructed. Richmond, another suburb, contains railway machine shops, several tobacco factories, piano factories, cabinet factories, fuse and powder mills, and several large nail factories, while both places contain a large number of establishments representing varied industries, including the manufacture of agricultural implements, cordage, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, all descriptions of wooden ware, soap and candles, leather, paper, sugar refineries, breweries and distilleries.

The religious and educational institutions are in every way worthy of the place. There are twenty-six churches (including Episcopal and Roman Catholic cathedrals), one university, one non-sectarian and three theological (Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic) colleges, two commercial colleges, one convent, a grammar school, a large number of public schools, some of which are

elegantly built structures, seven asylums and hospitals, and a number of national and benevolent societies. There are seven chartered banks, three savings banks, a number of private bankers, several building societies and insurance associations, fifteen newspapers and periodicals, three public halls, over twenty hotels, and a vast number of mercantile establishments, many of which compare favorably with anything in their line on the American continent.

Halifax is the nearest Canadian city to Europe and the markets of the Old World; is the "winter port" of the Dominion; is the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial, and of a railway system having connections with all chief points in Canada and the United States; and has extensive steam communication by sea with all leading ports of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain and Continental Europe. The population of the city proper in 1871 was 29,582; at the present time, with its suburbs, it exceeds 40,000.

WINDSOR.—A large and flourishing town situated on the river Avon, at the head of Minas basin. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Immense quantities of gypsum or plaster of Paris, existing in beds and in veins, are quarried in the vicinity. It is chiefly used in the United States for Agricultural purposes. Windsor possesses one of the best educational institutions in the Province, King's College, founded in 1787, and chartered by His Majesty George III., in 1802. It is the western terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway, and the north-eastern terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Trains run daily in connection with the steamers from Annapolis to St. John, New Brunswick. Population, 2,715.

YARMOUTH.—A wealthy and flourishing town on the Atlantic and south-western coast. It is the second town in importance in Nova Scotia, not exactly in population, but in the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants. A large ship-building and fishing trade is carried on, and it is the second port in the whole Dominion in its registered tonnage, ranking between St. John and Halifax, with 422 vessels, of 124,741 tons, showing an average tonnage per vessel more than twice as great as Halifax, owing to the greater number of ships and large sea-going vessels.

It is increasing in ship-building importance yearly, and its general commercial importance will be largely increased on the completion of the railway to Annapolis, giving it direct land communication with Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and the United States. The town possesses several handsome buildings, churches, educational institutions, three banks, etc. Population, 5,335.

PICTOU.—A wealthy and flourishing town, the third in importance in the Province, on the north side of Pictou harbor. It stands upon a steep hill-side, making a good appearance from the water, and is surrounded by fine scenery. The principal trade is in coal, the produce of the Albion mines being conveyed and largely exported from here. The harbor is safe and commodious. Ship-building is carried on. There are several steam saw and grist mills, two steam carding mills, two tobacco factories, an iron foundry, and several tanneries. Logan's tannery, distant three miles, is one of the largest in the Dominion. Splendid freestone quarries are worked near the town. Pictou has many fine public buildings, churches, schools, court-houses, a county academy, masonic and other halls. Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co.'s mail steamers ply between here and Charlottetown. Gulf steamers run weekly from Pictou to Quebec, calling at intermediate ports. A steamship line runs direct hence to Montreal fortnightly. A steam ferry plies constantly between Pictou and Fisher's Grant, the terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,462.

SYDNEY, C. B.—A flourishing and important town, pleasantly situated on the south-west arm of the harbor. This was the seat of government when Cape Breton was a separate colony. The principal trade is in coal. The important mines at Cow Bay, Bridgeport, Lingan, Glace Bay, and Port Caledonia are within a few hours' drive by

stage. A railway, twelve miles long, to the International Co.'s mines at Bridgeport, has been put in operation at a cost of \$800,000. The terminus is on the eastern side of the harbor, within two and three-quarter miles by land from the town. It is proposed by an English company to construct another line to connect with the other mining localities on the coast. Cattle and butter are largely exported to Halifax, Newfoundland, Miquelon, and St. Pierre. There are six churches here of different denominations, besides several fine buildings. The court-house is considered one of the best in the Province. Pop. 2,900.

TRURO.—A wealthy and flourishing town, two miles above the head of Cobequid Bay, on a handsome and picturesque site. Its first inhabitants were Acadians; after them it was settled by Irish and Scotch. The country contains rich iron mines. A large market is held here regularly. The chief pursuit of the inhabitants is farming. Fishing and ship-building are also carried on. The provincial normal school is located here. An extensive boot and shoe factory employs a large number of men. The Intercolonial Railway forms a junction here with the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,999.

NEW GLASGOW.—A flourishing and picturesque town on the East River, township of Egerton, county of Pictou. It contains two foundries, several tanneries, a pottery, and steam bakery. The Albion, Acadia, International and Nova Scotia coal mines are in the immediate vicinity. Ship-building is carried on. Several of the largest ships hailing from Nova Scotia were constructed here. It is a station of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 2,499.

There are a number of other flourishing towns throughout the Province, the chief of which are Amherst, with a population of 3,606; Antigonish, 3,319; Dartmouth, 4,358; Liverpool, 3,104; Lunenburg, 3,129; Shelburne, 2,789; and St. Andrews, 2,297. All the above figures (Nova Scotia) are taken from the census reports of 1871. In a number of instances the population has very materially increased since then; while in others it has remained stationary or nearly so, though on the whole the improvement has been of a satisfactory nature:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° and 47° 7' N. latitude, and 62° and 64° 27' W. longitude. It is washed by the Gulf on the north, and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the east, and Nova Scotia on the south. Greatest length, 130 miles; breadth, thirty-four miles—in its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only four miles wide. Area, 2,134 miles, or 1,365,760 acres. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. The largest bays are those of Richmond on the north-west, Egmont on the south-west, Hillsborough on the south, and Cardigan on the east. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthmuses which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's County in the west, Queen's County in the centre, and King's County in the east.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial

and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious.

The scenery is charming, small game, wild fowl, and fish abundant, and the island should become popular as a Canadian summer resort.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats; all of these abundant and of excellent quality; peas and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The land not cultivable consists of soft, spongy turf, or deep layer of wet, black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. The fisheries are very valuable, especially on the north coast, which is much frequented by mackerel and cod. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Ship-building is prosecuted with considerable enterprise, and is yearly increasing in magnitude and importance.

More than in name Prince Edward Island is a "Maritime Province," there having been over 25,000 tons of new shipping built in single years in her ports, since her admission to the Confederation.

As may be imagined, the fisheries interests command a very large share of attention, not only from the inhabitants but from the outside world.

The imports consist almost entirely of manufactured articles of various kinds, and the exports of fish, grain and potatoes. The former last year came within a trifle of \$2,000,000. The exports generally exceed the imports by several hundred thousand dollars, and it may be remarked that this is the only Province in the Dominion to which this statement applies.

The products of the fisheries fluctuate very much, varying all the way from one-quarter of a million to nearly a million dollars yearly.

The following table shows the counties, with the capital of each:

Counties.	Capital.
Queen's	Charlottetown
King's	Georgetown.
Prince	Summerside.

These counties are divided into sixty-seven townships and three royalties. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French, English, and other settlers.

The free school system was introduced in 1853. There are about 400 district schools, 17 grammar schools, various private schools, a normal and model school, and 3 colleges—Prince of Wales (Protestant), St. Dunstan's (Roman Catholic), and the Wesleyan College. It is the law of the island that the Bible be read in the public schools.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises episcopal authority over the island. The Roman Catholics have one diocese, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island has telegraphic communication with the continent of America and Europe by means of a submarine cable, eleven miles in length, connecting the island with New Brunswick.

In 1872 the building of a railway to connect Charlottetown with the principal places on the island was commenced. This railway was opened in 1874, and is 201 miles in length, viz.: Trunk line, from Cascumpeque to Georgetown, 143 miles; western extension, from Cascumpeque to Tignish, 18 miles; eastern branch, from Mount Stewart to Souris, 40 miles.

The Prince Edward Island Railway now extends nearly the whole length of the island, from Tignish on the north, to Georgetown and Souris on the east, connecting also with Summerside (Bedque Harbor) and Charlottetown on the south. Summerside is about three and a-half hours' run by steamer from Point du Chene, the northern terminus of the New Brunswick railways. Charlottetown is about sixty miles or five hours' run by steamer from Pictou, the northern terminus of the Nova Scotia railways. Tignish and Cascumpeque are depots of the Gulf fisheries.

Georgetown and Souris harbors are open in the fall generally for two or three weeks after the other ports are closed by ice. The construction of the railway now enables shippers in all parts of the island to take advantage of this important addition to the open season.

During the season of navigation there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, N. S., and Shediac, N.B., in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Gulf ports to the north, and Halifax and Boston to the south. The Baie Verte Canal, now projected, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times safe, and it is believed that powerful steamers might keep the navigation open nearly all, if not all, the year round—an undertaking which the Dominion Government have, by the terms of union, bound themselves to inaugurate.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor,* an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England.

The total population of the island in 1871 was 94,021, an increase of 13,160 since 1861, and of 89,921 since it became a British possession (1758); and it is now estimated at upwards of 105,000.

CHARLOTTETOWN, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is prettily situated on gently rising ground, looking toward the south, parish of Charlotte, county of Queen's. It is on the north side of the East River, near its junction with the North and West Rivers. The town is lighted by gas, and is well laid out; the streets cross each other at right angles, and several of them are 100 feet wide. The harbor is safe and commodious. The colonial building is the most handsome edifice in the place. It is built of Nova Scotia freestone, and cost over \$85,000. The other principal buildings are the new post-office, court-house, market, athenæum, public hall, exchange, drill-shed; Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges; normal school, convent, lunatic asylum, gaol, government house.

There are also four banks, a savings bank, a woollen factory, iron foundry, ship-building yards, etc.

The merchants are enterprising and wealthy, and a very large export trade is done here with Great Britain and the United States.

An immense impetus would be given to the trade of Charlottetown by the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Population, over 12,000.

SUMMERSIDE, the second town of importance on the island, is situated on Bedque Bay, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway, forty miles north-west of Charlottetown, forty-five miles north-east of Shediac. It has an excellent harbor with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and contains churches of seven denominations, three banks, a public hall, market, convent, schools, and several mills and factories.

Ship-building is carried on to a large extent, and eggs, potatoes, oysters, sheep, horses, and oats are extensively exported. Summerside has daily communication, in summer, by steamer with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Bedque Bay, opposite the town, is a beautiful island of about 200 acres, on which has been erected a fine hotel capable of accommodating 600 guests, and which is a favorite summer resort. A steam ferry runs between the island and the town. The Prince Edward Island Railway has a first-class station, engine-house, and car-sheds in the town. Population, nearly 5,000.

Georgetown and Alberton are also rapidly rising towns, with a population of about 1,500 and 1,000 respectively.

MANITOBA.

The whole of the vast territory hitherto held by the Hudson Bay Company, under Royal Charter issued in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles II., and transferred to the Imperial Government on the 1st day of December, 1869 (the company receiving an indemnity from the Canadian Government of £300,000 sterling), was by order of H. M. the Queen in Council, dated 23rd day of June, 1870, admitted into the union or Dominion of Canada.

The portion of the territory hitherto known as the Selkirk or Red River Settlement has been erected into a Province, to be called the Province of Manitoba.

It is bounded on the south by the United States, and on the north, east, and west by the North-West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from 49° to 50° 30' north latitude, and from 96° to 99° west longitude, and comprises an area of 14,340 square miles, or 9,177,600 acres.

The name *Manitoba*, taken from a large lake, a part of which lies in the Province, is a contraction made by the old French Canadian *voyageurs*, of the Cree word *Manitowaban*. *Manitou* signifies *supernatural, divine, spirit*; and *waban* means a *strait*. As the waters of a strait in that lake are agitated in an unusual way, the Indians believed formerly there was therein something supernatural, a spirit that moved them, and they called the lake *Manitowaban*.

The agricultural capabilities of its soil cannot be exceeded for many things. The most part of the Province is prairie land, diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. It is a rich, black mould, resting partly on a limestone formation and partly on a thick coat of hard clay. Manure, not indispensable at first, is as useful here as elsewhere. It has not been used much so far, on account of the large amount of land possessed by each of the inhabitants, which circumstance enables them to sow the same grain several years running. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops are easily raised. The grassy savannas of Red River afford unlimited pasturage ranges, as long as unploughed. The authority of the scientific gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railway surveys exists for the statement that a large part of this Province is excelled by no portion of America as a cereal-producing country, and for the generally exceeding beauty of the newly-surveyed districts.

Though the winter is cold, it is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere. A population more healthy than the Manitobans cannot be met anywhere.

The Province is provided with a liberal homestead law, which exempts (with stock, implements, &c.) 160 acres of land. Every male adult is entitled to 160 of "homestead" land free (except such as are included in the various reserves); and a further 160 acres of "pre-emption" land at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per acre, according to the "belt" in which it is situated, these "belts" running parallel to the Pacific Railway, and prices varying according to their respective distances therefrom. Two sections in each township, or one-eighteenth part of the whole, is reserved for school purposes.

The great problem of a future fuel supply which stared the country in the face as soon as the timber limits along the river "bottoms" should become exhausted, has been satisfactorily solved by the recent discoveries of coal on both the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. Indications give promise of an inexhaustible supply, and actual experiment has demonstrated its superior quality.

The chief rivers of the Province are the Red River and Assiniboine. The former takes its rise in Otter Tail and Traverse Lakes, Minnesota, running northward a distance of over 700 miles and emptying into Lake Winnipeg 105 miles from the U.S. boundary; but on account of the crookedness of the stream, its length in Canadian territory exceeds 200 miles. The Assiniboine takes its

rise some 400 miles west-by-north of Winnipeg (where it forms a confluence with the Red River), but on account of its winding course it is over 600 miles in length. It flows for the first 400 miles of its course in a generally south-east-by-eastern direction, receiving in that distance five important tributaries from the north side, each from 50 to 150 miles in length. At the "elbow," 220 miles (by river) from its mouth, it receives its chief tributary, the Qu'Appelle, from the right bank, and flows thence almost due east till it mingles its waters with those of the Red River at Fort Garry.

Manitoba is very rapidly assuming the status of one of the most important Provinces in the Dominion. Every part of the Province possesses a volume of interest: but the chief of all centres in Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg, and the commercial, as well as the political capital. This was one of the earliest points of settlement of the Lord Selkirk colony in the very first years of the present century. On account of its favorable geographical position it was early made the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company in the North-West, and such it still remains. The whole trade of the place was almost exclusively confined to the Hudson Bay Company's business until a few years previous to the transfer of the Company's territory to the Dominion in 1870; and even at that date it was a place of no importance, having but a single street, with no buildings of any size or value, and a general trade which amounted to little or nothing. Within a single decade it has become a handsome, well-built city of about 15,000 inhabitants, with wide streets, lined with brick and stone buildings which would do no discredit to any city of the Continent. In regard to its commercial attributes, Winnipeg is on all hands admitted as the briskest city in the Dominion, more business being transacted there, in proportion to its population, than in any other.

The chief historical incidents in connection with Winnipeg, since its original settlement, were the "Red River Rebellion" in 1870, the principal features of which (including the Presidency of Riel, the imprisonment of Canadians, the execution of Scott, the capture of Fort Garry by the military expedition under the then Col. Woolsley, and the flight of the insurgent chiefs) are still fresh in the minds of all Canadians; the incorporation of the place as a city, in 1873; the building of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railway; and the final decision of the Dominion Government to build the main line of the Pacific through and directly westward from the city, crossing the Red River by a magnificent iron bridge.

The city has several very fine hotels, one of which cost over \$100,000 to build. The Christian denominations all have churches, some of them very imposing structures. There are three theological colleges, "Manitoba" (Presbyterian), "St. Boniface" (Roman Catholic), and "St. Johns" (Episcopalian). There is an excellent Fire Department, with several steam fire-engines; national, benevolent, and society organizations of every description, including several Masonic and Oddfellows Lodges; three daily and several weekly newspapers; and a number of literary and scientific societies. It is the great commercial metropolis of the Canadian North-West, and its warehouses are filled with the products of every clime; while among its merchants are some of the most successful traders of this generation.

Besides the "Government House" and public offices of the Province, Winnipeg contains a number of edifices owned by the Dominion Government; including the Post-Office and Government Savings Bank, the Pacific Railway Offices; the Custom House, and the Dominion Land Office. The City Hall and Central School are very fine buildings, while the prospective public improvements include a North-Western University, Gas Works, and a water supply on the most approved modern principles.

Although Winnipeg is by far the most important and populous city in the whole North-West, yet Manitoba

contains a large number of prosperous and rapidly-growing towns in almost every portion, especially those bordering the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Among the chief of these are:

BAIE ST. PAUL, on the Assiniboine, 30 miles above Winnipeg, containing churches, schools, several stores, &c., &c., and a population of 1,200.

BLUMENORT, a Mennonite village in section 35, Township 7, Range 6 East, contains steam grist and saw mills, church, school and custom house.

EMERSON, a newly incorporated city on the east bank of the Red River, just north of the U. S. boundary, is the southern terminus of the Pembina Branch. It already contains a population exceeding 2,000, and is growing very fast. It is a port of entry, and contains Custom House and Dominion Lands Office. All the attributes of the most prosperous eastern railway towns are to be found here, including the very best ecclesiastical and educational institutions, mail, telegraph and express facilities, and a daily and several weekly newspapers.

GLADSTONE, in Township 14, Range 11 West, on White Mud River, contains grist and saw mills, hotels, stores, churches, schools, &c., and a population of about 600.

HEADINGLEY, one of the most flourishing settlements on the Assiniboine, 13 miles above Winnipeg, contains several churches, school, mills, hotels, stores, &c., &c. Population, 1,200.

KILDONAN, the oldest of Lord Selkirk's settlements (named from the native parish of its first settlers), a flourishing town on the right bank of the Red River, five miles below Winnipeg, with a population of 700 or over, and very many of the attributes of our older eastern towns, including religious and educational institutions, literary, scientific, national and other societies, as found in the best towns of Ontario.

MORRIS, a town on the Red River, 24 miles north of the U. S. boundary: although only laid out in 1877, this town's present population already approaches 1,000, with five or six churches, schools, mills, factories, warehouses, hotels, etc., etc.

POPLAR POINT, on the Assiniboine, at the junction of the Portage and Lake Manitoba roads, 45 miles west of Winnipeg, is a flourishing town with 500 of a population, and all the attributes of prosperous villages generally of similar size.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, the county seat of Marquette West, is the most important point in western Manitoba. It has a population of nearly 1,500 and has daily stage connection with Winnipeg, 60 miles eastward. It has five or six churches, schools, mills, hotels, etc., etc., and every characteristic of the prosperous place which it is.

RAPID CITY, on the Little Saskatchewan, though only settled the present season, promises to be a very flourishing town, and ere long a railroad centre of considerable importance, being the contemplated junction of several proposed railway lines to the west, north-west and south-west.

SELKIRK, named from the nobleman who formed the Red River Colony, is 24 miles down the river from Winnipeg, which place it seriously threatened to supplant as the chief commercial metropolis, until the final decision of the general government gave the latter city the main line of the Pacific Railway. Selkirk is the terminus of what is now a branch of the Pacific, being originally designed as the main line and built thus far. It contains a population of several thousand, has newspapers, schools, churches, mills, factories, etc., etc., in profusion, and two daily boats to and from Winnipeg during the season of navigation.

STONEWALL, 26 miles west of Selkirk, and 6 miles north of the Provincial Penitentiary, though only settled in 1877, is already a thriving and promising town, containing flour and grist mills, several churches, schools, stores and factories.

ST. ANDREWS, in the parish of the same name, is on

the Red River, 16 miles below Winnipeg. It is one of the earliest Scotch settlements, and is the county seat of Lisgar County. It has a population of nearly 2,000, and is well supplied with all the facilities of modern civilization, including churches, schools, mills, shops, factories, stores and hotels.

ST. BONIFACE, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine, opposite Winnipeg, is one of the most important points in the Province, now containing a population approaching 2,000, which is being constantly and rapidly augmented. It was for a time the terminus of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific. There is a Roman Catholic cathedral at this place, which is the Metropolitan See of the North-West. It has a college, ladies' academy, large hospital and an orphan asylum, some very handsome buildings—public and private, a number of mills, several good hotels, and a French newspaper, *Le Metis*. It will undoubtedly soon become a part of Winnipeg, to which city it already virtually belongs.

There are several quite populous parishes along the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, in each of which there are towns of more or less importance, generally of the same name, including, St. Clements, 22 miles distant from Winnipeg; St. Charles, 9 miles; St. Francois Xavier, 25 miles; St. James, 3 miles; St. Johns, just north of the city; St. Norbert, at the mouth of the La Salle, on the Red River, and St. Paul's, north of Kildonan. St. Norbert Village is the county seat of Provencher, and is a very prosperous and rapidly growing town.

WEST LYNNE (Pembina), on the west side of Red River, adjacent to the United States boundary, was at one time a place of much greater importance than at present, being the outport of customs for the entire North-West, but since the completion of the railway to Emerson it has temporarily declined. The river, however, is being bridged, and the recent erection of important buildings, warehouses, &c., by the Hudson Bay Company and others, promise it a new lease of life.

There are many other places of great promise which are filling up as fast as a continuous living stream from the East can fill them, and which before another year will eclipse the present status of many of those already described, therefore we can scarcely form an estimate of what the next decade will do for a Province already embracing so many flourishing and rapidly growing settlements, and which but ten years ago (1870, when the transfer was effected from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada) contained the insignificant population of 11,953, and this, too, including the whole North-West, whose present population aside from that of Manitoba, is now variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

This large possession of the Dominion of Canada includes all that portion of British North America outside the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the island of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the Pacific, and on the south by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area estimated at 2,750,000 square miles.

This immense district was, until 1870, known as the Hudson Bay Territory, so named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the bay in 1610, and perished on its shores. It was governed by the Hudson Bay Company, by whom it was divided into four large departments or regions, subdivided into thirty-three districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a Chief Governor and Council, and the various departments by Chief Factors and Chief Traders. The Northern department, which included all the establishments in the far

north and frozen region, comprised the valley of the Mackenzie River, and the country between that sterile region and the Rocky Mountains, north of Lake Athabasca. The Southern department extended on both sides of James' Bay, and along the south shores of Hudson's Bay, as far north as Cape Churchill, and inland to the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Quebec and Ontario, and to Lakes Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston. The Montreal department included the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department comprehended all that immense extent of country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, now the Province of British Columbia.

The North-West Territories now have a separate Lieutenant-Governor, the capital being at Battleford, and the government of the Territories is of a quasi-military character, chiefly under the jurisdiction—subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor—of the North-West Mounted Police. During the incumbency of the Mackenzie Administration, a portion of what is generally known as the "North-West" (between Ontario and Manitoba) was set off as the new Province of Keewatin; but the arbitration then pending between the Ontario and Dominion Governments subsequently resulted in the greater part of the territory in question being awarded to Ontario, a decision which of course put an end to the scheme of a new Province.

The North-West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibi, East Main and Great Whale rivers, flowing into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Red rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapusaw (or Koksoak) and Natwakame rivers, falling into Hudson's Straits. The Mackenzie is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2,500 miles long, and flows through a fertile and finely wooded country, skirted by metalliferous hills, and with coal-measures cropping out near the surface throughout three-fourths of the area drained by it. According to the best computation, it drains an area of 443,000 square miles. The Coppermine River is very rich in copper ore and galena. The Saskatchewan, 1,300 miles long, and its tributaries, drain an area of 363,000 square miles. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegosis, Clear Water, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North Lined, Mistassini, and Abbitibi. Great Bear Lake is 250 miles long and about as wide. Great Slave Lake is 300 miles long and 50 wide. Lake Athabasca is 200 miles long and 20 to 40 wide. Lake Winnipeg is 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide. Lake of the Woods 75 miles long by 60 miles wide, and Lake Mistassini about the size of Lake Ontario.

The numerous and recent surveys for the Pacific Railway have confirmed all that has ever been written of the vast extent of the agricultural capabilities of the North-west Territories, or at least 600,000 to 700,000 square miles of them. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles, in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and, on an average, eighty miles broad. But the best and largest wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, namely, the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace rivers to the very western (the Pacific) slope of the Rocky Mountains, along the Peace River Pass to latitude 60° N. Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains there is an area of 300,000,000 acres beyond the supposed limit of the fertile belt of the North-West. The Saskatchewan is partially wooded, and abounds with the most beautiful herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This extraordinary belt, more than one-third of which is at once available for the purposes of the agriculturist, is capable of sustaining a population of 90,000,000. This region in winter is not more severe than in Ontario; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring com-

mences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior, which is 5° of latitude farther to the south.

Snow is never excessive in depth; while in the richest tracts the natural pasturage is so abundant that horses and cattle may be left to obtain their food during the winter.

Travellers describe this region as magnificent, with the surface of the ground covered with flowers, such as roses, hyacinths, tiger-lilies, and blue-bells, half hidden in the luxuriant grass.

The rivers and lakes west of Lake Superior are bordered by rich prairies and splendid woods. A splendid stream (Rainy River, 100 miles long) empties Lac la Pluie into the Lake of the Woods, and must one day be the highway of a great settlement, with towns on its borders and steamboats on its bosom.

On Peace River groves of poplars and pines vary the scene, and their intervalles are enlivened with vast herds of elk and buffaloes.

About 150 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the great coal-bed commences. So far as has been ascertained it is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16° of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. The lignite (or tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively developed. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Lake rivers, the formation is best exposed; it there consists of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceed three yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, alternating with a fine-grained, friable sandstone, and sometimes with thick beds of clay, the interposing layer being often dark from the dissemination of bituminous matter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, is massive, and most generally shows the woody structure distinctly. Beds of coal also crop up to the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast.

When the Hudson Bay Territory was turned over to the Dominion in 1870, there was absolutely no population in that part of it now known as the North-West Territories, except some roving bands of Indians, and the few white hunters, trappers and traders, scattered sparsely from the American and Old Province boundaries to Alaska and Hudson Bay, and from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. Ten years later, we find, in addition to a populous and already wealthy province (Manitoba, previously described), an agricultural population settled along the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers and their tributaries, which some authorities already estimate as high as 100,000 souls, a number which is so rapidly increasing as to promise ere long to outstrip even the heretofore unprecedented growth of Manitoba.

Among the very many points of interest and importance which this territory already contains, we may mention the following:

BATTLEFORD, the capital and chief station of the North-West Mounted Police, is situated on Battle River, at its confluence with the Saskatchewan. The site of the town is a plateau 200 feet above the water of the river, which is navigable to this point, to and from which Hudson Bay Company's steamers regularly ply. Government House, here situated, together with the government offices, including those of the Registrar and Stipendiary Magistrate, form an imposing appearance. The town is well laid out; and contains numerous buildings of more than ordinary pretensions. It has Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, school, stores and mills, and a population already in excess of 500. It is even now a place of considerable commercial importance, and from its geographical position, its surroundings and its political ascendancy combined, promises to become the leading city of the North-West. It has telegraphic communication with the outside world, and the first established newspaper in the Territories—the *Battleford Herald*—is among its institutions. Altogether, it is a place of very great and peculiar interest, as well as of leading importance.

CARLETON HOUSE, or FORT CARLETON, is a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on the North Saskatchewan, 520 miles west of Winnipeg. The village itself is a smart one of several hundred people, containing churches, stores, schools, &c., while the "settlement" contains already nearly 2,000 of a population.

DUCK LAKE, 12 miles south-east of Carleton House, is becoming quite a centre of trade, and contains stores, churches, schools, &c. One school is under charge of the Grey Nuns.

EDMONTON, in lat. 53° 45' N., lon. 113° 20' W., a chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, consisted formerly of a fortification of red earth, enclosed by abattis, surrounded by trenches, and entered by battlemented gateways. It is now a flourishing village of from 300 to 500 population, a North-West Mounted Police station, Hudson Bay Company's post, and contains post office, four churches, several hotels, school, two grist mills, saw mill, lath and shingle mill, a number of mechanics' shops, and a good supply of mercantile establishments. It is situated on the North Saskatchewan River, 880 miles north-west from Winnipeg, and immense supplies of the best coal exist in its immediate neighborhood.

FORT ELLICE is a Hudson Bay Company's post, and now quite a considerable settlement at the junction of the Qu'Appelle with the Assiniboine, 220 miles west of Winnipeg. It is also a Mounted Police station, and a place of rapidly growing size and importance.

FORT MCLEOD, a post established by the North-West Mounted Police authorities, and named after Colonel McLeod, the commanding officer of the force, is about 850 miles almost direct west of Winnipeg, on the South Saskatchewan. It has lately become the centre of quite a prosperous and rapidly growing settlement, which promises to be one of the most important points of the North-West.

FORT PELLY, on the Assiniboine, 110 miles north of its junction with the Qu'Appelle, and 330 miles north-west of Winnipeg, is also a Mounted Police station, and the centre of a rapidly growing agricultural population.

FORT PITT, also on the North Saskatchewan, is 687 miles north-west of Winnipeg, and the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missions to the Cree Indians. The village contains a church, excellent school, store, etc.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, a French Canadian settlement near Edmonton, contains a population of between 200 and 300, and has a post office, a number of churches, several stores, etc. The best of coal is obtained in the neighborhood, and in inexhaustible quantities.

FORT VERMILLION is a H. B. Co.'s trading post and growing village on the Peace River, over 600 miles north of Winnipeg. Cereals and roots grow in this locality to the greatest possible perfection, and the promises of a rapid development of the adjacent territory are extremely encouraging.

Great anticipations are everywhere indulged in with regard to the glorious future of the North-West; and the unprecedented advance which it has already made, together with its ever-accelerating development, would seem to indicate that the most brilliant hopes are in no wise overdrawn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is bounded on the north by the sixtieth parallel of latitude; east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; south by the United States; and west by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean, and Queen Charlotte's Sound. Length, 764½ miles; breadth about 400 miles; area, including Vancouver and other islands, 330,000 square miles.

Vancouver Island extends from lat. 48° 19' to 50° 53' N., a distance of 278 miles, along the southern portion of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Georgia; 90 miles in width. The north entrance to the

gulf is Johnston's Strait, and the south entrance is the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, which separates the south shore of the island from the territory of the United States. Queen Charlotte Islands, lying between lat. 52° and 54° N., and long. 131° 25' and 134° W., are separated from the north portion of the coast by Queen Charlotte Sound.

The seaboard of British Columbia extends from the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to Alaska. These points are distant, on an air-line, some five hundred and fifty miles, but the coast is deeply indented by great arms of the sea at many intermediate places, so that the actual coast-line is very irregular, and will probably measure several thousand miles.

The northern part of the colony is diversified with mountain, lake, and river; is of extraordinary fertility, producing all Canadian cereals and vegetables, and fruits in larger measure than any part of even Ontario, and with a mining region at the head-waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Fraser rivers, which, though very imperfectly explored (owing to their inaccessibility to general travel), gives indications of being very rich in gold and silver. The southern and middle part includes the rich gold valley of Fraser River, and is well adapted for pasturage, and also, with irrigation, for agriculture; some parts, however, such as the Chilcotin plains, and the great and beautiful valley of the Okanagan, require no artificial irrigation, nor does any part of the seaboard.

The mineral resources of British Columbia are very great. Gold is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and in great abundance in the Cariboo district, the yield in that one locality exceeding, in 1870, one million dollars, while the yield of the entire Province for the past ten years has exceeded twenty-two million dollars. Silver and copper are also to be had in abundance, but the mines have not as yet been very largely worked. The true wealth of the Province, however, is its coal-fields, which are inexhaustible, easy of access, and easily worked. Bituminous coal is found on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, and anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island.

The climate of British Columbia is mild and favorable enough to allow animals to live in the open air throughout the winter, and in many parts the plains and hills are covered with an herb called bunch-grass, which possesses highly nutritious qualities, and keeps cattle in excellent condition during the whole winter. On the coast the winter is more humid than cold. The lakes are never wholly frozen, and travel is never impeded by the snow, except in the mountain passes.

The area of the land fit for agricultural settlement is estimated at 200,000 square miles, diversified by hill and dale, and watered by numerous streams and lakes. The soil varies from a deep-black vegetable loam to a light-brown loamy earth, the hills supplying slate and building-stone. Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, apples, pears, etc., grow luxuriantly. There is abundant grass for cattle, and sheep-raising has been introduced with success.

The country is rich in fur-bearing animals, bears, lynx, marten, and beaver. The annual product of the fur trade exceeds \$250,000. Ship-building also promises to assume large proportions.

The chief river is the great Fraser River, which pursues a rapid course between steep and rocky banks, until, approaching the sea, it presents a fertile and finely wooded valley of from fifty to sixty miles in length. The total length of the Fraser River is about 700 miles. The Thompson River surpasses the Fraser in the richness of its scenery, and flows through one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The Columbia, another noble stream, enters the United States at Fort Shepherd, after a course of nearly 800 miles in British territory. Its total length is about 1,200 miles. Means of communication are very good.

Steamers ascend the Fraser River over 100 miles, to the head of navigation, and so over 450 miles beyond

this there is an excellent gravelled road, constructed by the government.

British Columbia consists of two perfectly distinct parts, the mainland above described and Vancouver Island. This island is the largest in the Pacific, being 278 miles long and forty to fifty wide. It is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Fuca, which are about sixteen miles in width, and by the Gulf of Georgia, which varies from thirty miles in width to a narrowness that is bridgeable, viz., at Valde's Island.

The island is noted for its coal mines. Gold has also been found. The harbors are numerous and excellent, and Esquimaux Harbor is the naval station of the imperial government and the site of an extensive graving dock.

Burrard Inlet is the largest and finest harbor on the mainland, and also the Pacific Railway terminus.

The public affairs of British Columbia are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five representatives elected every four years. Justice is dispensed by a chief-justice and two assistants. Education is free, and schools non-sectarian.

There is regular steam communication from Victoria to Portland and San Francisco; while telegraph lines extend from Victoria via Saanich to Swinomish, U. S., thence via Matsqui, Hope, Yale, Lytton and Quesnel to Barkerville, Cariboo, a total distance of 632 miles.

There is also a branch line from Matsqui to Burrard Inlet via New Westminster, in addition to a right of way over the line belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company, from Swinomish to Victoria, which comprises five submarine cables. This line of telegraph, which by the Act completing the union of Columbia with Canada became the property of the Dominion, is 632 miles long, and is being extended across the entire continent.

The construction of the Canada Pacific Railway cannot fail to develop the untold resources of this Province, and add greatly to the wealth and general prosperity of the Dominion.

Though British Columbia possesses considerable tracts of fine agricultural and pastoral land, amply sufficient to produce all the food her own population is ever likely to require, yet it is not probable that she will ever hold a prominent position as an exporting agricultural country. Her chief resources are her forests, her fisheries, and her mines, and these are capable of almost unlimited development. Her gold-fields, her silver-veins, and her coal-mines are yet in their infancy; her timber trade is in a similar condition; and her fisheries, which may fairly be expected to rival those of the Atlantic Provinces, have scarcely yet extended beyond the supply of local demands.

There cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who has visited the country; that a bright and prosperous future is in store for the Alpine Province of the great Dominion, only to be realized, however, when the iron road shall have brought her into closer communion with her elder sisters in the east.

The distance from Montreal to Victoria is over 3,600 miles, which can now be accomplished in eleven or twelve days by the San Francisco route; but by the future Canada Pacific Railway the distance will be reduced to less than 2,800 miles. The most direct route to British Columbia from England is by way of Quebec and San Francisco, the Allan line of steamers furnishing passage-tickets through from Liverpool. On arriving in Quebec, passengers proceed through to Chicago by rail, and thence by the Pacific Railway to San Francisco, whence steamers ply regularly to Victoria and New Westminster.

This colony was first established in 1858, and has since made remarkable progress. The total population is about 60,000, of whom 15,000 are whites.

VICTORIA, the capital of British Columbia, is situated near the south-east extremity of Vancouver Island, where the adjoining Strait of Fuca is 17 miles in breadth, 143 miles from Olympia (Puget's Sound), 320 miles from Portland (Oregon), and (by C. P. R.) about 2,800 miles from Montreal.

The surroundings of Victoria are singularly beautiful. To the south is a wide stretch of sea, closed in by the magnificent range of the Olympian Mountains. These mountains, the lower portion of which is shaded with a soft velvety mist, and the tops covered with snow strongly reflecting the rays of the sun, form the most prominent feature in the landscape. To the eastward is Mount Baker, which, at a distance of nearly 100 miles, rears its snowy peak far away into the clouds. To the westward is a long, wide stretch of sea, bounded on one side by the Olympian range, and on the other by the rocks and mountains of Vancouver, jutting out here and there into the Strait; while to the northward are ranges of hills and mountains, prominent among which, and within five or six miles of the town, are the peaks of Mount Tolmie and Cedar Mountain. From these heights the most beautiful panoramic views of the southern end of the island, the surrounding ocean, the Olympian range, and the coast range on the mainland far westward may be obtained.

The country in the neighborhood of Victoria is remarkably picturesque. Natural parks—in which there are numbers of fine old oaks and a profusion of ferns and wild roses—little inlets, bays, and beaches, jutting rocks, and the fine scenery of the background, combine to render it one of the most lovely spots on earth. This, together with its magnificent climate, which is beautifully clear, cool and fresh during the whole summer season, and very mild in winter, must in the future render it a place of great resort.

Three miles from Victoria is the harbor of Esquimaux, one of the finest on the Pacific coast. There is here a naval station, at which there are generally two or three ships of war. A graving dock was recently built, capable of admitting ships of the largest size. An excellent macadamized road connects the two harbors.

The city boasts of some good streets, with fine drives, over excellent roads, in various directions. Adjoining the town a large extent of ground has been reserved for a public park. This picturesque locality, known as Beacon Hill, borders on the Strait. Here is the public race-course and cricket-ground. On the outskirts of the town are many attractive residences, and every cottage displays its pretty garden.

Though Victoria can boast of no architectural pretensions, there are many neat and substantially constructed buildings; among them may be mentioned the Provincial offices on James' Bay; the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches; a Jewish synagogue; Christ Church cathedral; the iron church of St. John, a donation to the Episcopalian congregation of the Province from the Baroness Coutts; the Angela College for young ladies, from the same excellent lady; the St. Anne's Convent and Orphan School; the Masonic building; the Mechanics' Institute; Bank of British North America; hotels, hospital, and theatre. A post-office and a custom-house were lately built by the Dominion Government.

The city is supplied with gas and water-works. There are several breweries, distilleries, foundries and factories, one ship-yard, etc. Wages are high for all laborers and mechanics, who are always in demand. The population is about 6,000. The amount of business transacted in Victoria is far beyond what would be expected from a town of such a limited number of inhabitants.

NEW WESTMINSTER, the former capital of British Columbia, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, 85 miles from Victoria. The town boasts of a very handsome Episcopal church (of stone) and the only peal of bells on the coast, presented some years ago by Miss Burdett Coutts, now Baroness in her own right. There are also very neat churches in connection with the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations. Population, over 3,000. Steamers run twice a week between New Westminster and Victoria.

BURRARD INLET, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast, and the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, is only a few miles from New Westminster.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. $46^{\circ} 38'$ and $51^{\circ} 40'$ north, and long. $52^{\circ} 35'$ and $59^{\circ} 35'$ west. It is separated on the north-west from Canada by the Gulf; its south-west point approaches Cape Breton; north and north-east are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Straits of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any part of America. It is about 1,200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, between Capes Ray and Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419 miles, measured on a curve. Its form is somewhat triangular, but exceedingly irregular, owing to its being indented with deep bays, the most remarkable of which are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays on the east coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the south coast; and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands on the west. There are besides these smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well-sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them, while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels.

Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1,500 feet), and the latter rarely expanding into plains.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, and though the majority are small, yet some attain to respectable size. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gander, and Great Cod Roy rivers. The Humber, in its main branch, is about 80 miles long; in its second, or Grand Pond branch, it is about 48 miles long. The Exploits is about 150 miles long, and drains about 3,000 square miles of country. The Gander is somewhat over 100 miles long. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh-water lakes and ponds are also numerous. They are found over the face of the entire country—on the very tops of hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole island. Sixty-seven ponds have been counted from one spot on the north-east mountains of Avalon, some two and three miles in extent, none less than 100 yards, and not at a further distance than ten miles from the base of the hill. The principal lakes in the island are the Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond, and Red Indian Pond. The Grand Pond contains an area of about 185 square miles; this includes an island at its south-west end, which contains an area of about fifty square miles. Deer Pond has an area of about thirty square miles. The Red Indian Pond has an area of sixty-four square miles. The Gander Pond is from seventy to eighty square miles.

The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, with secondary and, over a considerable area, carboniferous formations. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone, and coal. Traces of gold have also been found by analysis, as well as traces of cadmium and bismuth.

The principal mines are the Tilt Cove Mine (copper), the Notre Dame Mine (copper), both on the eastern side of the island; and the La Manche Mine (lead), on

the southern coast. The first named has been very productive. The other two have not been so successful, though there is no doubt they are rich in minerals; the cause of their comparative failure is to be found in the lack of means.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental Provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. In May and beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundland are spruce, birch, pine, larch, willow, ash, and fir. Recumbent and standing evergreens are to be met with in great variety; berry-bearing bushes abound in every swamp: European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant.

In several sections of the island, agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable alluvia. Potatoes yield well and are of an excellent quality; green crops thrive well in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, plums, and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries, of very good quality, are grown.

The timber lands, amounting to nearly one million of acres, and situated principally on the western side of the island, and by the chief lakes and rivers, are wholly unsettled and ungranted, though they are of high importance with a view to settlement. No lands are let for lumbering purposes—the laws provide that they shall be disposed of for settlement alone; but the probability is that this will at once be changed, so as to open up the country for lumbering enterprises.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog; famous the world over. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten, and wild-cat. Land and aquatic birds are numerous. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; while for fish, there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with cod and every other variety of fish.

The cod fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November, and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island.

The seal fisheries of Newfoundland are of very great importance. Over 200 vessels have been annually employed in this industry, having an aggregate of nearly 40,000 tons burthen, and a complement of between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

The chief exports of the island are fish, fish oil, seal oil and skins, and the imports consist of breadstuffs, fruits and textile fabrics. Over \$7,000,000 of these articles have been imported within a single year, while the exports during the same time have exceeded \$6,000,000.

The government of Newfoundland pays \$120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan line, to and from Liverpool and Halifax, or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight, and several for coast and local service.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a Governor, appointed by the Queen; an Executive Council of six members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-one representatives. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and two assistant judges; a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a District Court.

The public school system is based on the denominational principle as regards Roman Catholics, and the non-denominational as far as Protestants generally are concerned.

There are four public academies, based on the denominational principle, and all situated in the capital of the island; one for Roman Catholics, which is in connection with their college; one for the Church of England Protestants, in connection with their collegiate establishment; one for Wesleyans; and one for Protestants of all other denominations.

There are no railways on the island, and the means of communication are not the best. Two steamers make fortnightly trips to the principal places north and south of St. John's, and another runs daily between ports on Conception Bay. It is, however, proposed to build a railway through the island, and the surveys, which were some time ago authorized by the government and legislature, have been so far carried out as to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme and the immense resources of the country it will open up. The last official census (1874) gave the island a population of 170,000.

St. JOHN'S, the commercial emporium and seat of government of Newfoundland, is situated about three miles from Cape Spear, the most easterly land on the American side of the Atlantic. The harbor, though rather small, is thoroughly safe in all weather; vessels may ride out any gale when once inside the heads. On the south point of the narrows is erected the harbor light, burning at an elevation of 114 feet. The rocks on which this beacon is erected are the termination of a high range of hills running east and west, which constitute the south side of the harbor. At the foot of these hills are situated most of the vats used in the manufacture of the seal oil, and most of the mercantile houses have wharves and premises on that side, for the transshipment of articles of export. There is also situated the dry dock, capable of raising vessels of about 600 tons burthen. A causeway and bridge connects the south and north sides. On the north side the hills, which are so abrupt at the narrows, fall away in a series of gentle undulations sloping towards the harbor. On this slope the town is built, the site being everything that could be wished. The principal thoroughfare is called Water Street, running nearly parallel with the harbor, but rather irregular. This street is about one and a half miles long, well built on both sides with stone or brick, but not showing much appreciation of street architecture. In the busy seasons it is crowded till late in the night by thousands who come from the out-ports to buy and sell. The amount of business done in these short periods is almost incredible for the size of the town, amounting to perhaps four or five millions of dollars in three or four weeks.

The manufacturers are few but important, there being very large biscuit manufactories, foundries, breweries, rope factories, and oil refineries.

St. John's boasts of several handsome public buildings. The Church of England Cathedral (early English), by Gilbert Scott, is a very beautiful edifice, and cost about \$120,000. The Roman Catholic Cathedral and adjacent buildings form a very conspicuous and imposing group, built on high ground, erected at a cost of about \$800,000. There are also the Government house (costing \$240,000), Colonial building, court-house, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, hospital, poor-house, and banks. The lunatic asylum is beautifully situated in wooded grounds, about three miles out of the town.

The population of the city is about 30,000.

GEOLOGY OF THE DOMINION.

THE following article makes no attempt at the dignity of a *comprehensive essay* upon so interesting and extensive a subject as the Geology of the Dominion.

The Department of the Interior has kindly furnished for this Atlas a special transfer of the great geological map of Canada, prepared under the direction of Sir William Logan, F.R.S., in 1869, and also the corrections and additional maps since that date.

To give as briefly as possible such data as shall lead to some understanding of this map, and of the general geological formations and mineral resources of Canada, is all that this article attempts.

To this end we shall confine ourselves mainly to the *economic geology* of the Dominion, describing as nearly as possible, by Provinces, the character and location of such minerals, ores, and earths as are of use in commerce, and might be sought after by business men, for whom this Atlas is chiefly intended.

For this purpose, Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geological Surveys of Canada, has kindly placed at the disposal of the writer the complete records and reports of progress in his department up to the present time. From them most of the information given below is derived, and to them (in published volumes) the reader is referred for more scientifically geological or particular information.

Valuable information has also been obtained from Dr. Dawson's Acadian Geology and reports on Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Alexander Murray's reports of the geological surveys of Newfoundland.

With the exception of about 50,000 square miles belonging to Quebec, extending from the line of New York to Gaspé, and joining the Lower or Maritime Provinces, the whole of the Upper Provinces of the Dominion lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

The flank of the northern hills, known as the Laurentides, forms the north shore of the river and gulf, until within twenty miles of Quebec. It then recedes, and at the latter city is already about twenty miles distant from the St. Lawrence. At Montreal the base of the hills is thirty miles to the rear, and to the westward of this it stretches along the north side of the Ottawa River for about 100 miles, and then runs southward across both the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, crossing the latter river a little below Kingston, at the Thousand Islands, and entering New York. Here the Laurentides spread out into an area of about 10,000 square miles of highlands, known as the Adirondack country, and lying between the Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The narrow belt of hill-country which connects the Adirondacks with the Laurentides north of the Ottawa, divides the valley of the St. Lawrence proper from that of the great lakes, which is still bounded to the north by a continuation of the Laurentides. The base of these from near Kingston runs in a western direction, at some distance in the rear of Lake Ontario, until it reaches the south-west extremity of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron; after which it skirts this lake and Lake Superior, and runs north-westward into Manitoba and the North-west Territory. This great northern hill-region consists of the oldest known rock-formation of the globe, to which the name of the Laurentian system has been given, and occupies a very large portion of the whole of the Dominion northward of the limits just assigned. Over a large portion of this area, along Lakes Huron and Superior, and farther eastward on Lake Temiscaming, is another series of rocks, to which the name of the Huronian system is given. But as the country occupied by these rocks is geographically similar to the Laurentian, it is for convenience here included with it.

To the south of this region the whole of Canada between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the narrow belt of Laurentian country described as running southward across the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, is very level. The same is true to the eastward of Montreal until we reach the Notre-Dame range of hills, passing southward into Vermont, and in its north-eastern extension bounding the Lower St. Lawrence valley to the south. This level country to the south of the Laurentides is occupied both east and west of Montreal by the same rock formations, and constitutes the Champaign region of Canada, the surface of which is scarcely broken, except by a few isolated trap hills near Montreal, and by occasional escarpments, ravines, and gravel ridges further westward.

On the southern, as on the northern, side of the valley of the Lower St. Lawrence is a range of mountainous country. These ranges keep close to the shores for a considerable distance up the river; but about 100 miles below Quebec, where the river is fifteen miles wide, the southern range begins to leave the margin, and opposite to Quebec is thirty miles distant. From this point it runs in a more south-western direction than the river valley, and opposite Montreal is met with about fifty miles to the south-east, where it enters Vermont, and is there known as the Green Mountain range, which forms the eastern limit of the valley of Lake Champlain. In Canada, this range, stretching from the parallel of 45° north latitude to the Gulf, is known as the Notre-Dame Mountains, but to its north-

eastern portion the name of the Shickshock Mountains is often given.

This Notre-Dame range, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, which forms the belt whose course has just been described, has an average breadth of thirty to forty miles.

To the south and east of it the land is undulating, extending through the Maritime Provinces. This may be called the Eastern District.

The region occupied by the Laurentian series is exclusively composed of crystalline rocks, for the most part silicious or granite-like in character, consisting of quartzite, syenite, gneiss, and other related rocks, broken up into ridges and mountain-peaks.

The general level of this region is about 1500 feet above the sea, sometimes attaining an altitude of 2000 to 4000 feet, and running down to a much lower level than the average in the narrow belt crossing the country east of Kingston.

The softer rocks of this region are of crystalline limestone or marble, giving rise to numerous valleys of fertile soil. The hillsides, covered with vegetable mould sustaining a growth of small trees, are soon laid bare if fire passes over them and destroys the growth, but in the valleys and lower parts of this region deep soil and heavy timber abound. This region also contains inexhaustible mines of rich iron ores, copper, lead, marble, and other minerals.

The Champaign region of these Provinces is divided into two parts by the narrow isthmus of Laurentian country, which runs from the Ottawa River to the Adirondack Mountains of New York. East of this division it includes all the country between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and all between the Laurentides on the north and the Notre-Dame hills to the south-east. Westward, it embraces the whole country south of the Laurentian region, including the south-western peninsula of Ontario, lying between the great lakes. This is a region of vast plains, or very trifling elevations, underlain by beds of unaltered Silurian and Devonian rocks of sandstone, limestone, and shale. These again are overlaid in the greater portion of the region by beds of clay, occasionally intermixed with, or overlaid by, sand and gravel, and often covered by a considerable thickness of vegetable mould.

In the eastern portion of this region, between Ottawa and Quebec, the lands are nearly all marine clays covered by sandy deposits, and forming a light, warm soil; or a heavy blue clay giving a strong and rich soil for cereal crops. Peat abounds through this region, and also mineral springs. Its mineral resources are chiefly confined to stones suitable for building, paving, lime, cement, and glass.

The south-western part of the Champaign region, commencing near Kingston, and including all the southern portion of Ontario, is the most fertile and productive part of Canada. Like the plains further eastward, its soils consist chiefly of strong clays, overlaid here and there by loam, sand, and gravel. In the natural state nearly the whole of this region supported a fine growth of timber, in great part of broad-leaved species, but presented, however, various local peculiarities. Thus, the banks of the Grand River from Galt to Brantford were remarkable for a sparse growth of oaks, free from underwood, and known as oak openings. These are said to have been pasture-grounds of the Indians, brought to this condition and kept in it by partial clearing, and by the annual burning of the grass. The object of this was to attract the deer who came to feed upon the herbage. The soil of these plains is a light sandy loam, very uniform in character, and generally overlaid by coarse gravel. The valley of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats which extend from it northward to the North Branch of Bear Creek, and southward nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its great fertility, and its luxuriant forest growth. The soil is generally clay, with a covering of rich vegetable mould, and is covered in the natural state with oak, elm, black-walnut, and white-wood (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar-maple.

The mineral products of this region are chiefly building-stone, lime, cement, gypsum, and petroleum.

The hills of the Eastern Division on the south side of the St. Lawrence are crystalline rocks, but of a softer nature than on the north shore, and yielding, by their wearing down, a more abundant soil. The range of elevation is from 700 to (occasionally) 4000 feet above the sea, extending on the south-east side, through a succession of valleys, to the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence through the Lower Provinces.

The geological formations of the Lower Provinces are, so far as recent surveys establish, of the same series as of Upper Canada, the Laurentian system being ascribed here also to the older formations, and rocks corresponding to the Huronian and Silurian series being the main formations underlying the carboniferous and superficial areas.

The soil is of a sandy and loamy character. The minerals of the Eastern District are metallic ores, marble, slate, and, in the Lower Provinces, coal also.

The following are the names of the principal geological formations of Canada, in descending order:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| X. Superficial. | V. Devonian. |
| IX. Tertiary. | IV. Upper Silurian. |
| VIII. Cretaceous | III. Middle Silurian. |
| VII. Permian. | II. Lower Silurian. |
| VI. Carboniferous. | I. Eozoic. |

These again are subdivided into various local series or groups, of which it is only necessary to mention here that the Laurentian and Huronian systems above referred to are the divisions into which the Eozoic rocks of Canada have been classed. To these rocks no local names have yet been applied elsewhere in America; but, as they are here more extensively exposed than anywhere else on the continent, it would be inconvenient to describe the geology of Canada without giving the names used here, and which are now recognized abroad.

The limestones and sandstones of the older formations are to be found sufficiently distributed through most parts of Canada for all useful purposes, but the great eastern coal-field of North America is confined to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a narrow margin on the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs being its limit in a westerly direction.

No coal exists in workable veins in Central Canada, but in the North-west Territories and in the Province of British Columbia it underlies large areas.

Passing by any enumeration of the less valuable or less abundant minerals which are to be found in the different rock formations of Canada, we will now speak in detail only of those which are susceptible of *economic* application. We follow the classification adopted in the official reports.

I. METALS AND THEIR ORES.

Iron.—Much has been written about the iron ores of Canada, but the information is to be found scattered through the geological reports of many years, and in scattered reports and papers given at various times to the public.

In 1874, Mr. B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey, brought together concisely, in his report to the director, all the more important facts of previous reports, supplementing them with the results of his own recent observations, and to his report we are indebted for very much of the information we now give.

The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographical and geological. From Vancouver Island on the west to Cape Breton on the east they occur at varied intervals; little, however being known of their extent or importance, except in the Provinces on the eastern side of the continent.

From the Laurentian days down to the present moment, processes of concentration, both chemical and mechanical, have been in operation, often resulting in the formation of beds and veins of ore. The processes have doubtless, to a certain extent, differed in kind, and have operated under more or less favourable conditions, and the ores, subsequently to their deposition, have frequently been subjected to agencies depriving them of their original characters, so that it is not surprising to find them differing widely in chemical composition and physical characters. They may, however, be classified as follows:

I. ANHYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Magnetic Iron Ore or Magnetite.
2. Hematite, including crystalline and earthy varieties.
3. Titanic Iron Ore.

II. HYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Limonite or Brown Hematite.
2. Bog Ore.

III. CARBONATES.

1. Spathic Ore.
2. Clay Iron-stone.

The sulphuret of iron, which is not used as an ore, but is valuable for other purposes, will be noticed in the second class.

Magnetic iron ore is probably the most abundant throughout Canada. This ore has a specific gravity of a little over five times that of water, is iron-black in color, hard, brittle, and of metallic lustre. When pure, it consists of 72.4 parts of iron and 27.6 parts of oxygen, but it often contains foreign matters, either mechanically mingled or chemically combined, which reduce more or less the percentage of the ore. It is found mostly in crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

The most important deposits of this ore occur in rocks of Laurentian and Huronian age, but it is also found in rocks which have been

referred to the Lower and Upper Silurian, as well as in the Devonian and the Trias. The iron sands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, moreover, give us examples of deposits of more recent date, and form one of the best possible illustrations of the great concentrating processes carried on by Nature.

Magnetic ores abundantly occur throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby, known as the Chaffey Mine, has been worked for many years. It forms a bed 200 feet thick in gneiss rock, and has been traced for a long distance. The Mathews Mine in the same township is a continuation of this bed, and is mined with equal success. A very fine and valuable ore, free from any trace of pyrites and with very little sulphur, exists as a large deposit at North Crosby, on the land of the Hon. George W. Allan, of Toronto. The ore is a fine crystalline magnetite, and seems worthy of most careful examination. On the fourteenth lot of South Sherbrooke a bed of twelve feet occurs, which has been used to advantage in Col. Gzowski's iron-works at Toronto. Another deposit, with a thickness of sixty feet, is said to exist at Myer's Lake in the same township, and specimens of ore from this locality assay 63 per cent. of metallic iron, equal to 87 per cent. of magnetic oxide.

The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore, which have yielded excellent iron. The ore is black, fine-grained, and very pure. Blast-furnaces were erected many years since at the village of Marmora, and the biggest production of iron in Canada now comes from the Blairton mines, the "Big Ore-Bed," as it is called, in the township of Belmont. This bed has usually been called 100 feet thick, but it is more properly a succession of beds, interstratified with layers of slate and crystalline limestone, occupying a breadth across the strike and back from Crow Lake, into which it runs obliquely, of about *five hundred feet*.

This section was at one time nearly abandoned, as being far removed from any shipping-point, but the building of the Coburg, Peterboro', and Marmora Railway has put renewed life into its mining enterprises.

The Seymour ore-bed of Madoc, the Howse Mine, and other locations in Bedford, the Foley Mine in Bathurst, the Fournier and other mines in South Sherbrooke, are all important deposits, and in some other parts of the Province others are to be found, although we have enumerated above most of those which are of real economic importance.

In Quebec, through the townships of Sutton, Bolton, and Leeds (Megantic), and at Inverness, Grenville, and Wentworth, are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore.

At Hull, on the Ottawa River, is a valuable deposit, worked for some years and yielding 69.65 per cent. of metallic iron.

At Bristol, in Pontiac County, valuable deposits were discovered over a large area, in 1873.

In the seigniory of St. Francis, Beauce, a bed of granular iron ore about two-thirds magnetite, with a vein forty-five feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

In New Brunswick, magnetic ores are frequently met with, but no well-defined beds have been developed. The localities in which the indications are the most abundant are in the parish of Springfield, in the Nerepis Valley, in Petersville in King's County, near Dolin's Lake and Lepreau in St. John County, and at Deer Island in Passamaquoddy Bay.

In the Upper Silurian slates and quartzites of Nova Scotia magnetite occurs in veins associated with specular or micaceous ores at Londonderry, and also near the East River, Pictou County. Near Truro, a bed six feet thick is said to exist, and the fossiliferous hematites of the Devonian slates on the south side of Annapolis Valley have in many cases been more or less completely altered to magnetite, a metamorphism, according to Dr. Dawson, which has taken place chiefly at Moose River, to the south of the great mass of granite in Annapolis County. A short time since, a massive, fine-grained magnetic, resembling some of the Laurentian ores, was discovered near the Nictaux River.

Valuable beds of magnetic ore occur on Texada Island, British Columbia, and they are said to exist at other points in that Province, though not yet opened for mining.

Many of the old crystalline rocks contain disseminated grains and crystals of magnetite and ilmenite, which, on the disintegration of the rocks, are gathered together and form deposits of what is known as "iron-sand." This iron-sand is always more or less mixed with siliceous sand, so that artificial processes of concentration have generally to be employed before it can be utilized for the manufacture of iron.

They exist in enormous quantities on the Lower St. Lawrence near the mouth of the Moisie River, where bloomary furnaces have been erected by Mr. Molson, of Montreal, and these sands contain 52 per cent. of magnetic grains. Other deposits in the same region, and assaying from 55 to 34.3 per cent. magnetic grains, are found at Tadousac, Mingan, Bersimis, Pentecost, Natasquan, Kagashka, Batiscan, and St. Margaret River, in localities favourable for shipment.

In Ontario they are also met with in workable quantities near Sarnia, and on the north shore of Lake Erie.

Hematite iron ores include several varieties of iron ore, consisting mainly of anhydrous peroxide of iron, the varieties depending upon texture rather than chemical composition. Specular and micaceous iron ore are terms applied to crystalline varieties with metallic lustre; earthy varieties are known as red ochre, while intermediate between the highly crystalline and the ochreous ores comes red hematite. The latter term is sometimes used by iron smelters in the same general sense that hematite alone is, to indicate any ore consisting essentially of anhydrous peroxide of iron. As a rule, hema-

tite is freer from impurities than magnetite; it is not so easily reduced as hydrated oxides or carbonates, and is liable to produce grey rather than white iron, a fact of importance in connection with the manufacture of Bessemer pig.

Geologically our hematites have a wide range in time. They are found in the Laurentian, Huronian, Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Trias formations. Hematite occurs in both beds and veins, the beds generally, though not always, being the more important deposits. Like magnetite, it is not found solely in any one kind of rock, but often in rocks of most diverse characters.

An important deposit in Ontario exists in the township of McNab. The bed is thirty feet in thickness, and an analysis of an average specimen gave 58.8 per cent. of pure iron.

Large amounts of red hematite are met with at Iron Island, in Lake Nipissing. In Madoc, and at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, large deposits are unworked. The Dalhousie Iron Mine, in the township of that name, produces a valuable compact red hematite, and is extensively worked. Ores have lately been discovered at Lake Nipigon.

The ores from this Province are largely exported to the United States for smelting, it being found more profitable than erecting furnaces near the mines, which are distant from cheap fuel.

In Quebec, in the township of Sutton, several veins of hematite ore assay from 42 to 52 per cent. of pure iron; also in Brome, Inverness, and other townships. But one of the most valuable deposits is the Haycock mine near Hull, opposite Ottawa, which is a specular ore assaying from 64 to 68 per cent. of metallic iron.

Rising in the geological scale to the Upper Silurian, we find some exceedingly important deposits of hematite; but this, so far as known, only in the Province of Nova Scotia. As specular, or rather micaceous, iron ore, it is found in veins in the Cobequid Hills of Londonderry, and near the East River of Pictou County, that of the latter region being regarded by Dr. Dawson as the equivalent of the Londonderry ore. Earthy red ore in veins also occurs in large quantity near Londonderry, while beds of siliceous red hematite of enormous extent occur in Pictou County.

The red ores of Londonderry are frequently associated with limonite; they often contain a considerable proportion of water themselves, and may then be regarded as mixtures of hematite and limonite. The same is probably true of the red ores in many other localities.

According to Dr. Dawson, the Devonian slates of Nictaux River, Nova Scotia, contain a bed of highly fossiliferous red hematite, having a thickness of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 feet.

In Cape Breton deposits of hematite are said to occur in rocks of Carboniferous age, but little is yet known of them. The Whykomagh mines in Cape Breton produce a micaceous iron slightly magnetite, but still classed as a hematite ore.

Near Merigomish there is a large deposit of considerable value, and Dr. Hunt in his reports speaks highly of it for making steel.

In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found at Jacksonville, near Woodstock, and the iron produced is remarkable for its great hardness and strength. When converted into wrought-iron, it is on the authority of Sir William Fairbairn pronounced to be specially suited for the plating of iron-clad war-vessels and similar purposes. It is also admirably adapted for steel. Furnaces were erected at Woodstock, but are not now running. Similar ores are found in great abundance near the River Beccaguimic, and also, though probably not so abundantly, on the St. John, from Flanigan's Hill to the East Glassville settlement. In the eastern part of St. John County there are deposits of hematite ore in the Quaco Hills, and at West Beach and Black River; one of these beds is said to be twenty feet thick. A large bed of hematite is also said to exist near Coot Hill on one of the upper branches of the Nerepis.

Hematite ores are reported as found in some parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, but no particulars can be yet given.

Titanic iron ore is found chiefly in rocks of Laurentian age. Some of the ores of Broome and Sutton in Quebec contain from twenty to thirty per cent. of titanic acid.

The largest deposit known is at Bay St. Paul, where furnaces for smelting have been erected. It occurs in rock mainly made up of tridacite feldspar, and is ninety feet thick.

At St. Julien, near St. Lin, on the property of Joseph Barsalou, Esq., of Montreal, is a valuable deposit, and also at Bay of Seven Islands.

Limonite and Bog Ore.—Limonite, which in some of its forms is often called brown hematite, consists essentially of peroxide of iron combined with water, the theoretical proportions being 85.6 of the former to 14.4 of the latter.

The term limonite is generally made to include bog ores, which, however, is scarcely correct, as the ores to be described as limonite usually occur in veins, being the result of the alteration, generally *in situ*, of other ores of iron or of such minerals as ankerite; if they contain organic matter at all, it is, so far as known, in very small quantity. The bog ores, on the other hand, appear generally to contain a considerable quantity of organic matter, and occur, moreover, as patches or beds in low grounds.

In Ontario, the bog ore chiefly occurs, and is found in various localities on the shore of Lake Erie, in the townships of Charlotteville, Middleton, Windham, and elsewhere.

In Quebec, they exist largely at Vaudreuil, where the beds are from four to eight feet thick, and contain about 52 per cent. of iron. Ores of more or less purity are found also at Bastard Stanbridge, Farnham, St. Vallier, St. Angelique, and St. Elizabeth.

In the seigniories of Green Island, Villerey, Cacouna, and Rivière du Loup many traces are met with. The ore-bearing tract measures twenty-five miles east and west by six miles north and south over this region.

The large St. Maurice forges or blast-furnaces, near Three Rivers, produce many tons daily of iron which is much esteemed for car-wheels and like purposes, and are, or have been, supplied by the bog-iron ore beds of St. Maurice, Champlain, and other seigniories. Forges also exist at Batiscan River, called the Radnor Forges, and are supplied with ore from this and the adjoining seignior of Champlain. Messrs. Larue & Co., the proprietors, sent a pair of car-wheels from these forges to the International Exhibition, which were said to have run 150,000 miles. Here, also, is a large rolling-mill.

In Nova Scotia, limonite of the brown hematite variety is found very pure near the East River, in Pictou County, and the Londonderry deposits in Colchester County are among the largest and most extensively worked in the Dominion. Here are the Acadia Iron-works with large furnaces. The ore is of the best quality, and the average yield from smelting is over fifty per cent.

At Brookfield, near the line of the railway between Halifax and Truro, large masses of limonite are said to occur scattered over the surface.

Bog-iron ores are found in New Brunswick along the northern side of the Granite Hills, in Queen's and Charlotte counties.

Limonite is said to occur at some localities in British Columbia, but they have yet to be examined.

Spathic iron ore, composed of crystalline carbonate of iron, is the least important of all the iron ores of the Dominion, only one deposit being known which gives any prospect of being of economic value.

The deposit alluded to occurs near Sutherland's River, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. It appears to be a bed, the rocks above and below being sandstones of the millstone-grit formation. It is highly crystalline, and of a grey or brownish grey colour. Though perhaps not rich enough to be smelted as an ore, it would be an exceedingly valuable flux.

Clay iron-stone is a compact, earthy ore, varying in colour from light brown or grey to black, the different shades often depending upon the presence of organic or coaly matter, or upon the per-oxidation of the iron when the ore has been exposed to atmospheric action. It consists of carbonate of iron mixed with clay and other impurities, and though not rich in iron has been the chief source of that metal in England.

In Canada, it is found in rocks of various ages.

In Nova Scotia, they occur in the Carboniferous shales of the Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland coal-fields, though very little is really known of the thickness or quality of the deposits.

Clay iron-stones also occur in the Carboniferous Rocks of New Brunswick, but whether they are widely distributed or not, is not reported. Gesner's report, in 1840, says the quantity on Salmon River is very considerable.

In British Columbia, the coal-bearing rocks of Cretaceous age in Vancouver Island often contain iron-stones, though little is yet known as to the quantity. At the Bayne's Sound mines the nodules are of large size, some of them being flat or lenticular, and others round; the former vary in length from six inches to four or five feet, and in thickness from six to eighteen inches; and the latter are often as much as eighteen inches in diameter. Mr. Richardson thinks that at this locality sufficient could be obtained for the supply of a blast-furnace. East of the Rocky Mountains Cretaceous iron-stones again occur, but little can be said as to the quantity until further explorations have been made.

Those of Tertiary age occur in the lignite-bearing strata west of Red River, in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel, where they have been observed by Hector, Professor Bell, Mr. G. M. Dawson, and others. The recently published report of the last-named gentleman speaks of them as abundant, and in close proximity to the coals of the same region, and says that "should these ores ever come to be worked, limestone for use as a flux could be obtained in considerable quantities from the boulders of Silurian age which strew the plains in many places."

Clay iron-ores from Edmonton were assayed by Mr. C. Hoffmann, and gave an average of 34.98 per cent. of metallic iron. They seem to be rich and valuable ores, and are all carbonates, with an external coating of hematite.

We must refer the reader who may be interested, to the report of Mr. Harrington in the Geological Reports for 1873-74, for a very valuable chapter upon the cost of production of iron ores in Canada, wages, transportation, cost of mining, etc.

We have shown that Canada possesses inexhaustible supplies of rich ores of this precious metal, and it cannot be doubted that skilled labour and capital will one day make the iron mines of the Dominion a great source of national wealth.

Lead.—The only ore of lead met with in Canada is the sulphuret or galena. Galena almost always holds small portions of silver, and in some cases the amount of this metal is sufficient to render it valuable as a silver ore.

Well-defined veins of galena are met with in many localities traversing the rocks of the Laurentian series; and in some cases they pass upwards through the overlying Potsdam and Calciferous formations, showing them to be younger than the latter.

In Ontario, several veins of galena occur in the townships of Bedford, Lansdowne, Stonington, Peterboro', and Ramsay, and in several localities the mines are worked. On Lake Superior several veins occur, some of which are, as at Black River, extremely rich in silver.

At Thunder Bay, and the Nipigon region to the north-west of Lake Superior, very numerous and valuable veins of ore are found, and several mines opened and worked profitably.

On the seigniory of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, at North Petite Nation River, a lode of six or eight inches exists; and at Upton, Acton, and Otton, all in the Province of Quebec, veins of some magnitude occur.

At Little Gaspé Cove, also, mines have been opened, from which specimens of sixty per cent. ore have been obtained.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, galena occurs at a number of points, but nowhere in quantities of any importance so far as developed.

Copper.—This metal occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper, and of the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused through the Laurentian series. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the Huronian rocks, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years, often with great profit, as at the Wellington, Bruce, and Wallace mines. At Echo Lake, Root River, and the region about Lake Maskanongi and the Mississagui River, many valuable indications of copper exist. On Lake Superior the native copper, which is so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, also exists in large quantities over the north or Canadian shore. Many locations have been surveyed and taken up, and it can scarcely be doubted but that in time a mining region will be developed, second only to that in Northern Michigan.

In Quebec, the rocks of the so-called Quebec group, which are an equivalent to the copper-bearing strata of Lake Superior, contain numerous deposits of copper ores.

At Upton, Wickham, and Acton, the veins are many, but for the most part in irregular and interstratified masses. At Acton, about 1000 tons of very rich copper were extracted, when the vein became exhausted; but millions of dollars have been invested through this region in veins giving similar promise, chiefly by United States capitalists.

At Harvey's Hill, in Leeds, an extensive mine is worked by the English and Canadian Copper Company; and on the St. Francis River, and at Halifax, Sutton, St. Margaret, Ascot, Bolton, Ham, and other places through the Eastern Townships, copper exists and is in many cases mined. As this large industry becomes developed, the question will arise as to the most accessible point of transportation to cheap fuel for smelting, and although the poorer ores may be reduced near the mines, the richer will still be carried to the vicinity of coal. It may therefore be anticipated that those from Eastern Canada will eventually find their way to the coal-mines of the Lower Provinces.

In the North-west, large deposits of copper are said to exist beyond Lake Nipigon, and traces are also found in British Columbia, on the mainland.

In the Lower Provinces, the veins of ore on the right bank of the St. John River, near Woodstock, New Brunswick, have attracted much attention. At Adams Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, and many points in Charlotte, St. John, Albert, King's, and Westmoreland counties, deposits more or less valuable exist, and are in some instances profitably worked. Copper is also said to exist in Nova Scotia, near Polson's Lake, and elsewhere, but is not yet developed by working.

Nickel is found sparingly diffused through the magnesian rocks of the Quebec group. At two or three points only have ores been found yielding any considerable percentage of nickel, but its high price will allow very poor ores to be wrought to advantage; and these deposits may be worth careful examination. At the Wallace Mine on Lake Huron, and at Michipicoton Island, near Lake Superior, are the two best deposits yet known. Deposits are found also at Orford and the Eastern Townships.

Silver.—Native silver occurs in large quantities at several points on Lake Superior, and the copper ores of the Province of Quebec also contain small portions of silver. Some of the galena ores also contain silver in quantities worth extracting, as at St. Francis, Beauce, Vaudreuil, and Moulton Hill, in Quebec, where the assays were from thirty-seven to sixty-five ounces to the ton, and at Meredith's location on Lake Superior, where the assay yielded thirty ounces to the ton. With the present improved processes, so small a quantity as four ounces may profitably be extracted from a ton of lead.

At Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, silver in a native state has recently been discovered in many localities, such as Silver Islet, Prince's location, the Thunder Bay mine, Silver Lake, Pie Island, and McKellar's Island; and several mines produce large results.

Silver mines have also been opened in British Columbia, near Hope, on the Fraser River; a yellowish decomposed vein-stone, brought by Mr. Richardson from this place, was assayed, and gave at the rate of 271.48 oz. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs. From the general geological features observed in portions of Central British Columbia, there is every reason to anticipate that a rich silver-bearing region exists there, which only requires for its speedy development the introduction of the capital, enterprise, and skill which are certain to follow the opening up of direct communication with the East, but for the present want of which the silver veins, as well as many of the other great natural resources of this portion of the Dominion, remain unproductive and neglected.

Gold exists over a large extent of the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and has attracted labour and capital for its development. It was first noticed in the sands of the Chaudière Valley in 1835, by General Baddeley, R.E.; but the examinations of the last few years only have resulted in its being worked. The source of the gold seems to be the crystalline schists of the Notre-Dame range, and the drift is spread over a wide area on the south side of the St. Lawrence. From Melbourne to Sherbrooke on the St. Francis River, and on Lake St. Francis; on the Chaudière and its tributaries, from St. Mary to the frontier of Maine, and at the Rivière du Loup, gold is to be found; and mining has been carried on at Chaudière and Rivière du Loup with considerable results from the alluvial washings only. Latterly machinery has been erected at Chaudière to assist in developing the rock ores.

In Ontario, at Madoc and Marmora, several discoveries have been made of gold, partly in quartz veins and partly in decomposed rock, and several mines have been opened and worked with success in both townships. They are usually known as the Marmora Gold Mines.

The geological conditions in North-western New Brunswick being analogous to those of auriferous countries generally, and especially of Eastern Quebec and Nova Scotia, it has always been stated as a gold-bearing region, and the explorations so far undertaken, both for alluvial deposits and gold-bearing rocks, have been moderately encouraging. On the Tobique and its tributaries, mining leases have been taken up.

In Nova Scotia, gold-mining has been extensively followed, with varying results, for years. In 1870, the Nova Scotia gold-fields were visited in person by Mr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, the director of the geological surveys of Canada; and, as Mr. Selwyn had been, before coming to Canada in 1869, for sixteen years director of the geological surveys of the Province of Victoria in Australia, he was peculiarly fitted to investigate these fields and their workings. His report in full, in the volume of Geological Surveys for 1870-71, should be read and heeded by every one proposing to venture on gold-mining in Nova Scotia.

The comparisons drawn geologically between Nova Scotia and Victoria are favourable, but he shows conclusively that, to produce analogous results, more economic and skilled labour, and more careful investigation before the expenditure of capital, must be substituted for the present wasteful customs. Mines in Victoria are worked to pay ten per cent. dividends on a less yield of gold per ton than the amount wasted in the tailings of some of the Nova Scotia mines; and in Australia the same number of stamps do from fifty to a hundred per cent. more work per day than in Nova Scotia.

The gold in Nova Scotia occurs principally in quartz veins in stratified slaty and quartzose rocks along the Atlantic coast, covering an area of probably 3500 square miles. The mines worked are mainly in the districts of Stormont, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbour, Waverley, Montague, Tangier, Oldham, Renfrew, Caribou, Uniacke, and Gay's River. In 1873, there were fifty-three mines open, mostly in small areas, and worked upon the tribute system. Only one or two are alluvial mines.

The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great Province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Caribou, and the new gold mines of the district of Ominica, in the north of Columbia, appear to extend over a very large tract of country.

On Vancouver Island very valuable stream washings have been wrought for a long time. On the mainland the gold of the Fraser and North Thompson rivers seems to be derived from the "terrace deposits" which border these rivers, and affords a fine field for hydraulic mining.

In many localities quartz veins intersperse the slaty rocks, and it seems to be established that from the United States frontier to the fifty-third degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere.

The yield is gradually increasing, that for 1874 being in the neighbourhood of a million and a half of dollars, and an increase of over four hundred thousand dollars beyond that of last season.

Gold is also distributed at some points on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and has been met with in the branches of the Saskatchewan, from Edmonton to the forks. Mr. Selwyn says that it is, no doubt, "washed out of the drift, and as there is little probability of its having come from the unaltered strata underlying the plains, it is to be inferred that it has been derived from the crystalline rocks to the north-eastward, probably somewhere between the Methy Portage and Athabasca Lake. These rocks lie at a distance of only about 250 miles from Edmonton in that direction."

Antimony is found in workable veins at Prince William, near the Woodstock road, in New Brunswick. The ore is sulphuret of antimony, occurring both in pure masses and more or less mixed with gangue. No other workable deposit is known, we believe.

II. MINERALS USED IN CERTAIN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

Iron Pyrites is of three species, but only one—the common cubic pyrites, or bisulphuret of iron—is of any economic importance. This is used chiefly for making sulphuric acid and copperas. Considerable deposits occur at Elizabethtown, near Brockville, Ontario; also at Garthby and Ascot, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In New Brunswick it is abundant in the strata of the St. John group in Queen's County.

Chromium, or chromic iron ore, is chiefly used as an ingredient in the production of bichromate of potash, used in dyeing and calico-printing. It is met with in considerable quantities in Quebec, in the townships of Ham, Bolton, Melbourne, and at Gaspé, but is not yet used commercially, although it could be to advantage.

Manganese, used in the manufacture of chlorine, is to be found on Lake Superior. In Quebec at Stanstead, Bolton, and St. Mary's, and in New Brunswick at Markhamville, King's County, it is mined to a considerable extent. It is also found in Hants County and elsewhere through Nova Scotia.

Titanium, or titanite iron ore, is used for the production of titanite acid for the manufacture of colors. It is also susceptible of other applications in the arts.

The largest body of this ore known in Canada is at Bay St. Paul, in Quebec. It is, however, often found through the Laurentian series. This ore has been more particularly referred to in the classification of iron ores.

Molybdenum, a rare metal, exists in nature for the most part as a sulphuret, and is used for dyeing silk, cotton, and linen, and for other purposes. It is found in some quantities on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at Harvey Hill, near Leeds. It is also met with on Lake Superior. It is a mineral, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a leaden-grey colour, and is often mistaken for plumbago, from which it is, however, distinguished by its much greater weight.

Magnesia and its salts are extensively used in pharmacy. It is obtained from serpentine or hydrous silicate, from magnesian limestone or dolomite, and from the native carbonate. The latter is much better fitted for the preparation of magnesian salts than either serpentine or dolomite. It is a rare rock in most parts of the world, and it is therefore not improbable that the large quantities of it to be found in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, particularly near Bolton, may one day become an article of export.

III. MINERALS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

Phosphate of Lime, or apatite, is used in the arts for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and of phosphorus, and in the composition of certain porcelains; but its largest application is as a fertilizer, after being manufactured into the superphosphate of lime.

This substance is found in abundance among the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and in Ontario, along the Ottawa, and the line of the Rideau Canal, near Perth, it extends over an area of many square miles.

Its production has been for some years now successfully attempted at the large deposits in North Burgess, South Crosby, and Elmsley, and Bedford, Stonington, and Loughborough, where there are a very great number of locations worked, and a large amount of phosphate is exported.

Latterly very valuable deposits of apatite have been discovered and opened for mining on the north side of the Ottawa, in Buckingham, Templeton, and Portland townships.

Gypsum is found in great abundance in Ontario; the outcrop extends from the Niagara River to Lake Huron for a hundred and fifty miles; but the mines now worked are comprised in about thirty-five miles along the Grand River, in Cayuga, York, Seneca, Brantford, and Paris. A very large amount is annually raised and used as a fertilizer, or ground for cement and stucco.

In Quebec, the supplies come mainly from the Magdalen Islands. Extensive and practically inexhaustible beds of gypsum are found in New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, at Hillsborough, Sussex, and other points. There are important works near Hillsborough, in Albert County, for the manufacture of plaster from the gypsum which abounds in that neighbourhood. There are extensive beds also worked in Nova Scotia, at Windsor, Cheverie, Parrsborough, Black River, and elsewhere, and a very large product is exported thence to the United States, or sent to local markets.

Marl, or carbonate of lime, is found in marshes and shallow lakes, where it is formed by the waters of springs highly charged with lime, which is held in solution as bicarbonate, and deposited when the waters come to the air.

When calcined, marl yields a nearly pure and white lime for mortar and other uses. It is often overlaid with deposits of black mould or peat, and is used as a valuable manure for sandy soils.

It is found in many localities in Canada; in Ontario, deposits of it are abundant in the counties of Bruce and Grey; also at Kingston, Loughborough Lake, Elmsley, McNab, and along the Ottawa. In Quebec, it exists at Argenteuil, St. Armand, the island of Montreal, Gaspé, and the island of Anticosti. Workable deposits of it are not found in the Lower Provinces.

Salt was discovered in 1866, near the town of Goderich, Ontario. The brine here obtained is one of the purest and most concentrated known for the manufacture of salt. The borings go down through the limestones of the Onondaga and Guelph formations, and two or three hundred feet of red and blue shales, which carry rock-salt as their base. The area is extensive, extending from Clinton, through Goderich, to Kincardine, a distance of over forty miles long by seven or eight wide. The manufacture has become important in its dimensions, the position of Goderich on the lake, and at the terminus of a railway, offering great advantages.

Salt springs exist, and no doubt salt deposits, in Manitoba and the whole country north of the Saskatchewan River. They are found at Black Sturgeon River and Lake Manitoba; and on Salt River, an affluent of Slave River in the North-west, Sir John Richardson, in 1820, reports seeing copious springs issue from the base of a long ridge some hundreds of feet high, and, spreading their water over a clayey plain, deposit much pure common salt.

In Nova Scotia, the salt springs of Cape Breton appear to issue from rocks lying towards the base of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and are situated on the north side of the Little Narrows of Bras d'Or Lake. Here several saline springs of more or less strength occur in close proximity over an area of about twelve acres of flat marshy land. Much hydrated peroxide of iron is deposited in the water-courses, the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen pervades the atmosphere in the vicinity, and the vegetation is destroyed around all the springs. The strongest spring discharges from 100 to 200 gallons per minute. It is stated that, by evaporating in two com-

mon iron pots, each containing about three gallons, from two to three bushels of salt were made per day, and it had been proposed many years ago to establish works for the manufacture of salt at this place, but the enterprise has not been carried out. At Springhill, Cumberland County, a company is working the salt wells to a large extent.

IV. MINERALS USED AS PIGMENTS.

Under this head come the minerals used as paints. The marls just alluded to are sometimes used in this way for whitewashing, or mixed with cheap colours.

Iron Ochres, similar in composition to limonite or bog-ore, but being soft and pulverulent, instead of forming solid masses, are extensively used as cheap paints. The colour of these ochres is generally a shade of yellow or reddish brown, but sometimes purplish or blackish hues are met with.

These ochres are extensively manufactured in Canada, and are found most abundantly in Quebec, at St. Anne's, Cap de la Madeleine, and Durham. In Ontario, at Owen Sound and Nassagaweya, these ochres are found in large quantities, and at one or two places in the Lower Provinces, in a smaller degree.

Sulphate of Barytes is also used as a paint, or for mixing with other pigments as an adulteration, by reason of its greater weight. It is largely used in the composition of cheap white paints. It is also used as a surface gloss for paper-hangings. It is found in Ontario, in Lansdowne and Burges townships, and from Pigeon River to Fort William, on Lake Superior; and at Gaspé, in Quebec. A beautiful vein of this mineral occurs in the township of Hull, in this Province, varying from two to three feet thick, on a property owned by Hon. Peter Mitchell and F. P. French, of Ottawa. It is of an opaque white colour, and nearly pure.

V. COMBUSTIBLE AND CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS.

In the Central Provinces of Canada, coal cannot be counted among the economic minerals; but in both the Atlantic and Pacific Provinces it is found in quantities to make it of the first importance.

In Nova Scotia, coal-mining assumes large proportions. The principal localities of the coal-fields are in Cape Breton, and in Pictou and Cumberland counties, though veins have been traced, and in some instances opened, in Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Hants, and Guysborough counties.

We cannot attempt any strictly geological description of these fields, but refer the reader to the extensive reports of the Geological Surveys, or the valuable work on "*Acadian Geology*," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal. From his widely extended examinations of the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, Dr. Dawson has subdivided the system into five subordinate formations in descending order:

- "1. *The Upper Coal formation*, containing coal-formation plants, but not productive coals.
- "2. *The Middle Coal formation*, or coal formation proper, containing the productive coal-beds.
- "3. *The Millstone-grit Series*, represented in Nova Scotia by red and grey sandstones, shales and conglomerates, with a few fossil plants and thin coal-seams, not productive.
- "4. *The Carboniferous Limestone*, with the associated sandstones, marls, gypsums, etc., and holding marine fossils recognized by all paleontologists who have examined them as Carboniferous.
- "5. *The Lower Coal measures*, holding some, but not all, of the fossils of the Middle Coal formation, and thin coals, not productive, but differing both in flora and fauna from the Upper Devonian, which they overlie unconformably."

These overlie generally a series of metamorphic rocks, consisting of quartzites, felsites, altered slates, and conglomerates, which are probably of Devonian and Silurian age.

The productive coal-measures of Pictou County consist of seams of good bituminous coal, interspersed with black carbonaceous shale, and in some parts with sandstones and fire-clay. The coal-seams vary in thickness from two or three to thirty-six feet.

The coal-fields are divided into mining areas, which are leased by the Province under the authority of a Commissioner of Mines. In the Pictou district, the principal mines are:

The Albion Mines, worked by the Halifax Company (limited), having an area of four square miles, with a number of collieries in active operation. The greatest depth reached in the borings is about 900 feet. A railway, six miles long, with numerous branches and sidings, connects the mines with the loading-ground. The loading-wharf is at Pictou Harbour, extending 400 feet into 22 feet of water. The output of these mines is about 150,000 tons per annum.

The Acadia Coal Company hold, under three leases, an area of six square miles. On one area is a peculiar oil-coal, containing from 65 to 120 gallons crude oil to the ton, and valuable for gas-making and distillation. The company also possess a railway of three and a half miles to the Intercolonial junction, and a shipping-wharf, with 26 feet of water, at Pictou Harbour. Their output is from 120,000 to 140,000 tons per annum.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, of Montreal, have an area of three square miles. Their principal colliery, the Drummond, was the scene of an explosion a few years since, which seriously retarded their outputs, but they have facilities for upwards of 100,000 tons per annum, with extensive wharfage on Middle River.

The Nova Scotia Coal Company have an area of four square miles, and a shipping-wharf at Middle River. Their capacity is upwards of 100,000 tons per annum.

The Vale Mine, belonging to Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, has an area of three square miles, and a capacity not yet fully developed, but promising results equal to its neighbours.

In this district, several more mines, covering an area of several square miles, are under lease, but not worked at present.

The Pictou coals, long known as good house-coals, have, by recent experiments, been proved of sound fitness for steam-coals and gas-making.

The Cape Breton coal-mines are still more important and extensive than those of Pictou. The Eastern or Sydney coal-field is the most important on the island, comprising an area of over 200 square miles. Bounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and with the whole coast deeply indented with bays or harbours, notably those of Sydney and Louisburg, this district appears to be the most important in the Dominion for the supply of fuel to the numerous steamers navigating the Atlantic.

Mr. Charles Robb, who made a critical examination of this coal area in 1873, and detailed measurements of the exposures at various points, gives it as his opinion that the whole region occupied by the productive coal-measures in the eastern coal-field of Cape Breton is probably underlaid by only one set of seams, the continuity of which, however, is interrupted by bays or inlets.

The aggregate thickness of coal in workable seams is from forty to fifty feet, the seams varying from three to nine feet in thickness. All the seams dip at a low angle seaward, and much of the coal will be available, with due caution and care, in the submarine, as well as in the land, areas.

The coal is of a nearly uniform bituminous variety, much of it applicable for the manufacture of gas, and comparable, for steam purposes, to the best English coal.

As compared with Pictou coal, it is characterized by a greater proportion of combustible matter and less ash; but, on the other hand, it contains more sulphur.

Of all the coal-mines in Cape Breton, the Sydney Mines are not only the first established, but by far the most extensive and important. In 1827, these mines came under the exclusive control of the General Mining Association, a London company, who now hold under lease in the district more than 30,000 acres, which are, for the most part, underlaid by large workable seams of coal. From 1827 to the present time, this company have worked their mines regularly and systematically, and in the most skilful and economical manner. Mining operations have been confined to three seams at these mines, of which the principal is the Sydney main seam, about six feet in thickness. An estimate has put the available coal of this seam alone at over 38,000,000 tons. Four miles of railway connect the mine with loading-wharves at North Sydney. The capacity of this mine with the present works is from 150,000 to 200,000 tons per annum, which may be more than doubled by additional works.

The Lingan Mine, belonging also to the General Mining Association, covers an area of fifteen square miles, and is underlaid its entire length by several important seams of coal. It is a specially good gas-coal, and largely exported for that purpose. The capable production of this mine is about 100,000 tons per annum, though not so much, by half, is produced.

The Victoria Mine coal, for house and steam purposes, is among the best in the district. The area is four miles, and the annual average production from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

The International, Caledonian, Gardiner, and Little Glace Bay mines are situated a few miles from Sydney Harbour, and are connected with it by a line of railway, and have respectively four, two, and three mile areas. Their average capacity is somewhere about 100,000 tons per annum each; but, of course, it is not fully worked up to. The coal is chiefly exported to New York and Boston.

The Gowrie and Block-House mines, on Cow Bay, are of importance, the latter being regarded, from the size and quality of the coal-seam and its advantageous situation for shipments, as, next to the Sydney Mine, one of the most important and productive in Cape Breton. The works of the Block-House Mine are equal to 1000 tons per day, and 600 tons per day have been, in some seasons, delivered from the mine. The coal is extensively exported as a steam and gas coal of superior quality.

The "Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company," an association of English capitalists recently formed, has amalgamated under one management with the railway, the mining areas of Lorway, Emery, Reserve, Haven, Lake Balmoral, and Schooner Pond.

The railway, eighteen miles in length, from Sydney Harbour to Schooner Pond passes through, or connects by short branches with, all these mines. The road is a three-foot gauge, substantially built, and ballasted with rubble and slack coal, and equipped with Fairlie engines and a sufficient number of English four-ton coal-wagons, and is being extended to the port of Louisburg, which will add materially to the value of this coal-field, by furnishing an outlet the whole year round from what must one day be one of the most important coaling stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

The New Campbellton Mines were reopened in 1873. The property comprises three square miles, a small proportion of which is sea area, but easily accessible from the land. It is situated on the northern side of the Great Entrance of the Bras d'Or Lake, a very extensive and deep arm of the sea stretching far into the interior of the Island of Cape Breton, and lies at the north-western extremity of the Sydney coal-field, and about thirteen miles distant, on the course of the beds, from the Sydney Mines. Most of the coal-seams of the Sydney Mines are traceable throughout the whole of this distance, and although at the Great Bras d'Or Entrance their direct continuity seems to have been interrupted, and their course deflected con-

siderably to the west, it is nevertheless believed on good ground that some of the most important seams of the district underlie the New Campbellton property in a basin-shape, with their outcrops comprised entirely within the area.

Three seams of coal, aggregating twelve feet, are included within a thickness of 110 feet on this property, and considerable coal has been obtained since their opening. Supposing these three seams to maintain their thickness, and to be unaffected by faults, they will underlie, at a moderate and easily workable depth, an area of 1000 acres, and contain 18,000,000 tons of coal, exclusively of the vertical portions of the seams, which may be estimated to contain 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons additional. It is proper to mention, however, that the six-foot seam, where cut and partially worked at the tunnel, is irregular in thickness, and may not prove to be workable throughout its whole extent; but, on the other hand, there are evidences of the existence of other seams lying both above and below those specified. The coal from these mines is shipped from Kelly Cove, a capacious and sheltered harbour three miles from the ocean and close by the mines, with which it is connected by a railway one and a quarter miles long.

The mines of Cumberland County have only lately assumed importance, but recent surveys are proving the coal-fields underlying this region to be very extensive.

The workable seams of coal are numerous, running from two to thirteen feet, with an average dip of thirty degrees. The report of the late Mr. Edward Hartley on the Springhill coal-field, which comprises the most important section of this county, speaks highly of its character and value, as follows:

"An examination of the external character of this coal shows it to be a bituminous coal of a moderately compact texture, and not inclined to fall to pieces or *slack*. Its colour is a bright, brownish black, brilliant except on the faces of the *partings*, which show a few patches of mineral charcoal. But a small proportion of the sample shows a shaly lamination, or tendency to break with the planes of deposition.

"The analyses show this coal to belong to the class known as highly bituminous, or *fat* caking coals, in character very similar to those of the north of England, known as North Country or Newcastle-Hartley coals.

"The high rate of volatile to fixed combustible matter should render this coal, in common with the Newcastle coals which it resembles, an admirable gas-coal, while in the amount of sulphur it falls much below the average of Newcastle coals; therefore the gas obtained from it should be very easily purified.

"The coke of this coal appears in every way well adapted for iron-smelting, as it is firm and rather compact, and in contents of ash and sulphur will compare favourably with that from any coal of the Provinces, the latter being a most important point to consider in its value for iron-smelting."

The Joggins Mine, with an area of two square miles, is situated on the coast at the entrance to Cumberland Basin, and is the oldest in this region, with good shipping facilities, and works capable of an output of about 50,000 tons, but not working up to quite half that amount.

The Scotia Mine has an area of four square miles, but is only lightly worked as yet.

The Springhill coal-field is situated about twenty miles south-east of the Joggins shore. The Springhill Mining Company's area of three square miles has attracted much attention, as being the most important mine yet opened in the recently surveyed district. The great eleven-feet vein in this area has been traced and proved, and a rapid development of the mines of the district is probable.

The Springhill Company have opened their workings successfully. Two slopes have been commenced fifty chains apart. The west one has been driven about 420 feet, and the requisite pumping and winding machinery erected. The engine is a single sixteen-inch cylinder with a four feet six-inch stroke, geared three to one, and driving a nine-foot drum. Engines of a heavier class and more permanent character are in course of erection at the east slope, where in future the principal output is expected to be made.

A good deal of coal is being marketed by means of the Springhill branch, four miles in length, of the Intercolonial Railway; but when the completion of the Springhill and Parrsboro' Railway opens communication with a good port of shipment, it will enable them to ship to the New England markets, and compete with the Cape Breton coals for gas-making purposes.

The capable production of this mine depends on the extent of the works erected. The seams of coal are abundant to supply exhaustless quantities.

The Springhill and Parrsboro' Mining and Railway Company, who are building the road before alluded to, and the General Mining Association, and others, have large areas in this field awaiting development.

Borings and surveys made in 1874, by Mr. Scott Barlow, have shown the existence of many valuable seams from six to thirteen feet in these properties, which will no doubt be soon actively mined.

The mines of the remaining counties of Nova Scotia require no special notice.

The total output of all the mines is from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons per annum. Those of Inverness County are of extent and value, with a bituminous coal of excellent quality, but hitherto their development has been retarded by the want of a port of shipment, a fault which is likely soon to be remedied by the construction of a railway connecting the coal-mines of Broad Cove, Mabou, and other parts of the county with a shipping-port on the Strait of Canso, and the railway system of Nova Scotia.

The great Carboniferous area of New Brunswick has a triangular form, the base resting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the apex situ-

ated near the boundary-line between the counties of York and Charlotte, embracing fully one-third of the area of the Province.

Much of it is yet unexplored in detail, but a survey was begun, in 1873, of the counties of Queen and Sunbury, and part of York, which it is intended to extend over the whole area. The coal formation of New Brunswick is divided by the reports into three series, the Lower, Middle, and Upper Carboniferous formations, with a base of conglomerate rocks.

The limestones which are so common in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia here appear to be generally wanting, but the red conglomerates and sandstones which accompany these limestones are universally distributed, making a close lithological resemblance to the underlying series of the Pictou coal-measures. No extensive mining operations have yet been carried on in the district under survey, though several small mines are opened, and coal to a considerable amount is taken out at points near Grand Lake and on the Newcastle River. In this area the coal-croppings are numerous, and the country is everywhere occupied by the strata of the Middle Carboniferous formation (productive coal-measures).

On the Salmon River, coal was mined nearly two centuries ago by the French; and on the North Branch several good indications are seen, and on Coal Creek mines have been worked to some extent.

West of the St. John River, coal-seams are exposed at various points on the Nerepis River.

A valuable seam has lately been opened, called the Clones Coal-seam, near the source of the Nerepis, and with easy communications to a market. On the Otnabog and Mercereau brooks, in the same locality, outcrops of coal exist.

The total area of this district over which workable seams of coal may be looked for, is over 1900 square miles, and we cannot do better than quote from the report of the surveys of 1872-73 a few words on this point, to show (as a curiosity of figures to the uninitiated) the calculations of the possible enormous quantity of coal beneath:

"We are not yet possessed of sufficient data to justify the assertion that the various outcrops of coal met with over this area, and at widely separated points (such as Clones, the Washademoak, Otnabog, Little River, Nashwaak River, etc.), belong to the same seam as those at Grand Lake, though there are facts which favour such a supposition; there is, however, no reason to doubt that those in the neighbourhood of the last-named lake are all of the same seam, and that consequently the area over which it may be safely regarded as extending is a very considerable one. Thus the areas of the Newcastle, Salmon River, and Coal Creek coal-fields are about one hundred and twelve square miles. Adopting twenty inches as the average thickness of the coal-seam, and 79.4 lbs. as the weight of a cubic foot of coal (the specific gravity being 1.27), and deducting one-fourth for the areas occupied by Salmon River and Grand Lake, the total amount of coal within the areas in question would be (at the rate of 2000 lbs. to the ton) not less than 154,948,147 tons.

"It is, however, to be observed that the true area of the coal-fields in question, and more particularly that of Newcastle River, is probably much larger than has been stated above; the line which has been chosen as marking its western limits really indicating only the point where the rocks of the Middle coal formation pass beneath those which form the highest member of the Carboniferous system, and under which they could probably be reached at no great depth. The occurrence of a coal-seam on Little River in Sunbury County, having about the same position and thickness as those of Newcastle, renders this supposition highly probable. Moreover, the thickness of the coal-beds at Clones does not differ very greatly from that of the beds at Grand Lake, and it is not improbable that a large part of the area occupied by the productive measures, and more particularly where the Newer coal formation exists, is underlain by the same seam. Supposing this to be the case, and deducting one-third for the area occupied by the barren measures at the base of the Middle Carboniferous formation, or rendered unavailable by being covered with lakes, the possible total yield of coal from a seam of twenty inches covering the remaining area would be not less than 3,510,436,357 tons. Setting aside, however, this supposition as confessedly based upon too imperfect data, we can still hardly doubt that the area over which the principal seam of coal in the Grand Lake region may be reasonably supposed to extend, is at least two or three times greater than that employed in the above calculations, and that therefore the estimate of its productive capacity may be fairly increased in a corresponding ratio."

It is to be regretted that the report of the surveys of this region made by Professors Bailey and Matthews during 1874, could not also be obtained in time for this article, as being likely to show more particular developments.

There exists also in Hillsboro' County, New Brunswick, a famous mine of coal called the Albert Mine, which produces coal largely impregnated with oil, and of extraordinary gas-producing qualities. It has long been disputed whether this was a bed or a true vein, but the late Mr. Hartley, of the Geological Survey, confirms by his report the view taken by Dr. Dawson and others, that it is indisputably a vein. When the discussion first arose, the mine was only 300 feet deep, and worked 300 feet on the strike; now it is 1300 feet deep, and worked over half a mile on the strike. This coal, called Albertite, is said to yield 100 gallons of crude oil to the ton, while of gas the yield is 14,500 feet, of superior illuminating power.

Coal has been found, and is supposed to exist in large quantities in the North-west Territories, but as yet of the actual extent little is really known. In 1873, Mr. Selwyn conducted an exploration from Fort Garry in Manitoba to the Rocky Mountain House, returning by way of the Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg; and Mr. Robert

Bell made a survey between Red River and the South Saskatchewan, and between Red River and Lake Superior.

From these reports we gather all that is yet known of these coal-deposits, which are likely, at no distant day, to be of great value in assisting in the settlement and development of the North-west, and in serving perhaps as sources of a fuel-supply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Mr. Selwyn's report we may briefly quote the finding "on the North Saskatchewan River, between Edmonton and Rocky Mountain House, of a number of flat-lying workable seams of good coal; one of them measuring, in two exposures upwards of four miles apart, from eighteen to twenty feet in thickness, and very favourably situated for working." Also farther down the stream, "at about a mile and a half below the mouth of Clearwater, on the left bank, a seam of excellent coal crops out, said to be from two to three feet thick. A considerable quantity of coal has been raised from it for use in the forge at the fort, for which purpose it is found to answer well. It is a hard, bright, jet-like coal, and does not split up on exposure like that from most of the other beds in the vicinity. The analyses of seams which crop in the banks of the river, between Rocky Mountain House and Edmonton, serve to show that the lignite coals of the Upper Saskatchewan are very superior to those met with farther to the south, along the boundary-line, and in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The latter appear to be all of Tertiary age; whether the Saskatchewan coals are of the same age, or Cretaceous, is at present uncertain." He also says, "There can be no question that in the region west of Edmonton, bounded on the north by the Athabasca River and on the south by the Red Deer River, there exists a vast coal-field covering an area of not less than 25,000 square miles; and beneath a large portion of this area we may expect to find workable seams of coal at depths seldom exceeding 300 feet, and often, as in the case of the thick seams above described, very favourably situated for working by levels from the surface.

"These coals may all be classed as brown coals, although in physical character they mostly resemble bituminous coals of the true Carboniferous. Regarded as brown coals, they may all be considered the best of their kind.

"As a fuel for locomotives and for domestic purposes, including cooking as well as warming, the coal in general answers very well. It kindles and burns freely, making a bright fire with a yellow blaze and comparatively little smoke."

Comparing recent investigations with the report of the late Professor James T. Hodge on the coal-mines of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, which are now being largely worked, there appears every reason to believe that those seams undoubtedly belong to what may be regarded as only the southern prolongation of one vast and widespread coal-bearing formation, extending, with but few interruptions and with wonderful uniformity of character, from the shores of the Arctic Ocean for thousands of miles along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Between the Red River and South Saskatchewan, lignites were found at Dirt Hills and Woody Mountain, but not of as good a character as the brown coals above mentioned. Similar coals were also found in the Souris Valley.

We have only now to notice the extensive coal-fields of British Columbia.

The coal-bearing formation of Vancouver Island may be divided into two subordinate troughs, the north-western being described as the Comox, and the south-eastern as the Nanaimo coal-field. The coal is of a true bituminous character, the veins or seams running through strata of grey sandstone and argillaceous shale. The Comox area, on the north-western end of the island, extends from Brown's River, a tributary of the Puntledge, on the north-west, to Sable River on the south-east, on which the Baynes Sound Coal-mine is situated, and it also includes Denman and Hornby islands. The Union and Beaufort mines in this area are raising large quantities of coal for export. At Baynes Sound Mine operations are also carried on extensively. The seams of coal vary from nine inches to ten feet.

The Vancouver Island Coal Company's works at Nanaimo are on a six-foot seam, and they work other seams also at Newcastle Island. These mines produce about 40,000 tons per annum with the present facilities. The Nanaimo area includes a number of islands, on some of which mines have been opened.

Coal has also been found on the mainland near Chilliwack River, but nothing is known of its thickness or extent.

In Queen Charlotte Island the coal is an *anthracite*, occurring in strata with black argillaceous shale and grey trap or sandstone, with nodules of ironstone interstratified with the shale. The Queen Charlotte Coal-Mining Company have for some time undertaken to mine this coal for export, but with only partial success. This may be improved by more careful management and surveys.

The coal trade of this Province is yet in its infancy, and with more thorough surveys and improved mining it must soon develop into an industry of the first importance. The output of the mines of the Province for 1874 was less than 100,000 tons, but with the advantages of position, and the markets of California and the Lower Pacific coast open to supply, there should be a large increase in production before long.

Bituminous shales exist in large masses at Collingwood in Ontario, where works were erected for their distillation, and they produced oil in quantities equal to about three per cent. of the rock. At Bosanquet they yield about 4.2 per cent. of oil, or about ten gallons to the ton. In Quebec the shales at Gaspé are said to be rich in oil.

New Brunswick possesses some very rich bituminous shales, the Blackband, in Albert County, yielding sixty-three gallons of crude oil to the ton. Others on the Memramcook yield thirty-seven gallons. The Blackband shales are also capable of yielding 7500

cubic feet of gas per ton, or about one-half the quantity afforded by the mineral Albertite. There are rich beds of these shales in King's, Albert, and Westmoreland counties.

Petroleum occurs in the limestones of both the Trenton group of the Lower Silurian series, and the Carniferous formation of the Devonian series, and it is from the latter that the oil-springs of Ontario take their source.

At Enniskillen, Bothwell, Petrolia, and other towns of Western Ontario, immense numbers of wells have been sunk, and the capital employed in the production and refining of petroleum is over \$15,000,000, with an annual yield which has risen to 25,000,000 gallons of crude oil, and twelve to fifteen millions of gallons of refined petroleum. Petroleum is also found largely diffused through Gaspé in Quebec, but little has been done in its development comparatively, although a few hundred thousand gallons are yearly produced. In Manitoba and the North-west, from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan Valley, and to the north of it, lies a great belt of palæozoic rocks with an average width of sixty to seventy miles, and extending in British territory from the forty-ninth parallel to the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Almost the only reliable information relating to this region north of the Saskatchewan is to be found in the narratives of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Richardson, published respectively in 1801 and 1851, and who observed "bituminous fountains"; but Mr. Selwyn, in his late report, says: "In the comparatively few localities where the rocks composing it have been examined they appear to be characterized, like the formations of the same age in Western Canada, by deposits of salt and petroleum, giving rise to copious springs of these valuable materials. And there seems but little doubt that Canada has here a salt and oil bearing region surpassing in extent and productive capacity any hitherto developed on the American continent."

Peat exists in great deposits in Quebec, in the plains along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. It is of a gradual vegetable growth often resting on a layer of shell marl. The largest deposits occur near Chambly, St. Sulpice, Longueuil, and Ile Verte. On the island of Anticosti there is a deposit of excellent quality of over a hundred and sixty square miles, and from three to ten feet thick. Some of the peat-bogs are being worked to advantage of late years by large companies formed in Montreal.

In Ontario, large deposits are found at Nepean, Gloucester, Westmeath, and other points.

Extensive deposits of peat presenting the same features as those of Quebec occur in New Brunswick, in St. John County, on the Mispic Barrens, along the coast near Musquash Harbour and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the line of railway near St. Stephen's.

VI. REFRACTORY MINERALS.

Those minerals which are used in the construction of furnaces, or generally for withstanding heat, are technically called *refractory substances*. First in order comes

Plumbago, or graphite, commonly known as black-lead, which receives several applications in the arts. The finer varieties, used for pencils, command a very high price; the inferior qualities are used for preventing friction in machinery, and for stove-polish. The most important use, however, is for the manufacture of crucibles and melting-pots, and for small furnaces for assayers and chemists.

The plumbago of Canada is a pure crystalline plumbago, and is found principally in the Eastern Townships, and at Grenville and Buckingham, where valuable mines are worked. It is also found at Burgess and North Elmsley, in Ontario, and near Kingston. At a few points in New Brunswick this mineral is found in available quantities. The largest deposit is in the vicinity of St. John, near Portland, on the Straight Shore, where for many years the mines have yielded largely a plumbago well suited for foundry facings and stove-polish. In the vicinity of Windsor, in Nova Scotia, plumbago is also found and exported.

Mica occurs in the limestones and altered rocks of the Eastern Townships at Grenville, where mines are opened. At North Burgess in Ontario, also, a valuable mica-mine is worked, where plates of unusually large size have been obtained. The value of mica depends upon the size, transparency, and perfection of the plates. It is frequently found in large masses, which may be separated into thin, transparent plates. Mica in this form, as is well known, receives various applications in the arts, being employed for the fronts of stoves, for lanterns, and for the chimneys of lamps. As it is not liable to be broken by concussion, it is also used instead of glass in the windows of ships of war; and it has received several other applications of less importance.

Soapstone, or steatite, is used for an infinite variety of purposes, such as small furnaces, stove-linings, culinary vessels, water-pipes, cistern-linings, and, when heated and made harder and polished, it is used for gas-burners, buttons, etc.

In Quebec, a workable bed exists at Potton, in the Missisquoi Valley, and, no doubt, in other parts of the same magnesian band. A variety called pyralolite is found at Grenville and on the Saguenay. Another variety, less refractory and less unctuous than true steatite, but applicable to many of the same uses, is potstone. At Bolton and Broughton, beds of this pure, compact chlorite are met with, having a breadth of twenty feet, from which large blocks and plates may be cut by a common mill-saw.

Sandstone, and sand suitable for constructing furnaces and smelting metals, are to be found in many parts of Canada. In the nearly

pure siliceous sandstone at Grès Rapids, on the St. Maurice, blocks of large size are found, and used in the iron-furnaces of that vicinity. Moulders' sand is also found here, and at Laval, near Quebec. At Pittsburg, in Ontario, large quantities of stone for iron-workers is quarried, and at Perth, Brockville, and Owen Sound, moulders' sand exists in large quantities. It is also found at Windsor, and other points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

VII. MATERIALS FOR BRICKS, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Under this head may be noticed the clays for the manufacture of common bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware. No clays fit for the finer kinds of pottery have as yet been found in the country.

Clays suited for the manufacture of bricks are found in a vast number of places throughout the Province. In Ontario, the clays are divided into two classes. The older and underlying deposit is comparatively free from oxide of iron, and yields white bricks, which generally, however, have a somewhat yellowish tinge. The white-brick clay is unconformably overlaid by another deposit, which gives red bricks. These white bricks, which are more esteemed than the red, are made in a great many localities, from the shore of Lake Huron as far eastward as Brockville. The average number of bricks made annually in Toronto is from fifteen to twenty millions, of which from seven to ten millions are white bricks.

In Quebec, the two kinds of clay which are distinguished in the West are no longer met with; but an extensive deposit of marine clay extends throughout the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and furnishes everywhere material for bricks. The two principal manufacturers at Montreal produce each about ten millions of bricks annually. Some beds of these clays are employed for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, which is manufactured at many places in either Province. Drain-tiles for agricultural purposes are also made at several places.

The white siliceous sandstone of the Potsdam formation affords, in many places, a material sufficiently pure for the manufacture of glass.

The specimens of this stone from Vaudreuil have attracted the attention of English glass manufacturers, who import a similar material from the United States, and who have made inquiries as to the price at which the sandstone could be furnished in England. A successful glass factory has since been established at Vaudreuil.

Good marine clays, furnishing material for bricks, are to be found at very many places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so that they may be considered as generally obtainable for local use.

Fire-clay is met with beneath the coal-seams in the Newcastle district of New Brunswick, and has been shipped to some extent to St. John, but less attention has been devoted to it than its value and accessibility deserve.

Good red-brick clays exist at Fort Garry in Manitoba, and will be of considerable value to that Province, if care is taken in the proper mixture of suitable sand, and in burning.

Brick-clays exist near Victoria in British Columbia, and at many other parts of the coast, as at Comox Harbour and elsewhere.

VIII. CEMENTS AND MORTARS.

Under this head come the ordinary limestones and those suitable for making water-lime.

The Lower Silurian limestones of the Chazy formation and of the Trenton group afford, throughout their distribution, abundant material for the manufacture of lime, and they are extensively burned in many parts of the Dominion. From their general purity, and from their freedom from iron and magnesia, they yield a white lime well adapted for making fine mortar, for whitening walls, for agricultural purposes, and for the purification of coal-gas.

The Middle and Upper Silurian limestones of Ontario are generally magnesian, and have the composition of dolomite. When burned, they yield a meagre or magnesian lime, which is for the most part very free from impurities. These magnesian limes yield very strong mortar, but are considered to be less proper for agricultural purposes than those which contain no magnesia.

The limestones of the Laurentian series are very important, both from their extent and from the fact that wherever they occur the same region presents fertile valleys fit for cultivation.

Hydraulic cements are artificially made by mingling chalk or other carbonate of lime with a proper quantity of clay, and calcining the mixture. Where, however, natural admixtures of clay and carbonate of lime can be obtained in abundance, it is more advantageous to employ them than to resort to artificial preparations. When a limestone contains ten or fifteen per cent. of clay, it yields a lime possessing hydraulic properties, which increase with the proportion of clay; and when this amounts to one-third of the lime, the mixture yields a mortar which hardens almost immediately under water. Magnesian limes yield hydraulic cements equally good with those of pure lime.

Argillaceous limestones and dolomites, yielding good hydraulic cements, are known in many parts of Canada. Valuable quarries are found at Gaspé, at Quebec City, and other points in that Province, and at Nepean, Kingston, Thorold (an exceptionally good cement), Oneida, Brantford, and on Lake Huron in the Province of Ontario. Limestones, both of the ordinary and magnesian sorts, and of every shade from pure white to one which, from disseminated graphite, is nearly black, form thick deposits at the narrows of the St. John River in New Brunswick, and many large quarries are worked. Through the whole coastal group very pure white car-

bonates of lime are found in Charlotte and King's counties, the Nerepis River, Grand Manan, etc. Pure limestones are also found at Woodstock, Canterbury, and the north-western counties.

In Nova Scotia also, good limestones are found in Cumberland County, and near Windsor and Halifax, and at Big Bras d'Or and other parts of Cape Breton. In Manitoba and the North-west they abound near many of the lakes and rivers.

Limestones are abundant in British Columbia, both in Vancouver Island and the mainland, in those parts which have come under survey. They are of both grey and white descriptions, and afford an excellent building-lime.

IX. GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIALS.

These consist of millstones employed for grinding grain, and, secondly, of stones used for grinding, sharpening, cutting, and polishing metals and stones. Besides these, mention may be made of garnet rock, sometimes used as a substitute for emery, and which occurs in Canada at Bay St. Paul and St. Jerome, in Quebec.

The French buhrstone, which is preferred to all other materials for the construction of mills for grinding grain, is a peculiar chert-like siliceous rock, having a porous or cellular texture, which renders its surface especially adapted for the purpose.

In the Laurentian series in Canada, however, a cellular chert of this kind occurs in large veins, apparently of aqueous origin, cutting the intrusive syenite of Grenville. The chert, which much resembles the French buhrstone in its character, has been pronounced to be equally well fitted for the manufacture of millstones. The portions at the surface are, however, injured by the weather; and the difficulties of quarrying the material from a vein in the hard syenite are such that it would probably prove more expensive than the imported buhrstone.

In various parts of the country, millstones, inferior to the French stones, but answering a very good purpose, are made from different hard siliceous rocks. Along the north shore of the Ottawa, on the Saguenay, at St. Cuthbert, Vaudreuil, and other points in Quebec, millstones of a good quality have been made from the quartzose conglomerates or granitoid gneiss rocks.

At Cayuga in Ontario good millstones are manufactured, and some points on Lake Superior possess rocks of a similar character.

For *grindstones* and *whetstones*, a sandstone well adapted is found in Ontario at Nottawasaga, Collingwood, and Madoc; and in Quebec, at Whetstone Point on the Chaudière Lake, Whetstone Island in Lake Memphremagog, and at Stanstead, Bolton, and Oxford.

In New Brunswick, sandstones of superior quality for making millstones or grindstones may be obtained in the Lower Carboniferous or millstone-grit series of rocks, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Quarries have been opened at Shepody Bay and neighbouring points.

In Nova Scotia the quarries of Minudie yield excellent grindstones and scythe-stones, which are largely manufactured for export.

X. BUILDING-STONES.

Of these Canada possesses an abundance, both for common and decorative architecture.

Granite, syenite, and gneiss may be considered together, inasmuch as they pass into one another.

In Quebec, one of the most beautiful granites is to be found in the township of Stanstead, where a mass of it covers an area of about six square miles. This granite is a rather fine-grained and uniform mixture of white orthoclase and white quartz, with a sparing amount of black mica, giving a light grey colour to the mass. The rock is free from iron pyrites, and appears to be but little affected by the weather. It is capable of being easily split by wedges into blocks of almost any required size. This stone appears to compare favourably with the best granites of Great Britain and of New England. Although granite is more expensive to quarry and to dress than limestone, its superior beauty and durability cause it to be preferred for structures destined to be of a lasting nature; and the facilities now offered by railways enable these beautiful granites of the eastern region to find their way into all the Canadian markets.

Granite similar to the above is found at Barmston and Barford, and in many localities around the St. Francis and Megantic rivers.

Among the intrusive rocks of the Laurentian series, is a reddish syenite having an area of about thirty-six miles among the Laurentian rocks in the townships of Grenville, Chatham, and Wentworth. It is composed chiefly of a deep flesh-red orthoclase feldspar, and a greenish-black cleavable hornblende.

A very fine variety of syenite is obtained from Barrow Island in the St. Lawrence near Gananoque; and it is said to be common in numerous small islands from this nearly to Brockville. It differs from the last in containing but a small proportion of greenish hornblende. The quartz, which is more abundant than in the Grenville syenite, is somewhat bluish and opalescent; and this, with the rarity of the hornblende, gives to the rock a brighter red colour, which is very agreeable to the eye, and resembles that of the red Aberdeen granite.

The gneiss of the Laurentian series is in many localities well fitted for building purposes; but it occurs in districts removed from the towns, and has received but few applications.

Sandstones capable of being employed for building purposes abound in Lake Superior and through the Huronian series. At Lyn near Brockville in Ontario massive beds are found, from which sandstone was procured for the new houses of Parliament in

Ottawa, as also from similar quarries at Nepean. A belt of sandstone strata, from two to ten feet thick in its different beds, and known as the Grey-band, extends from Queenston to Collingwood, and from this sandstone University College in Toronto was built.

In the Province of Quebec, at Gaspé, on Anticosti Island, and at Vaudreuil, quarries of fine sandstone are to be found in abundance.

In New Brunswick, many excellent granites are obtained from those of the Laurentian system. At Eagle's Cliff, and at St. George in Charlotte County, in the Nerepis Valley, and on the St. Croix River, quarries producing excellent stone for architectural purposes exist. Sandstones of various textures and colours are abundant through the southern counties. The best is an olive-grey freestone in Albert and Westmoreland counties. Red freestones are found at Lepreau, and grey sandstones of a harder character in the county of St. John. Sandstones of fine building quality are found in Nova Scotia at Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

The good grey *limestones* suitable for building are of frequent occurrence. The principal points worked for supply in Quebec are at Grenville, Grand Isle, Caughnawaga, and Pointe Claire. Large quarries are open near Montreal, derived from the grey beds of the Trenton formation. The band has a thickness of from eight to twelve feet, made up of beds of from three to eighteen inches. From these are derived the stones used in the best buildings of Montreal. Farther down the St. Lawrence, these limestones are to be found at very many points, and also at Murray Bay, the Saguenay, and Anticosti.

In Ontario, these limestones are to be found at Niagara and Guelph,—where the quarries are exceptionally good,—at Owen Sound, Brantford, and, in the eastern part of the Province, at Brockville, Bowmanville, Kingston, and Cornwall.

In North-western Ontario and Manitoba, supplies of good building limestones and sandstones are to be found on Lake Nipigon, the Black Sturgeon River, and elsewhere. The limestones of the parish of Portland and the narrows of the St. John in New Brunswick, already mentioned for lime and cements, will undoubtedly yield good material for building purposes.

In the valley of the Nerepis and the north-western counties, excellent building limestones are found, and in Nova Scotia they are also sufficiently abundant over most localities heretofore noticed.

In British Columbia, very beautiful crystalline limestones for building purposes, furnishing blocks of great size, are found at Mount Mark above Horne Lake, and at Texada Island.

At Yale, on the Fraser River, a very fine, greyish-white building granite is observed, and limestone suitable for building is found both here and on the Thompson River. At Newcastle Island near Nanaimo, most valuable grey sandstone quarries are worked for export to San Francisco and to Victoria.

Marbles.—The name of marble is applied to those varieties of limestone which, from their fineness of texture and colour, and from their susceptibility of polish, are proper for decorative architecture, or for sculpture. Marbles may consist either of pure or of magnesian carbonate of lime. The presence of foreign minerals generally renders a limestone unfit for use as a marble; but serpentine, which does not differ much from carbonate of lime in hardness, is often intermingled with it, and gives rise to some fine varieties of marble. This mineral may greatly predominate over the limestone, or even exclude it altogether; thus giving rise to serpentine rock, or ophiolite, which through these admixtures passes into the marbles proper. As all of these have about the same hardness, and are employed for similar uses, they are not unfrequently confounded under the technical name of marble. The great variety of Canadian marbles, and the beauty of many of them, has attracted particular attention abroad; and the collection of Canadian marbles was especially commended in the Report of the Paris Exhibition of 1862. A fine collection is now exhibited at the Geological Museum in Montreal.

The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series yield in many cases a strong white marble, which, although not generally fine enough for statuary, is well fitted for purposes of decoration. Among the localities on the Ottawa may be mentioned the Calumet Falls, Portage du Fort, and Fitzroy Harbour; which last has been employed for the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Portions of the Portage du Fort marble are of a tolerably fine grain, pure white in colour, and of a quality well fitted for all purposes but that of statuary. Near Beverley, in the township of Bastard, beds of this limestone are wrought as a marble for tombstones. It is strongly coherent, but greyish-white in colour, and contains small spangles of mica and of graphite.

Many fine varieties of serpentine marbles are found in Quebec through the Eastern Townships, and at Melbourne, Orford, and St. Joseph, at St. Lin, St. Dominique, St. Armand, and Dudswell. These marbles are of infinite variety of shade and colour, pure white, dove-grey, red, brown, black, or of variegated tints, and they take a fine polish.

In Ontario at Cornwall, Barrie, and Arnprior are fine marbles of similar character. Marbles of crystalline texture admixed with bands of yellowish green and dark green serpentine are found in New Brunswick on the St. John River, but blocks large enough for ornamental purposes are difficult to obtain. For this reason the beds at Long Island on the west side of the river, opened some years since by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, have been abandoned, although the product obtained in small blocks was of considerable beauty.

In British Columbia, many of the white limestones on the mainland are of the fineness of texture and the hardness of marble; and in Vancouver Island, at Horne Lake, the limestone rocks produce a great variety of excellent ornamental marbles, suitable for almost all purposes. They are all more or less crystalline, and of white, whitish, dove-grey, and bluish colours; but none of the beds, so far

as observed, are sufficiently white and fine-grained to afford statuary marble. As a material for building purposes it could not be surpassed, as regards durability and the size of the blocks which could be obtained. Some of the beds present faces of from thirty to fifty feet in breadth, without, so far as could be seen, a single flaw or crack. The Qualicum River, which discharges Horne Lake, would afford any amount of water-power for driving all the machinery required for cutting, dressing, and polishing the marble. The limestone cliffs are from a mile and a half to three miles from the outlet of the lake.

Flagstones are to be obtained from many of the stratified rocks already mentioned as building-stones or marbles, the thinner beds being well fitted for floors, hearths, walks, and crossings.

Among the crystalline rocks of the Eastern Townships, the mica slates of Sutton Mountain will doubtless afford, in some parts, good flagstones.

The higher rocks on the west side of Memphremagog Lake, at Pottton Ferry, and on the east side for some miles above the outlet, afford beds of a greyish-brown, somewhat calcareous sandstone, which splits readily into slabs, some of them as thin as two inches. These may be obtained of almost any required size up to six feet by three, and often ten feet by five. The slabs are very regular in thickness, but their surfaces are somewhat rough, and would require a little dressing. Great quantities of these stones might be easily obtained along the lake-shore.

On both sides of the Rivière du Loup for some miles above its junction with the Chaudière, beds of fine-grained, dark bluish-grey sandstones are met with, some of which divide with the bedding into layers sufficiently thin for roofing-slates, while others would yield excellent flagstones, which may be obtained five or six feet long, by two or three feet wide, and not more than an inch in thickness. Similar flagstones and slates are met with at many other points in Quebec.

In Ontario, the Hudson River group furnishes thin-bedded sandstones fitted for flagging, which are exposed on the banks of the rivers falling into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Toronto, and in other parts of its distribution farther west. The grey band of the Clinton formation affords along its outcrop thin beds of sandstones, which are well fitted for flagging, and are extensively used for that purpose in Toronto and in Hamilton.

In New Brunswick, material suitable for flagging is found in the sandstones of the St. John group, and in some of the northern counties.

In Nova Scotia they are procured from the thinner beds of the sandstones mentioned for building purposes, in Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

Flagstones for both the domestic and San Francisco markets are obtained at Newcastle Island in British Columbia, in any quantity and of very large size.

Roofing-slates.—Extensive quarries of slates for the roofing of houses, and of a quality in no way inferior to the best Welsh slates, have within the last few years been opened in Quebec on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Walton in the township of Melbourne, and good quarries are also found on the St. Francis River, and at Rivière du Loup.

In Ontario, good roofing-slates have been obtained on the north shore of Lake Superior, and on the east shore of Lake Nipigon.

In New Brunswick, the only slates suitable for roofing are the pale-grey micaceous argillites of Charlotte and Queen's counties.

A band of slate well adapted for this purpose runs through Charlotte County eastward, and is well exposed at Basswood Ridge, Oak Hill, Jerusalem Settlement, and Hampstead on the St. John River.

In Nova Scotia, a band of good slate occurs near Weymouth.

XI. MATERIALS FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Under this title may be considered certain porphyries, and other feldspathic and siliceous rocks, which are capable of being employed for vases, tables, inlaid work, and for various articles of ornament. The hardness of these materials, and the consequent cost of cutting and polishing them, prevents their employment to any great extent, and causes the preference to be given, in many cases, to marbles and to serpentine. The latter, from its softness, and from the ease with which it is cut and turned in a lathe with the aid of ordinary tools, is much employed in various countries for ornamental purposes. Some of the varieties of serpentine which are found at Melbourne, and elsewhere in the Eastern Townships, are apparently well fitted for such uses. The recent application of a variety of diamond to the turning of stones in a lathe has, however, greatly facilitated the working of these harder materials, which are now fashioned into shape at much less expense than formerly. Few countries afford more beautiful or more numerous varieties of hard rocks of this kind than Canada: among these are the porphyries, the labradorite, and other opalescent feldspars.

The agates which are common in the amygdaloidal rocks of Lake Superior, and are abundant in the form of pebbles along the shores of Thunder Bay, and of Michipicoten and St. Ignace islands, admit of being cut for ornaments. They are often of considerable size, and exhibit a fine variety of colours. The agates which are found in the conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation are scattered abundantly along the coast where this rock prevails, and are known by the name of Gaspé pebbles. They are of small size, but are often of

fine colours, and admit of a good polish. Agates, however, are very common in many countries, and, unless of considerable size and perfection, they have but little value.

Gems.—Canada has as yet afforded but few gems. The zircons or hyacinths in the Laurentian limestones at Grenville are occasionally transparent, and have a fine colour; and the presence of small portions of red and blue varieties of corundum in these same limestones in Burgess may also be noticed. This mineral constitutes the gems known as sapphire and ruby; and it is worthy of remark that the sapphire of Ceylon is found, with chondrodite, in similar crystalline limestones. The transparent green garnet of Orford, which owes its colour to oxide of chrome, has hitherto been met with only in small crystals; but if found of large size, it would constitute a gem as beautiful as the emerald. Amethysts abound in some parts on the coast of Lake Superior; but the specimens hitherto brought from that region have seldom been sufficiently fine in colour for the jeweller's use. The so-called Quebec diamonds, which are sometimes cut and polished for ornaments, are nothing more than rock crystal.

Beautiful varieties of porphyry are found in Quebec at Grenville and Bathurst. In Ontario, a fine opalescent labrador-feldspar, so called from the region where it was first noticed, is found on Lake Huron, as also in Abercrombie in Quebec.

Jasper.—A bed of jasper occurs in the town of Sherbrooke, and is traced for a considerable distance, having in some parts a breadth of six feet. Its colour is blood-red, and it includes small grains of red hematite, and occasionally passes into a jaspery iron ore. In the parts exposed, this jasper does not appear to be sufficiently compact to be wrought for ornamental purposes. A small bed of jasper occurs imbedded in the red shales at Rivière Ouelle. Its colours are dark green and reddish-brown, and it is penetrated by small veins of white chalcedony. This jasper is compact and uniform in its texture, and receives a good polish. In some parts, the reddish-brown base is marked by clouds of a brilliant red. The jasper conglomerate of the Huronian series is fine in texture, and often brilliant in colour, and the whole rock is extremely solid, and receives a polish which makes it well fitted for ornamental purposes. Great beds of this jasper conglomerate are met with on the north shore of Lake Huron, where rounded masses of it, often of large size, are also found. A beautiful bed of jasper is found in New Brunswick at Washademoak Lake near Taft's Cove.

In New Brunswick, some of the granites, marbles, and serpentine mentioned for architectural uses may also be employed for decorative purposes, and will take a fine polish. In the range of intrusive granites extending from Digdequash River through the Nerepis Hills to the St. John River in Queen's County, and about Lake Utopia and the Magaguadavic River, some of the red syenitic granites will compare, in depth and richness of colour, with the highly esteemed red granite of Scotland. Felsites and porphyries of uniform texture and beauty of colour are frequently seen in the south-western counties. Beds of a valuable character are seen about the Chimook Lakes on the St. Andrew's Railway, and about Digdequash and Magaguadavic, and also some beds of exceeding beauty at Shin Creek in Queen's County.

XII. LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

A very fine-grained and compact limestone is required for the purposes of lithography, and beds having these characters are found in the Birdseye and Black River formation, at the base of the Trenton group throughout a considerable part of its distribution, from Hungerford to Rama on Lake Couchiching in Ontario. In the township of Marmora, there is a section of about twenty feet of light grey limestone, which is compact, with a conchoidal fracture, and holds no organic remains. Some of the beds contain numerous small lenticular crystals of calc-spar, and are marked with crystallites. There is, however, a bed of two feet in thickness, which is extremely fine in its grain, and yields a lithographic stone of excellent quality. It has been repeatedly tried by lithographers, both in Canada and England, with most satisfactory results. It is probable that equally good material for the purpose may be found in other parts of this band, which may be traced for about a hundred miles.

Beds of a fine-grained yellowish-grey stone, well fitted for lithographic purposes, have lately been found among the dolomites of the Onondaga formation in the township of Brant.

The stone from this formation, being magnesian, is attacked by acids more gently and with less effervescence than ordinary limestone. This peculiarity in the action of acids, which are employed in the lithographic process, is said to be an advantage.

XIII. MINERAL SPRINGS AND WATERS.

The unaltered palæozoic rocks of Canada abound in mineral springs, a great number of which have been submitted to chemical analysis, and may for convenience be arranged in six classes, according to their chemical composition. In the first three classes chlorides predominate; in the fourth, carbonates; and in the fifth and sixth, sulphuric acid and sulphates. The waters of the first, second, and sixth classes are neutral; those of the third and fourth are alkaline; and those of the fifth are acid.

Nowhere else has such a complete systematic examination of the waters of a region, and of a great geological series, been made as in Canada, and the extended series of analyses given in the volumes of the Geology of Canada obtain an additional importance from

the fact that the waters are derived from palæozoic strata, which prepares us to find certain points of difference between these waters and those of other countries, for the most part belonging to more recent geological formations.

The brine-springs of the first class are altogether unlike those of England, Germany, and the State of New York. In all of these, common salt greatly predominates, and the earthy chlorides form but a very small portion of the solid contents; while in the waters of the first class in Canada, these chlorides constitute more than one-half of the saline ingredients. The brine-springs of other regions are supposed to arise from the solution of rock salts, which occur in beds, or in crystals disseminated through the strata, as in the saliferous marls of the Onondaga formation. In the process of crystallization the common salt separates from the earthy chlorides; and hence the brine-springs of New York, which have their source in this formation, are solutions of chloride of sodium, with but very little impurity. The brine-springs of the Lower Silurian limestones of Canada, on the contrary, may be supposed to represent the composition of the ancient ocean in which these early strata were deposited. The action of the carbonate of soda from feldspathic rocks, through long ages, has since decomposed the greater part of the chloride of calcium of the ocean, replacing it by chloride of sodium, and forming the carbonate of lime of which vast limestone formations have been built up. The mineral waters of the second class, which are distinguished by containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia, and but very little carbonate of lime, seem, from numerous analyses, to be very rare in Germany. Though the number of springs submitted to examination has been very large, they form but a small portion of those which are known to exist through the country, and we can but briefly enumerate the most important.

The first class includes saline waters containing chloride of sodium, with large portions of chlorides of calcium and magnesium, sometimes with sulphates. The carbonates of lime and magnesia are either present only in very small quantities, or are altogether wanting. These waters are generally very bitter to the taste, and always contain portions of bromides and iodides.

The waters of the first class are characterized by the presence of great quantities of chlorides of magnesium and calcium; amounting, in several cases, to more than one-half the solid contents of the water. This composition is altogether unlike that of any waters hitherto studied. The water of the Dead Sea offers some resemblance to these curious brine-springs, in its large amount of chloride of magnesium; but it differs in containing a much smaller proportion of chloride of calcium, and a larger quantity of chloride of potassium; resembling in this respect the bitter of sea-water, in which, from the separation of the chloride of sodium, the potash has accumulated. The occasionally large proportion of iodine in these brine-springs is especially worthy of notice.

Among the most notable springs of this class are those of St. Catharine's, Ont. A well was sunk here some years since in the hope of obtaining brine for the manufacture of salt. The brine is so much charged with lime and magnesia salts as to be unfit for this purpose, but it has acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of many diseases. It is used at the well both internally and externally, and is also evaporated to small volume and sent over the country in a concentrated form. A second well was opened afterwards, of a water similar to the other, but somewhat less strong. Large sanitary establishments have been opened at these wells.

An attempt was formerly made to manufacture salt from a well of the first class in the village of Ancaster, Ont., but, from the large amount of earthy chlorides, the purification was found to be difficult. At Hallowell and Whitby, in Ontario, and at St. Benoit and Bay St. Paul, in Quebec, springs exist of very bitter and saline properties, but with varying proportions of bromine and iodine.

The second class includes a large number of saline waters, which differ from the first in containing, besides the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, considerable portions of bicarbonates of lime and magnesia, the latter carbonate generally predominating. Small quantities of oxide of iron, and of baryta and strontia, are frequently present. These waters generally contain much smaller proportions of earthy chlorides than the first class, and are therefore less bitter, and more pleasant to the taste.

The springs of Plantagenet, in Ontario, and St. Léon and Ste. Geneviève, in Quebec, are notable examples of this class. The waters of the former are largely sent over the country, and are highly esteemed as medicinal waters. There are here several springs of nearly similar analysis.

The spring at St. Léon contains sufficient carbonate of iron to give it a chalybeate taste, and those of Ste. Geneviève are remarkable for the large proportion of iodides which they contain.

At Caledonia Springs, Ont., one of the four waters which have made this place noted for medicinal resort is of this class.

The Lanoraie spring (Quebec) is remarkable for the considerable proportion of salts of baryta and strontia which the water contains.

At Assumption, Baie du Febvre, Berthier, St. Eustache, and Sabrevoise, in Quebec, and at Kingston, Ancaster, and Gloucester, in Ontario, springs of this class have been examined; those of Kingston partaking also largely of the characteristics of waters of the first class.

The third class includes those saline waters which contain, besides chloride of sodium, a portion of carbonate of soda, with bicarbonates of lime and magnesia. Small amounts of baryta, strontia, and of boracic and phosphoric acids, are often present in these waters, and bromides and iodides are very rarely wanting.

At Caledonia Springs, a watering-place of some note in Ontario, the three springs, known as the Gas Spring, the Saline Spring, and the White Sulphur Spring, are of this class. Varennes, a watering-place eighteen miles below Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, possesses

two similar springs, which are largely resorted to. Baie du Febvre, Ste. Martine, Belœil, Chambly, and the Providence Spring of Ste. Hyacinthe, are examples of this class in Quebec; and Fitzroy, Hawkesbury, Henryville, and Rawdon, in Ontario.

The waters of the fourth class differ from the last in containing but a small proportion of chloride of sodium, while the carbonate of soda predominates. These waters generally contain a much smaller amount of solid matters than those of the previous classes, and have not a very marked taste until evaporated to a small volume, when they are found to be strongly alkaline.

A remarkable spring of this class occurs near Chambly, where the water overflows in a small stream from a well eight or ten feet deep. The water is slightly thermal, and carbonate of soda forms more than one-half of the solid contents of the water, which also affords evidences of bromine, iodine, strontia, and baryta.

The spring at St. Ours is remarkable for the large proportion of 25 per cent. of the solid matter being potash salts.

The other chief examples in this Province (Quebec) are at the St. John suburb of the city of Quebec, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Joly, and Nicolet, and an example also is found at Scarborough, in York County, Ontario.

The fifth class includes acid waters, which are remarkable for containing a large proportion of free sulphuric acid, with sulphates of lime, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and alumina. These springs, which are few in number, and characterized by their acid styptic taste, generally contain some sulphuretted hydrogen.

The principal ones examined were those of Niagara and Tuscarora, in Ontario. The former is a spring of acid water, in a basin about thirty inches deep and three or four feet in diameter, and is in a yellow clay which, at a depth of three or four feet, is underlaid by the red and green sandstone of the Medina formation. The water of the basin is slightly yellowish, turbid, and very styptic and acid, and is in constant ebullition from the escape of inflammable gas, and has a decided taste and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It contains sulphuric but no hydrochloric acid, and portions of lime, magnesia, alumina, protoxide of iron, and alkalies, besides an organic matter which causes the residue of the evaporated water to blacken when heated. The specific gravity of this water is 1.002.16, and in round numbers the water may be said to contain two parts of hydrated sulphuric acid in 1000.

About a mile and a half above Chippewa, near the Niagara River, is a similar spring, which has been described by Dr. Mack, of St. Catharine's. The water is very sour to the taste, and strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. A qualitative analysis shows it to be similar in composition to the water described above, but somewhat stronger. This spring rises from the Onondaga formation; but another similar water, said to be near St. David's, rises, like that of Niagara, from the Medina formation.

What is known as the Sour Spring of Tuscarora, is upon the Indian Reserve, about nine miles south of Brantford. The water is kept in constant agitation by a discharge of inflammable gas. It is slightly turbid and brownish, and has a styptic, acid, and sulphurous taste. The presence of sulphuretted hydrogen is also evident from the odour, and from the ready blackening of bright silver when immersed in the water.

The specific gravity of the water is 1.005.58. It contains no trace of chlorides, but gives by analysis as follows, for 1000 parts:

Sulphate of potash.....	.0608
“ soda.....	.0502
“ lime.....	.7752
“ magnesia.....	.1539
“ protoxide of iron.....	.3638
“ alumina.....	.4681
Phosphoric acid.....	traces
Hydrated sulphuric acid (SO ₃ HO).....	4.2895
	6.1615

In the sixth class may be included some neutral saline waters, in which the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and the alkalies predominate, chlorides being present only in small amounts. To this class belongs a mineral water from Hamilton, remarkable for the very large proportion of sulphate of magnesia which it contains; and another at Charlottetown, which is noticeable from the great amount of sulphuretted hydrogen it contains, amounting to nearly 12 cubic inches in 100 cubic inches of water. It is limpid and sparkling, and pungent to the taste from this cause.

A copious spring of mineral water, belonging to the sixth class, occurs in the township of Brant. It is described as filling a basin of eighty-eight by forty-five feet, having a depth of about forty feet, and situated upon a mound composed of calcareous tufa. From the clear blue colour of the water in the basin, it has received the name of the Blue Spring. The flow from the spring is constant and copious, and the water is sulphurous to the taste and smell.

There are some brine-springs belonging to the first class in New Brunswick, at Sussex and Salt Springs, and salt has been to a limited extent manufactured at the former place. In Nova Scotia there are some few springs of medicinal reputation.

The Bras d'Or saline water of Cape Breton has a well-grounded reputation for effecting cures in various maladies. It belongs to the first class, and is remarkable for the unusually small quantities of sulphates and carbonates, and the unusually large quantity of chloride of calcium.

The Wilmot Spring in Annapolis County has a reputation in cutaneous diseases, but no correct analysis of it has been obtained. It is no doubt highly charged with mineral substances.

The Spa Spring, at Windsor, is a chalybeate water, and belongs to the sixth class. It has a considerable local reputation.

There are brine-springs at River Philip and Renfrew of some value. No doubt in a systematic survey of the waters of the Lower Provinces many valuable mineral springs yet unknown might be brought to light.

For economic uses, the saline springs of the first class are too much charged with earthy chlorides to be suited to the manufacture of common salt; while those of the second class contain too small a proportion of salt to be employed with advantage. It is not impossible that the large amount of alkaline carbonates in some of the springs of the fourth class might be made economically available, provided that the waters were concentrated, during the heats of summer, by solar evaporation. The supplies of dilute sulphuric acid furnished by the waters of the fifth class might also be found of value, in their vicinity, for manufacturing purposes.

In a medicinal point of view, the mineral waters of Canada are already known to a considerable extent; but they are generally employed without much reference to the great variations in their composition. Among saline waters, those containing considerable quantities of earthy chlorides must evidently possess medicinal properties very different from those in which large amounts of carbonate of soda are present. The salts of iodine, which are rarely absent, and are found in such unusually large quantities in the saline waters of Ste. Geneviève, and the salts of baryta and strontia which occur in those of St. Léon, Lanoraie, Varennes, and many other springs, are also especially worthy of consideration in a therapeutic point of view.

Few of these springs are very copious, and the water in their basins is consequently subject to more or less modification from atmospheric influences, and, so far as they have yet been examined, none offer any considerable elevation of temperature above the mean of the region in which they occur. There are, however, some instances where this is exceeded sufficiently to cause them to be regarded as slightly thermal.

It is proper to remark that the examinations of this subject were mostly undertaken previous to 1867, and in the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario only. In 1867, brine-springs of great extent were discovered in Ontario, at Goderich and Clinton, the source of which, however, is believed to be in formations of later date than those of the first class here mentioned. These being of real economic importance, have been noticed by themselves under the head of "salt," in the division of "minerals of agricultural use," and in the same connection have also been noticed the brine springs of Manitoba and British Columbia, and those of the Maritime Provinces; leaving this article chiefly to the consideration of such waters as are of medicinal value, or have not yet been applied to economic uses.

For the information about the medicinal springs of Nova Scotia, which we mention, we are indebted to a pamphlet published by Professor How, of Dalhousie College.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE geology of these two Provinces is considered separately, as a matter of convenience. The authorities from which the information above given is derived are chiefly the records of the geological surveys of Canada down to the summer of 1874, and the Acadian Geology of Dr. Dawson. With the exception of a chapter in the latter, these relate solely to the Provinces of the mainland, as Prince Edward Island has not yet received the attention of the Dominion geologists since its admission into the Confederation in 1873. We extract the facts given below regarding this island, exclusively from the "Report on the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of P. E. Island, by J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D.": 1871.

The geological formations represented in Prince Edward Island are, in ascending order, or proceeding from the oldest to the newest:

1. Beds of brown, grey, and red sandstone and shale, with layers of coarse concretionary limestone and fossil plants. These may be considered as of Newer Carboniferous age, and are similar in mineral character and fossils to beds occurring on the opposite coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there overlying the productive coal-measures. These beds occur principally in the peninsula between Orwell Bay and Pownall Bay, in Governor's Island in Hillsborough Bay, and on the coast between the West and North Capes.

2. A series of bright red sandstones, usually with calcareous cement, alternating with beds of red and mottled clay and soft red shale, and with occasional white bands and stains and layers of concretionary limestones and conglomerate. They resemble in mineral character, and the few fossils which they afford, the Trias or new red sandstone of Nova Scotia and of Connecticut. In Prince Edward Island, this formation may be divided into two members, the lower of which (representing, perhaps, the Bunter Sandstein of Europe) is characterized by the prevalence of hard concretionary calcareous sandstones and obscure fossil plants, while the upper (representing, perhaps, the Keuper of Europe) has softer and more regularly bedded sandstones and clays. One or other of these constitutes the superficial rock over the greater part of the island, the beds undulating in very gentle synclinal and anticlinal curves. They are probably unconformable to the beds of the formation first mentioned, but these are so slightly inclined that this is not very perceptible. This forma-

tion has afforded the remains of the remarkable Triassic reptile, *Bathygnathus borealis*.

3. Drift deposits, which overlie the surface of the more solid rocks in the greater part of the island. These are of three kinds: 1. Boulder clay, consisting of hard, unstratified clay or loam, filled with stones, which are mostly those of the formations above mentioned, though sometimes of kinds not occurring in the island. They are often rounded, and are also scratched and polished by the action of ice. 2. Stratified sand and gravel, in some places containing sea-shells of species now living, and occasional boulders. This deposit is of comparatively rare occurrence. 3. Loose boulders lying on the surface, and which are sometimes of rocks occurring in situ in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or on the coast of Labrador.

4. Modern deposits. The most remarkable of these are beds of peat, dunes of drifted sand, alluvial clays, and the "mussel mud," or beds of oyster and mussel shells occurring in the creeks and bays.

The Upper Carboniferous series is composed mainly of fossiliferous limestones and sandstones, interstratified with grey and red clays and shale.

The most abundant fossils are trunks of coniferous trees. These are usually silicified or converted into quartz by the infiltration of silica. Some are, however, infiltrated with the red oxide of iron, and others with carbonate of lime, and in some beds they have been flattened and converted into anthracite coal.

The silicified trunks are mostly in the brown sandstone; but, in certain grey beds, trees of apparently the same species have been converted into coaly matter, and it is the occurrence of these carbonized trees which has given rise to the belief that coal-beds exist in the places where they are found.

The carbonized trunks are imbedded in clay, which has, probably by resisting the entrance of water, prevented them from being penetrated by silica or other mineral matters. It is obvious that these carbonized trees are of no value as a source of coal, though they aid in proving that the beds in which they occur belong to the upper part of the Carboniferous system.

The beds of the Triassic system are chiefly soft red sandstone, associated with red and mottled clays, and hard calcareous sandstones and conglomerates, the latter sometimes passing into thin bands of coarse arenaceous limestone, which in some places is a dolomite or magnesian limestone.

Many good building-stones are found in the exposures of this series, which occupies the larger part of the island.

The consideration of the drift deposits is a matter more for scientific consideration than of practical importance. The leading facts in connection with them may be briefly stated.

The lower part of these deposits is a boulder-clay, often of considerable thickness, and containing great numbers of rounded fragments of Triassic sandstone, grooved in the manner now known to result from the action of ice.

This boulder clay is very generally distributed over the surface of the island, forming the subsoil; but, as the boulders themselves are soft and easily disintegrated, and the intervening material is a fertile clay or loam, this deposit is in no way injurious to the fertility of the country.

In some parts of the island, especially in the west, are, beds of stratified sand and gravel, with occasional boulders, resting on the boulder clay. These beds manifestly indicate the action of the sea, and in some of them shells of a modern marine species have been found.

Lastly, there are scattered over the soil, though usually not in great numbers, loose stones or boulders, many of which are of the native rocks of the island, but many also have been derived from other sources.

In the later portion of the boulder or glacial period, Prince Edward Island would seem to have been a meeting-place of ice-laden currents, carrying boulders from both sides of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is deduced, from the appearance of these "travelled boulders," that in the "glacial period" Prince Edward Island was submerged, and ground over by icebergs carrying stones, which in the later portion of this period were deposited over its surface. The stratified sands and gravel were formed when the land was emerging from the waters.

Of the modern deposits, peat is the most important. Peat-bogs occur in many parts of the island, but are usually of small extent and depth. A remarkable exception to this occurs in the great turbary known as the Black Bank, on the south side of Cascumpeque Bay, and in some other bogs in Richmond Bay and its vicinity. These are the most important on the island, and were especially examined by Mr. Harrington.

The deposit at Lennox Island in Richmond Bay occurs on the north-east shore, and must once have been of far greater extent than it now is.

The peat is almost entirely the result of the accumulation of a species of *Sphagnum*, or "peat-moss," which has the property of decaying below and giving forth new vegetation above. Most of it belongs to the class called by Karmarsch "turfy peat" (Rasentorf), that is to say, it consists of masses which are but slightly decomposed, has a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, and is soft, spongy, and elastic; but the lower portion of the bed is what is known as "fibrous peat," which is characterized by its brown or black colour, by a much greater density than the turf, by its small degree of elasticity, and by the fact that the fibres, although distinguishable by the eye, are much more readily broken up than turf peat.

The bank is constantly being washed away by the waves, and at high tide the water comes within three feet of the top. But there is still a surface of about 250,000 square yards with a depth of seven

DOMINION OF CANADA.

outcrops are few, and the areas of the strictly productive measures limited, yet there seems every reason to suppose that more careful examination, accompanied by proper borings, might develop enough in this area to justify the opening of mines.

Coal is also reported to exist at Coal River, where an outcrop of nearly three feet has been seen.

Besides coal, the economic minerals of Newfoundland may be stated to comprise:

Salt, of which numerous indications exist through the Carboniferous region, although none of the springs are yet utilized as a source for manufacturing.

Gypsum.—This mineral is perhaps distributed more profusely and in greater volume in the Carboniferous country than in any part of the North American continent of the same extent. Enormous developments of it occur at Codroy, the Highlands, Middle Barachois, Robinson's Brook, Fishel's and Flat Bay brooks, while more isolated masses are found at Harry's Brook, Romain's Brook, and Port-au-Port Bays on the northern side of Saint George's Bay. As an article of export, the great objection which presents itself is the absence of secure harbours, Codroy and Sandy Point being the only safe places to embark cargo; but its value for agricultural purposes cannot be overestimated.

Copper.—The ores of copper are of frequent occurrence, often in the form of grey sulphurets, in the veins or dislocations of the Intermediate series.

There are several places in Conception, Placentia, and St. Mary's bays where the ores of copper are displayed in the intersecting veins; but although such indications are numerous, and the ore of a rich quality, it does not usually appear to be persistent, but rather to occur in isolated masses, and nothing but special survey would justify the large outlay requisite for the development of a mine. The presence of the ore, however, is so general in the veins of the Intermediate system as to constitute a characteristic.

In Notre-Dame Bay at Twillingate Islands, at Sunday Cove Island, Pilley's Island, the Three Arms of Green Bay, and other parts, veins of copper ore worthy of trial exist, and at Tilt Cove there are mines which have been worked for several years, and are said to be the richest and most productive copper mines in the world. Operations have been carried on at the mines with the most gratifying success. The ore has been found in beds of from three to four feet thick, but not in a regular lode. Over 60,000 tons of copper have already been extracted, and is chiefly exported to Swansea in Wales for smelting. A vein of nickel of some value is also worked here by the same company.

Lead.—There are various localities in Placentia, St. Mary's, and Conception bays, and also at Bay d'Espoir and Port-au-Port, where galena ores exist in quantities. A mine has been opened near the latter place at Lead Cove, on the property of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, but the most notable mine is at Placentia Bay—the La Manche Mine. This mine has been open since 1857, and several thousand tons of lead have been raised. It has changed hands many times, and its

fortunes seem to have languished more through want of unison, or lack of capital among its proprietors, than from any diminution of ore. At present we believe it has passed into the hands of a new company, who propose to try its capacity more vigorously.

Chromic iron ore, manganese, and other economic metallic ores are found, but not in quantities or locations to make them available.

Building-stones are abundant, and the sandstones on St. George's Bay, the Peninsula of Avalon, and Notre-Dame Bay, and the limestones of the latter place, are available for building, as also the granites of Black River and Conception Bay.

Roofing-slates of first quality occur at Smith's Sound and other places. Grindstones and whetstones are found at Grand Pond, and on Trinity Bay is a hone-stone, which in texture and quality rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey for the purpose of sharpening the finer description of edged tools. It is chiefly to be found near the base of the Aspidilla slates, where, by careful selection, it might be produced to almost any extent.

Limestones for burning are found abundantly, and need not be specially designated, and red and yellow ochre, peat and shell marls exist on many parts of the coast.

Mr. Murray speaks at length in his reports of the new agricultural regions opened up by recent surveys, and the valuable timber lands, but these have been alluded to in their proper place, in the topographical notice of the Province.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

<p>Icelanders discover America.....1001</p> <p>First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland.....1121</p> <p>Ship from Greenland goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence), and returns by the same.....1349</p> <p>Columbus discovers America.....1492</p> <p>John Cabot discovers Labrador and Newfoundland.....1497</p> <p>Gasper Cortereal enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....1500</p> <p>French fishermen visit the bank of Newfoundland.....1504</p> <p>Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay.....1517</p> <p>Verazzano explores the American Coast.....1525</p> <p>Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9th of July.....1534</p> <p>Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence, and reaches Hochelaga.....1535</p> <p>First unsuccessful attempt to Colonize Canada.....1541</p> <p>Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de la Roche.....1598</p> <p>Champlain first visits Canada.....1603</p> <p>Settlement formed at Annapolis (Port Royal).....1605</p> <p>First settlement at Quebec.....1608</p> <p>First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia.....1611</p> <p>Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English.....1613</p> <p>Recollet Fathers come to Quebec; Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing.....1615</p> <p>Canada invaded by the Iroquois.....1617</p> <p>Foundation of the Recollet Convent at Quebec and of the Castle of St. Louis.....1620</p> <p>Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James I.; First Code of Laws promulgated at Quebec.....1621</p> <p>Nova Scotia first settled by English.....1624</p> <p>Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec.....1625</p> <p>Death of the first colonist, Louis Hébert.....1626</p> <p>Canada granted to "Company of One Hundred Associates;" Feudal System established.....1627</p> <p>Quebec taken by the English.....1629</p> <p>Canada and Acadia restored to France; First School opened at Quebec.....1632</p> <p>Champlain returns to Canada.....1633</p> <p>Death of Champlain.....1635</p> <p>Sillery founded; Jesuit's College, Hôtel Dieu.....1637</p> <p>Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded.....1639</p> <p>Incursions of Iroquois.....1640</p> <p>Montreal first settled and fort built at Sorel.....1642</p> <p>Battle with Iroquois at Montreal.....1644</p> <p>Lake St. John discovered.....1647</p> <p>Hurons destroyed by Iroquois.....1649</p> <p>Expedition to Hudson's Bay.....1651</p> <p>Acadia taken by English.....1654</p> <p>Seminary of Montreal founded.....1657</p> <p>M. de Laval, first Bishop, arrives; Two fur-traders visit the Sioux.....1659</p> <p>Lake Superior visited.....1660</p> <p>Violent Earthquake; "Associated Company" dissolved; Royal Government established; First Courts of Law; Seminary at Quebec founded.....1663</p> <p>Seigniories granted.....1664</p> <p>Carignan Regiment sent to settle in Canada; Fort of Chambly built.....1665</p> <p>Expedition against the Iroquois; Church at Quebec consecrated.....1666</p> <p>Acadia restored to France; Trade opened with West Indies.....1667</p> <p>Hudson's Bay Company formed in England.....1668</p> <p>Mission opened at Michilmackinac.....1669</p> <p>Small-pox devastates Indians.....1670</p> <p>Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot.....1671</p> <p>Fort at Kingston built; Church built; of stone at Montreal.....1672</p> <p>Mississippi discovered.....1673</p>	<p>Lachine founded; Iroquois established at Oueganawaga.....1674</p> <p>Market opened at Quebec.....1676</p> <p>Fort Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan.....1679</p> <p>La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi.....1682</p> <p>War with Iroquois; Fatal Epidemic throughout Canada.....1686</p> <p>Massacre at Lachine; War declared between England and France.....1689</p> <p>Acadia taken by New Englanders, and Canada invaded.....1690</p> <p>Iberville takes English forts at Hudson's Bay.....1694</p> <p>Iroquois territory invaded, and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French.....1696</p> <p>Peace concluded.....1697</p> <p>Louisiana colonized.....1699</p> <p>Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of Detroit founded.....1701</p> <p>War declared; New England invaded.....1703</p> <p>Canadians granted leave to manufacture.....1704</p> <p>Cape Breton colonized.....1708</p> <p>Canada invaded by English.....1709</p> <p>Acadia taken by English.....1710</p> <p>Canada again invaded.....1711</p> <p>Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded to England; Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay restored; Stages established between Quebec and Montreal.....1713</p> <p>Ships built at Quebec.....1715</p> <p>First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia.....1719</p> <p>Fort of Louisbourg built.....1720</p> <p>First post established.....1721</p> <p>Division of settled country into parishes.....1722</p> <p>Census taken.....1723</p> <p>English build fort at Oswego.....1724</p> <p>War with Western Savages.....1727</p> <p>Famine in Canada.....1730</p> <p>Crown Point built.....1731</p> <p>Fort built on Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan, and Assiniboine.....1732 to 1738</p> <p>First Forge at St. Maurice.....1739</p> <p>Territory between Mississippi and Rocky Mountains explored.....1743</p> <p>War between England and France; Louisbourg taken by New England.....1745</p> <p>New England Colonies attacked by French.....1746</p> <p>Peace of Aix la Chapelle; Louisbourg restored to France; Halifax founded by English; Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia-Rolls drawn up for Canada; Courts of Justice erected, Nova Scotia; Acadians leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward Island.....1747</p> <p>Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies.....1750</p> <p>Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities are renewed.....1754</p> <p>Acadians are expatriated; Brad-dock defeated by French, and Dieskau by English; Ticonderoga built by French, and Forts William Henry and Edward by English.....1755</p> <p>Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French; Famine and small-pox in Canada.....1756</p> <p>Fort William Henry taken by French; General failure of harvest in Canada.....1757</p> <p>First meeting of Legislature at Halifax; Louisbourg and Prince Edward Island and Forts Du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English.....1758</p> <p>Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered, Niagara taken by Sir W. Johnson, Quebec by Gen. Wolfe.....1759</p> <p>Canada surrendered to British.....1760</p>	<p>First English Settlement in New Brunswick.....1762</p> <p>Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1763</p> <p>Courts established in Canada; Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec.....1764</p> <p>Fire at Montreal; Conspiracy of Pontiac.....1765</p> <p>First vessel built at St. John, N. B.....1770</p> <p>Chapter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished.....1773</p> <p>Constitution of 1774 granted by Quebec Act; Council formed; Northwest coast explored by Cook and Vancouver.....1774</p> <p>Revolt of English colonies; Invasion of Canada; Martial Law proclaimed; Montreal taken, and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec.....1775</p> <p>Canada evacuated by Americans; Declaration of Independence.....1776</p> <p>Meeting of Council and passing of ordinances respecting militia and administration of justice.....1777</p> <p>Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and New Brunswick; N. W. Company formed; Kingston founded.....1783</p> <p>Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.....1784</p> <p>New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia; Habeas Corpus Law introduced into Canada; First school opened in Ontario; City of St. John established by Royal Charter.....1785</p> <p>Ontario divided into five districts, and English Law introduced; King's College, Nova Scotia, founded.....1788</p> <p>Canadian Act passed; Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided.....1791</p> <p>1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets.....1792</p> <p>1st Parliament of Upper Canada; 2d session Lower Canada; Public accounts do. first published; First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario; Horse ferry on Niagara River; First Protestant Bishop of Quebec.....1793</p> <p>First roads opened in Upper Canada; Toronto founded.....1794</p> <p>Road Bill passed; L. Canada Legislature; Canadian volunteers embodied; Fort Niagara ceded to U. S.....1796</p> <p>First stages established in Upper Canada.....1798</p> <p>Education Act passed in Upper Canada.....1799</p> <p>Great fire in Montreal.....1803</p> <p>Locks made at Coteau, Cascades, and Long Sault.....1804</p> <p>First ship built in Montreal; First French newspaper published.....1806</p> <p>Grammar schools established in Upper Canada.....1807</p> <p>First steamer on St. Lawrence.....1809</p> <p>Le Canadien suppressed.....1810</p> <p>Judges excluded from Parliament.....1811</p> <p>War with United States; Battle of Queenstown.....1812</p> <p>Chateaugay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara; Hamilton founded.....1813</p> <p>Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg; Treaty of peace signed.....1814</p> <p>First steamboat on Lake Ontario; Common schools established in U. Canada.....1816</p> <p>Banks opened at Quebec and Montreal.....1817</p> <p>Steamer on Lake Erie; Royal Institution established, L. C.; Halifax and St. John made free ports.....1818</p> <p>First steamer on Ottawa; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1819</p> <p>Lachine Canal commenced; Union of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies.....1821</p>	<p>Union of Provinces proposed.....1822</p> <p>Lower Canada Legislature vote money for encouragement of Agriculture.....1823</p> <p>Fabrique Act passed.....1824</p> <p>Death of Bishop Mountain, and of R. C. Bishop; Great fire on the Miramichi, N. B.....1825</p> <p>Steamers on Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis; Latest navigation open at Quebec on record.....1826</p> <p>Rideau Canal begun; McGill College founded; King's College, Toronto, founded; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1827</p> <p>Saguenay District explored; Petitions from Lower Canada sent to England; Earliest known opening of navigation at Quebec; Picton and Sydney made free ports.....1828</p> <p>Upper Canada College opened; Welland Canal begun.....1829</p> <p>Canada divided into counties; Longest season of navigation on St. Lawrence.....1830</p> <p>Steamer between Quebec and Halifax; Chambly Canal begun.....1831</p> <p>Cholera.....1832</p> <p>Quebec and Montreal incorporated; Castle of St. Louis burned.....1833</p> <p>Passing of the 92 Resolutions by L. C. Assembly; Second year of Cholera.....1834</p> <p>General agitation throughout the Canadas.....1836</p> <p>Ascension of Her Majesty; Breaking out Canadian Rebellion; Fire at St. John, N. B.; First railway, L. C.....1837</p> <p>Suspension of L. C. Constitution; General amnesty; Second insurrection.....1838</p> <p>Special Council assembled at Montreal; Boundary difficulties, New Brunswick; First horse railway, Upper Canada.....1839</p> <p>Union of Provinces.....1840</p> <p>First Parliament of Canada meets at Kingston; Municipal and Education laws passed; First screw steamer on Lakes.....1841</p> <p>"Ashburton Treaty;" First railway commenced in Nova Scotia.....1842</p> <p>Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwall and Chamby canals opened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal.....1843</p> <p>Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U. C.; First Convocation of Toronto University; First railway commenced in New Brunswick.....1844</p> <p>Rebellion losses commission; Great fires at Quebec; Welland Canal opened.....1845</p> <p>Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada.....1846</p> <p>Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced.....1847</p> <p>Navigation laws repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....1848</p> <p>Rebellion Losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places; Beauharnois Canal opened.....1849</p> <p>Parliament meets at Toronto; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1850</p> <p>Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island.....1850</p> <p>"Separate School" system in Ontario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system.....1851</p> <p>Parliament meets at Quebec; Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened.....1852</p> <p>First locomotive railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced; First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence.....1854</p>	<p>Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy-Reserves question settled.....1854</p> <p>Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago, through St. Lawrence to Liverpool.....1855</p> <p>Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun.....1856</p> <p>Normal Schools in Quebec; First Petroleum works, Ontario; Gold discovered, Nova Scotia.....1857</p> <p>Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "confederation;" First railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great Western Railway completed.....1858</p> <p>Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed.....1860</p> <p>Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Canada; First street railways, Montreal and Toronto.....1861</p> <p>International Exhibition, London; War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation.....1862</p> <p>Illegal recruiting in Canada for U.S. Army.....1863</p> <p>Quebec Conference.....1864</p> <p>Confederation passes Canadian Parliament; close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires.....1865</p> <p>Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid.....1866</p> <p>First Fenian Raid; British North American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May.....1867</p> <p>Dominion inaugurated, 1st of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov.....1867</p> <p>Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor-General.....1868</p> <p>Second session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; Prince Arthur comes to Canada.....1869</p> <p>Second Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River.....1870</p> <p>British Columbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Census of Dominion taken.....1871</p> <p>Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar.....1872</p> <p>Pacific Railway charter granted; General agitation respecting charges of political corruption on the part of the administration with respect to granting this charter; Prince Edward Island enters the Confederation; Dissolution of Parliament; Sir John Macdonald's administration overthrown through the Pacific Railway investigation; A Liberal administration succeeds, under the Premiership of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....1873</p> <p>New Pacific Railway Bill passed, and the surveys published; Louis Riel elected member of Parliament from Manitoba, but he is outlawed for participation in the North-west rebellion of 1870; Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, makes a popular summer progress through the upper Provinces.....1874</p>
<p>1875.</p> <p>Great fire in Winnipeg; Lepine's sentence commuted by the Gov.-General; avalanche at Quebec, seven lives lost; passage of the New Brunswick School Laws by the House of Commons; N. W. Territories organized; passage of Canadian Copyright Bill; serious religious riots in Toronto; organization of the Supreme Court of Canada as the final resort of Canadian litigation.</p>	<p>1876.</p> <p>First locomotive for the Canada Pacific arrives at Ft. William; St. Hyacinthe, Que., destroyed by fire; Canada takes over 300 prizes at the Centennial; determined strike along the whole Grand Trunk, impeding the traffic of the whole country; the military called out, and one of the rioters killed at Belleville by the Queen's Own; widespread labor troubles throughout the country.</p>	<p>1877.</p> <p>Unprecedented snow blockades throughout the Dominion; anti-Orange riots in Montreal and Charlottetown; Hackett killed at Montreal; fishery award of \$5,500,000 rendered by the International Commission appointed under the operation of the Treaty of Washington; opening of the first section of the Canada Pacific Railway; great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.</p>	<p>1878.</p> <p>Independence of Parliament Act passed; N. B. Legislature dissolved by reason of refusal to vote supplies; grand review of Canadian volunteers at Montreal, May 24th; Canada awarded 225 prizes at the Paris Exposition; complete rout of the Liberal party at the September elections on the "National Policy" issue of Sir John Macdonald; Marq. of Lorne succeeds Lord Dufferin.</p>	<p>1879.</p> <p>Adoption of a protective tariff by the Government; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec dismissed by Dominion Government; Mowat Government sustained at Ontario June elections; animated discussion in favor of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces; Government select the "Winnipeg" route for the Canada Pacific, and locate the western end <i>vis à vis</i> the Fraser River, B. C.</p>

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGARDING

The Royal Family, the Dominion Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Commons, the Provincial Legislatures, Stamp Duties, Postal Rates, &c., &c.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandria of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862; and had issue five daughters and one son; second son killed by accident, May, 1873. Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue one son.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; married recently to Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick-Charles of Prussia.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Premier, Minister of Interior.—Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.
Minister of Finance.—Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.
Postmaster General.—John O'Connor.
Minister of Public Works.—H. L. Langevin.
Secretary of State.—J. C. Aikins.
Minister of Railways and Canals.—Sir C. Tupper.
Minister of Agriculture.—J. H. Pope.
President of the Privy Council.—L. R. Masson.
Minister of Justice.—James Macdonald.
Minister of Militia and Defence.—Sir A. Campbell.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—James C. Pope.
Minister of Customs.—M. Bowell.
Minister of Inland Revenue.—G. Baby.
Speaker of the Senate.—D. L. Macpherson.

Officers.—William A. Hinsworth, Clerk of the Privy Council; Jos. O. Côté, Assistant do.

SENATE OF CANADA.

Hon. DAVID L. MACPHERSON, *Speaker* (Toronto).
ROBERT LEMOINE, *Clerk of the Parliaments*.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston.
" Walter H. Dickson	Niagara.
" Alexander Campbell	Toronto.
" David Christie	Paris.
" James Cox Aikins	Toronto.
" David Reesor	Yorkville.
" Elijah Leonard	London.
" William McMaster	Toronto.
" John Simpson	Bowmanville.
" James Skead	Ottawa.
" Billa Flint	Bellefleur.
" George W. Allan	Toronto.
" Jacques O. Bureau	Montreal.
" John Hamilton	Hawkesbury.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Charles Cormier	Plessisville.
" David E. Price	Quebec.
" L. Dumouchel	Longueuil.
" J. F. Armand	Rivière des Prairies.
" William H. Chaffers	St. Césaire.
" Jean B. Guévremont	Sorel.
" James Ferrier	Montreal.
" Thomas Ryan	Montreal.
" T. D. Archibald	Sydney, N. S.
" Robert B. Diekey	Amherst, N. S.
" John Bourinot	Sydney, N. S.
" William Miller	Arichat, C. B.
" A. E. Botsford	Sackville, N. B.
" William H. Odell	Fredericton.
" David Wark	Fredericton.
" John Ferguson	Bathurst.
" A. R. McClellan	Hopewell, N. B.
" J. C. Chapais	St. Denis, Kamouraska.
" James R. Benson	St. Catharines.
" John Glasier	Sunbury, N. B.
" James Dever	St. John, N. B.
" A. W. McLellan	Londonberry, N. S.
" A. Macfarlane	Wallace, N. S.
" Frank Smith	Toronto.
" Robert Read	Bellefleur.
" M. A. Girard	St. Boniface, Manitoba.
" J. Sutherland	Kildonan, Manitoba.
" Hugh Nelson	Barkerville, B. C.
" C. F. Cornwall	Ashcroft, B. C.
" W. J. Macdonald	Victoria, B. C.
" H. A. N. Kaulbach	Lunenburg, N. S.
" M. H. Cochrane	Compton.
" William Muirhead	Chatham, N. B.
" Alexander Vidal	Sarnia.
" Eugene Clinch	Quebec.
" George Alexander	Woodstock, Ont.
" J. H. Bellerose	St. Vincent de Paul.
" D. Montgomery	Park Corner, P. E. I.
" R. P. Haythorne	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
" Geo. W. Howland	Alberton, P. E. I.
" F. X. A. Trudel	Montreal.
" R. W. Scott	Ottawa.
" E. G. Penny	Montreal.
" Pierre Baillargeon	Quebec.
" A. H. Paquet	St. Catharines.
" Hector Fabre	Quebec.
" G. G. Stevens	Waterloo, Q.
" C. H. Pozer	St. George, Beauce Co., Que.
" J. D. Lewin	St. John, N. B.
" Adam Hope	Hamilton.
" L. G. Power	Halifax.
" R. P. Grant	Pictou, N. S.
" C. A. P. Pelletier	Quebec.
" Jos. Rosaire Thibaut	Montreal.
" Wm. H. Brouse	Prescott.
" C. E. B. de Boucherville	Boucherville, Que.
" Harcourt B. Bull	Hamilton.
" William J. Almon	Halifax.
" J. S. Carvell	Charlottetown.
" T. N. Gibbs	Oshawa.
" John Boyd	St. John, N. B.
" Jos. Northwood, Sr.	Chatham, Ont.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA.—Robt. LeMoine, Clerk, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant; Fennings Taylor, Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant and Master in Chancery; R. E. Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. JOSEPH GODERIC BLANCHET, *Speaker*. ALFRED PATRICK, Esq., *Clerk of the House*.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	John McKory	Loughborough, O.
Albert	Alexander Rogers	Hopewell Hill, N. B.
Algoma District	Simon J. Dawson	Toronto.
Arnpolis	Avard Longley	Paradise, N. S.
Antigonish	Angus Melsack	Antigonish, N. S.
Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott	Montreal.
Bay of Quinte	Joseph A. Mousseau	Montreal.
Beauce	Joseph Bolduc	St. Vic. de Tring, Q.
Beauharnois	J. G. H. Bergeron	Montreal.
Bellefleur	Achille La Rue	Quebec.
Berthier	E. O. Cuthbert	Berthier (en haut).
Bonaventure	P. C. Beaudesne	Carleton, Q.
Bothwell	Hon. David Mills	Palmyra, O.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Brant, N. R.	Gavin Fleming	Glen Morris, O.
Brant, S. R.	Wm. Paterson	Brantford, O.
Braceville	Wm. Fitzsimmons	Braceville, O.
Brome	Edmund L. Chandler	Brome, Q.
Bruce, N. R.	John Gillies	Paisley, O.
Bruce, S. R.	Alexander Shaw	Walkerton, O.
Cape Breton	Wm. McDonald	Lit. Glace Bay, N. S.
	Wm. McKay McLeod	Sydney, C. B., N. S.
Cardwell	Thomas White	Montreal.
Carleton, N. B.	George H. Connell	Woodstock, N. B.
Carleton, O.	John Rochester	Ottawa.
Carleton Place	J. S. Thompson	Barkerville, B. C.
Chamby	Pierre H. Benoit	St. Hubert, Q.
Champlain	Hippolyte Montplaisir	C. de la Magdel'ne.
Charlevoix	Joseph S. Proulx	Malbaie.
Charlotte	Arthur H. Gillmor	St. George, N. B.
Chateaugay	Edward Holton	Montreal.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Ernest Cimon	Chicoutimi, Q.
Colchester	Thomas McKay	Turo, N. S.
Compton	Hon. John H. Pope	Ottawa.
Cornwall	Darby Bergin	Cornwall, O.
Cumberland	Hon. Sir C. Tupper, C. B.	Ottawa.
Digby	John C. Wade	Digby, N. S.
Dorchester	F. F. Rouleau	Quebec.
Drummond & Arthab.	D. Olivier Bourbeau	Victoriaville, Q.
Dundas	John S. Ross	Iroquois, O.
Durham E. R.	Arthur T. H. Williams	Port Hope.
Durham, W. R.	Hon. E. Blake	Toronto.
Elgin, E. R.	Thomas Arkell	St. Thomas, O.
Elgin, W. R.	George E. Casey	Fingal, O.
Essex	James C. Patterson	Windsor, O.
Frontenac	George A. Kirkpatrick	Kingston.
Gaspé	Hon. Pierre Fortin	Quebec.
Glenarry	John McLennan	Lancaster, O.
Gloversville	Hon. T. W. Anglin	St. John, N. B.
Greenville, S. R.	John Philip Wiser	Prescott, O.
Grey, E. R.	Thomas S. Sproule	Markdale, O.
Grey, N. R.	Samuel J. Lane	Owen Sound, O.
Grey, S. R.	George Jackson	Durham, O.
Guyborough	Alfred Ogden	Cape Canso, N. S.
Haldimand	David Thompson	Deans, O.
Halifax	Matthew H. Richey	Halifax, N. S.
	Malachy B. Daly	Halifax, N. S.
Hatton	Hon. Wm. McDougall, C. B.	Toronto.
Hamilton, City	Francis E. Kilvert	Hamilton.
	Thomas Robertson	Hamilton.
Hants	W. Henry Allison	Newport, N. S.
Hastings, E. R.	John White	Roslin, O.
Hastings, N. R.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Ottawa.
Hastings, W. R.	James Brown	Bellefleur.
Highgate	Alphonse Desjardins	Montreal.
Huntington	Julius Seriver	Hemmingford, Q.
Huron, C. R.	Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright	Kingston.
Huron, N. R.	Thomas Farrow	Bluevale, O.
Huron, S. R.	Malcolm C. Cameron	Goderich, O.
Therford	Francois Bechard	Mt. Johnston, Q.
Levesque	Samuel MacDonnell	Port Hood, N. S.
Jacques Cartier	Ursir Giguard	Montreal.
Joliette	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Ottawa.
Kamouraska	Joseph Dumont	St. André, Q.
Kent, N. B.	Gilbert A. Girouard	Buctouche, N. B.
Kent, Ont.	Rufus Stephenson	Chatham, O.
Kings, N. B.	James Donville	St. John, N. B.
Kings, N. S.	Frederick W. Borden	Canning, N. S.
Kings, P. E. I.	A. G. Macdonald	Montague Bridge.
	E. B. Muttart	Souris, P. E. I.
Kingston	Alexander Gunn	Kingston.
Lambton	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	Toronto.
Lamark, N. R.	D. G. McDowell	Almonte, O.
Lamark, S. R.	John G. Haggart	Perth, O.
Laprairie	Alfred P. P. P. P.	St. J. le Mineur.
L'Assomption	Hilare Hurteau	St. Lin, Q.
Leval	Joseph A. Ouimet	Montreal.
Leeds & Grenville, N. R.	Charles F. Ferguson	Kemptville, O.
Leeds, S. R.	David Ford Jones	Gananoque, O.
Lemoyne	Edmund Hooper	Napanee, O.
Levis	Hon. Jos. G. Blanchet	Levis, Q.
Lincoln	John C. Rykert	St. Catharines.
Lisgar	John C. Schultz	Winnipeg.
L'Islet	Philippe B. Casgrain	Quebec.
London, City	Hon. John Carling	London.
Lotbinière	Côme L. Rinfret	Ste. Croix, Q.
Lunenburg	C. E. Kaulbach	Lunenburg, N. S.
Marquette	Joseph Ryan	Portage la Prairie.
Maskinongé	Frederick Houde	Montreal.
Megantic	L. E. Olivier	St. Ferdinand, Q.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

XXXV

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Middlesex, E. R.	Duncan Macmillan	London.
Middlesex, N. R.	Timothy Coughlin	Offa, O.
Middlesex, W. R.	George Wm. Ross	Strathroy, O.
Mississquoi	Hon. George B. Baker	Sweetsburg, Q.
Monk	Lachlin McCallum	Stromness, O.
Montcalm	Firmin Dugas	Montcalm, Q.
Montmagny	A. C. P. R. Landry	St. Pierre, Q.
Montmorency	Hon. A. R. Angers	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	M. P. Ryan	Montreal.
Montreal, East	C. J. Coursol	Montreal.
Montreal, West	M. H. Gault	Montreal.
Muskoka	A. P. Cockburn	Gravenhurst, O.
Napierville	S. Coupal dit La Reine	Napierville, Q.
New Westminster	T. R. McInnes	New Westminster, B.C.
Niagara	J. B. Plumb	Niagara.
Nicolet	F. X. O. Methot	St. Pierre les, B.Q.
Norfolk, N. R.	John Charlton	Lynedoch, O.
Norfolk, S. R.	Wm. Wallace	Simcoe, O.
Northumberland N. B.	J. B. Snowball	Chatham, N. B.
Northumberland, O. E.	Joseph Keeler	Colborne, O.
Northumberland, O. W. R.	Hon. Jas. Cockburn	Ottawa.
Ontario, N. R.	George Wheler	Uxbridge, O.
Ontario, S. R.	F. W. Glen	Oshawa, O.
Ottawa, City	J. M. Currier	Ottawa.
Ottawa, County	Alonzo Wright	Ironsides, Hull, Q.
Oxford, N. R.	Thomas Oliver	Woodstock, O.
Oxford, S. R.	James A. Skinner	Woodstock, O.
Peel	Wm. Elliott	Brampton, O.
Perth, N. R.	S. R. Hesson	Stratford, O.
Perth, S. R.	James Trow	Stratford, O.
Peterboro', E. R.	John Burnham	Ashburnham, Q.
Peterboro', W. R.	George Hilliard	Peterboro', O.
Pictou	Hon. Jas. McDonald	Ottawa.
Pontiac	Robert Doull	Pictou, N. S.
Portneuf	John Poupere	Chichester, Q.
Prescott	R. P. Vallée	Quebec.
Prince, P. E. I.	Felix Routhier	Vankleek Hill, O.
Prince Edward	Edward Hackett	Tignish, P. E. I.
Provencher	James Yeo	Port Hill, P. E. I.
Quebec, Centre	James S. McCuaig	Pictou, O.
Quebec, East	Hon. Joseph Royal	Winnipeg, M.
Quebec, West	Jacques Malouin	Quebec.
Quebec County	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier	Arthabaskville.
Queens, N. B.	Hon. T. McGreevy	Quebec.
Queens, N. S.	P. A. Caron	Quebec.
Queens, P. E. I.	George G. King	Chipman, N. B.
Renfrew, N. R.	S. T. R. Bill	Liverpool, N. S.
Renfrew, S. R.	Hon. J. C. Pope	Ottawa.
Restigouche	F. De St. C. Brecken	Charlottetown.
Richelieu	Peter White, jun.	Pembroke, O.
Richmond, N. S.	Wm. Bannerman	Renfrew, O.
Richmond & Wolfe, Q.	George Haddow	Dalhousie, N. B.
Rimouski	L. H. Massue	St. A. de Verennes
Rouville	Edmund P. Flynn	Arichat, N. S.
Russell	Wm. B. Ives	Sherbrooke, Q.
St. John, N. B., City	J. B. R. Fiset	Rimouski, Q.
St. John, N. B., City and County	George A. Gigault	St. Césaire, Q.
St. John's, Q.	Hon. John O'Connor	Ottawa.
St. Maurice	Louis Tellier	St. Hyacinthe, Q.
St. Patrick	Hon. Isaac Burpee	St. John, N. B.
St. Pierre	C. W. Weldon	St. John, N. B.
St. Vincent	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Ottawa.
St. John's, Q.	François Bourassa	Belle Alloué, Q.
St. Lawrence	L. L. Desaulniers	Montreal.
St. Mary's	Hon. L. A. Smith	Montreal.
St. Patrick	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Waterloo, Q.
St. Pierre	Thomas Robertson	Barrington, N. S.
St. Vincent	Edward T. Brooks	Sherbrooke, Q.
Simcoe, N. R.	D. McCarthy	Barrie, O.
Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. C. Little	Allandale, O.
Soulanges	Jacques P. Lantier	St. Polycarpe, Q.
Stanstead	Charles C. Colby	Stanstead, Q.
Stormont	Oscar Fulton	Avonmore, O.
Sudbury	Charles Burpee	Sheffield, N. B.
Temiscouata	P. E. Grandbois	Rivière du Loup (en bas) Q.
Terrebonne	Hon. L. F. R. Masson	Ottawa.
Three Rivers	Hon. H. Langevin, C.B.	Ottawa.
Toronto, Centre	Robert Hay	Toronto.
Toronto, East	Samuel Platt, sen.	Toronto.
Toronto, West	Hon. J. B. Robinson	Toronto.
Two Mountains	J. B. Daoust	St. Eustache.
Vancouver Island	Arthur Bunster	Victoria, B. C.
Vaudreuil	J. B. Mongenais	Rigaud, Q.
Verchères	Hon. F. Geoffron	Verchères, Q.
Victoria, B. C.	Sir J. A. Macdonald	Ottawa.
Victoria, N. B.	A. De Cosmos	Victoria, B. C.
Victoria, N. S.	John Costigan	Grand Falls, N. B.
Victoria, O. N. R.	Duncan McDonald	English Town, N. S.
Victoria, O. S. R.	Hector Cameron	Toronto.
Waterloo, N. R.	Arthur McQuade	Omenee, O.
Waterloo, S. R.	Hugo Kranz	Berlin, O.
Welland	Samuel Mermer	New Hamburg, O.
Wellington, C. E.	C. W. Bunting	Toronto.
Wellington, N. R.	George T. Orton	Fergus, O.
Wellington, S. R.	G. A. Drew	Elora, O.
Wellington, S. R.	Donald Guthrie	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	Thomas Bain	Strabane, O.
Wentworth, S. R.	Joseph Rymal	Barton, O.
Westmoreland	Hon. Sir A. J. Smith	Dorchester, N. B.
Yale	F. J. Barnard	Victoria, B. C.
Yamaska	Fabian Vanasse	Montreal.
Yarmouth	Frank Killam	Yarmouth, N. S.
York, N. B.	John Pickard	Fredericton, N. B.
York, O. E. R.	A. Boulbee	Toronto.
York, O. N. R.	Frederick W. Strange	Toronto.
York, O. W. R.	N. C. Wallace	Woodbridge, O.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICIALS OF THE HOUSE.—Alfred Patrick, Clerk of the House; Henry Hartney, Deputy to the Clerk of the House and Accountant; John G. Bourne, Principal Clerk Assistant.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Toronto.
Capt. Forsyth Grant, Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney General	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Minister of Education	Adam Crooks.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	T. B. Pardee.
Commissioner of Public Works	C. F. Fraser.
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture	S. C. Wood.
Secretary and Registrar	A. S. Hardy.

J. G. Scott, Q.C., Clerk of Executive Council. J. Lonsdale Capreol, Assistant Clerk.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. CHARLES CLARKE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	H. M. Deroche	Napanee.
Algoma	Robert Adam Lyon	Michael's Bay.
Brant, N. R.	James Young	Galt.
Brant, S. R.	Hon. A. S. Hardy	Toronto.
Brockville	Hon. C. F. Fraser	Brockville.
Bruce, N. R.	D. Sinclair	Paisley.
Bruce, S. R.	Hon. R. M. Wells	Toronto.
Cardwell	Charles Robinson	Claude.
Carleton	G. W. Monk	South March.
Cornwall	William Mack	Cornwall.
Dufferin	William Jelly	Shelburne.
Dundas	Andrew Broder	West Winchester.
Durham, E. R.	John Rosevear	Port Hope.
Durham, W. R.	Jas. W. McLaughlin	Bowmanville.
Elgin, E. R.	T. Macintyre Nairn	Aylmer, West.
Elgin, W. R.	John Cascaden	Iona.
Essex, N. R.	Solomon White	Windsor.
Essex, S. R.	Lewis Wigle	Leamington.
Frontenac	D. D. Calviu	Kingston.
Glengarry	Donald Macmaster	Williamstown.
Greenville, S. E.	Frederick J. French	Prescott.
Grey, N. E.	D. Creighton	Owen Sound.
Grey, E. R.	A. W. Lander	Toronto.
Grey, S. R.	J. H. Hunter	Durham.
Haldimand	Jacob Baxter	Cayuga.
Halton	David Robertson	Milton.
Hamilton	John M. Gibson	Hamilton.
Hastings, W. E.	Alex. Robertson	Belleville.
Hastings, E. R.	N. S. Appleby	Shannonville.
Hastings, N. R.	G. H. Boulter	Stirling.
Huron, E. R.	T. Gibson	Wroxeter.
Huron, S. R.	Archibald Bishop	Hay.
Huron, W. R.	A. McLagan Ross	Godrich.
Kent, W. E.	D. McCraney	Bothwell.
Kent, W. R.	Edward Robinson	Chatham.
Kingston	James H. Metcalfe	Kingston.
Lambton, E. R.	Peter Graham	Warwick.
Lambton, W. R.	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Toronto.
Lanark, N. R.	Wm. C. Caldwell	Lanark.
Lanark, S. R.	William Lees	Fallbrook.
Leeds, N. R.	H. Merrick	Merrickville.
Leeds, S. R.	Wm. Richardson	Secley's Bay.
Lennox	George D. Hawley	Bath.
Lincoln	Sylvester Neelon	St. Catharines.
London	W. R. Meredith	London.
Middlesex, E. R.	R. Tooley	Belmont.
Middlesex, N. R.	John Waters	Springbank.
Middlesex, W. R.	J. Waterworth	Wardsville.
Monk	Richard Harcourt	Welland.
Muskoka	John C. Miller	Toronto.
Norfolk, S. R.	William Morgan	Port Rowan.
Norfolk, N. R.	John B. Freeman	Simcoe.
Northumberland, E. R.	Jas. M. Ferris	Campbellford.
Northumberland, W. R.	John C. Field	Cobourg.
Ontario, N. R.	Thos. Paxton	Port Perry.
Ontario, S. R.	John Dryden	Brooklin.
Ottawa	Patrick Baskerville	Ottawa.
Oxford, N. R.	Hon. Oliver Mowat	Toronto.
Oxford, S. R.	Hon. Adam Crooks	Toronto.
Peel	K. Chisholm	Brampton.
Perth, N. R.	D. D. Hay	Listowel.
Perth, S. R.	Thos. Ballantyne	Stratford.
Peterboro', E. R.	Thomas Bleazard	Peterboro'.
Peterboro', W. R.	W. H. Scott	Peterboro'.
Prescott	William Harkin	Vankleek Hill.
Prince Edward	G. Striker	Pictou.
Renfrew, S. R.	James Bonfield	Eganville.
Renfrew, N. R.	Thomas Murray	Pembroke.
Russell	A. J. Baker	Metcalfe.
Simcoe, E. R.	Herman H. Cook	Toronto.
Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. J. Parkhill	Randwich.
Simcoe, W. R.	Thos. Long	Collingwood.
Stormont	Joseph Kerr	Farran's Point.
Toronto, East	Hon. Alex. Morris	Toronto.
Toronto, West	Robert Bell	Toronto.
Victoria, N. R.	Samuel S. Peck	Minden.
Victoria, S. R.	Hon. S. C. Wood	Toronto.
Waterloo, N. R.	M. Springer	Waterloo.
Waterloo, S. R.	James Livingston	Baden.
Welland	Daniel Near	Humberstone.
Wellington, N. E.	Robert McKim	Parker.
Wellington, C. E.	C. Clarke	Elora.
Wellington, S. R.	James Laidlaw	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	F. M. McMahon	Dundas.
Wentworth, S. R.	J. M. Carpenter	Stoney Creek.
York, E. R.	G. W. Badgerow	Toronto.
York, W. R.	Peter Patterson	Patterson.
York, N. R.	J. H. Widdifield	Newmarket.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Charles T. Gillmor, Clerk of the House and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; Arthur H. Sydere, Clerk Assistant; F. J. Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Hon. Theodore Robitaille; Capt. Henry Sheppard, Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Public Works	Hon. J. A. Chapleau.
Attorney-General	L. O. Loranger.
Treasurer	J. G. Robertson.
Provincial Secretary	E. T. Paquet.
Speaker Legislative Council	J. J. Ross.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	E. J. Flynn.
Solicitor-General	W. W. Lynch.

OFFICERS.—F. Fortier, Clerk Executive Council; G. Grenier, Deputy Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN JONES ROSS, Speaker.

DIVISION.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Alma	Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry	Montreal.
Bedford	Thomas Wood	Dunham Flats.
Chaudière	John Jones Ross	Ste. An. de la Per.
De Lanaudière	Pierre E. Dostaler	Berthier.
De la Durantay	Edouard Remillard	Quebec.
De la Vallée	Jean Bte. G. Proulx-Nicolet	Nicolet.
De Lorimier	J. G. Laviolette	Napierville.
De Salaberry	H. Starnes	Montreal.
Grandville	Elizée Dionne	Ste. An. de la Po.
Gulf	Thomas Savage	Cape Cove.
Inkerman	George Bryson	Mansfield.
Kennebec	Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly.
La Salle	Louis Panet	Quebec.
Laurentides	Jean Elie Gingras	Quebec.
Lauzon	A. R. C. de Lery	Quebec.
Mille Isles	Felix H. Lemaire	St. Benoit.
Repentigny	Louis Archambeault	L'Assomption.
Rigaud	E. Prudhomme	Parish Montreal.
Rougemont	P. B. de LaBruere	St. Hyacinthe.
Sorel	P. E. Roy	St. Pie.
Stadacona	John Hearn	Quebec.
Victoria	James Ferrier	Montreal.
Wellington	W. H. Webb	Melbourne.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—G. B. de Boucherville, Clerk, Master in Chancery and Accountant; S. S. Hatt, Gentleman Usher Black Rod; T. E. Roy, Sergeant-at-Arms.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. ARTHUR TURCOOTE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Argenteuil	Robert J. Meikle	Lachute.
Bagot	Narcisse Blais	St. Liboire.
Beauce	Joseph Poirier	St. Joseph.
Beauharnois	Célestin Bergerin	St. Timothée.
Bellechasse	P. Boutin	St. Raphaël.
Berthier	Joseph Robillard	Lanoraie.
Bonaventure	J. L. Tarte	Quebec.
Brome	W. W. Lynch	Knowlton.
Chambly	R. Prefontaine	Montreal. [rade.
Champlain	D. N. St. Cyr	St. Anne de la Pe.
Charlevoix	O. Gauthier	St. Urbain.
Châteauguay	Edouard Laberge	St. Philomène.
Chicout. and Saguenay	W. E. Price	Saguenay.
Compton	W. Sawyer	Sawyerville.
Deux-Montagnes	Charles L. Champagne	St. Eustache.
Dorchester	N. Audet	St. Anselme.
Drum. & Arthabaska	W. J. Watts	Drummondville.
Gaspé	Hon. Edmond J. Flynn	Quebec.
Hochelaga	Hon. Louis Beaubien	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Dr. A. Cameron	Huntingdon.
Iberville	Louis Molleur	St. Jean.
Jacques Cartier	N. M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent. [lois.
Joliette	V. P. Lavallée	St. Felix de Va.
Kamouraska	Charles Ant. Er. Gagnon	Rivière Ouelle.
Laprairie	L. B. A. Charlebois	Laprairie.
L'Assomption	Onulpe Pelletier	L'Epiphanie.
Laval	L. O. Loranger	Montreal.
Levis	Hon. E. T. Paquet	St. Nicholas.
L'Islet	J. Bte. Dupuis	St. Roch des Aul.
Lotbinière	Hon. H. G. Joly	Quebec. [nets.
Maslinongé	Edouard Caron	Riv. du Loup.
Megantic	Hon. George Irvine	Quebec.
Missisquoi	Ernest Racicot	Sweetsburg.
Montcalm	Octave Magnan	St. Alexis.
Montmagny	L. N. Fortin	Cap St. Ignace.
Montmorency	Charles Langelier	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	H. A. Nelson	Montreal.
Montreal, East	L. O. Taillon	Montreal.
Montreal, West	James McShane	Montreal.
Napierville	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard.
Nicolet	C. E. Houde	St. Célestin.
Ottawa (County)	L. Duhamel	Wright Township.
Pontiac	Hon. L. R. Church	Aylmer.
Portneuf	Hon. Frs. Langelier	Quebec.
Quebec, Centre	R. Rinfret	Quebec.
Quebec, East	Joseph Shehyn	Quebec.
Quebec, West	A. H. Murphy	Quebec.
Quebec (County)	Hon. D. A. Ross	Quebec.
Richmond and Wolfe	Jacques Picard	Wotton.
Richelieu	Michael Mathieu	Sorel.
Rimouski	F. G. Bouthillier	Montreal.
Rouville	Hon. H. Mercier	St. Hyacinthe.
St. John's	Hon. F. G. Marchand	St. Jean de Iber.
St. Maurice	F. S. L. Desaulniers	Yamachiche [ville.
Shefford	J. Lafontaine	Roxton Falls.
Sherbrooke	Hon. J. G. Robertson	Sherbrooke.
Soulanges	William Duckett	Coteau Landing.
Stanstead	Henry Lovell	Coteaucook.
Temiscouata	G. H. Deschênes	St. Epiphanie.
Terrebonne	Hon. J. A. Chapleau	Montreal.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Three Rivers.....	Hon. A. Turcotte (Speaker)	Three Rivers.
Vaudreuil.....	Emery Lalonde	Ste. Marthe.
Verchères.....	Achille Larose	Verchères.
Yamaska.....	J. C. S. Wurtelle	Montreal.

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Louis De-
jorme, Clerk of the House; Etienne Simard, Assistant Clerk;
J. D. L. May, Librarian; Gédéon LaRoque, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Honourable Robert
Duncan Wilmot, P.C. Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Captain
Alf. F. Street; Private Secretary, Henry Wilmot, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.....	Hon. Robert Young.
Attorney-General.....	" J. J. Fraser, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary.....	" W. Wedderburn, Q.C.
Chief Commis. Board of Works.....	" P. A. Landry.
Surveyor-General.....	" M. Adams.
Solicitor-General.....	" J. H. Crawford.
Member of Council.....	" Wm. E. Perley.
".....	" D. L. Hannington.

F. A. H. Stratton, Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. A. McL. Seely, President.

COUNTIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert.....	Hon. J. Lewis.	Hillsboro'
Carleton.....	" James Ryan.	Elgin.
Carleton.....	" Wm. Lindsay.	Woodstock.
Charlotte.....	" F. Hibbard.	St. George.
Gloucester.....	" R. Young.	Carleton Place.
Kent.....	" O. McInerney.	Richibucto.
King's.....	" John Flewelling.	Hampton.
Northumberland.....	" W. M. Kelly.	Chatham.
Queen's.....	" Alex. McLeod.	Coverdale.
Restigouche.....	" W. Hamilton.	Dalhousie.
St. John.....	" Robert Robinson.	Canterbury.
St. John (City).....	" T. R. Jones.	St. John.
Sunbury.....	" A. Harrison.	Maugerville.
Victoria.....	" B. Beveridge.	Tobique.
Westmoreland.....	" D. Hanington.	Shediac.
York.....	" John A. Beckwith.	Fredericton.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—George Botsford,
Clerk; J. H. Phair, Assistant Clerk; R. R. Jonett, Usher of
Black Rod.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert.....	Dr. Lewis.	Hillsborough.
".....	G. S. Turner.	Harvey.
Carleton.....	G. W. White.	Centreville.
".....	J. S. Leighton.	Centreville.
Charlotte.....	Hon. B. R. Stevenson.	St. Andrews.
".....	George F. Hill.	St. Stephen.
".....	J. E. Lynot.	St. George.
".....	Thomas Botterell.	St. David's.
Gloucester.....	F. McManus.	Carleton Place.
".....	Patrick Ryan.	Carleton Place.
Kent.....	C. J. Sayre.	Richibucto.
King's.....	U. Johnson.	St. Marys.
".....	Dr. E. A. Vail.	Sussex.
".....	F. E. Morton.	Sussex.
".....	Hon. J. L. Crawford.	St. John.
Madawaska.....	L. Theriault.	St. Leonard.
Northumberland.....	Hon. W. Adams.	Newcastle.
".....	A. A. Davidson.	Newcastle.
".....	T. F. Gillespie.	Chatham.
".....	E. Hutchinson.	Douglasville.
Queen's.....	Francis Wood.	Welsford.
".....	Walter S. Butler.	Sypher's Cove.
Restigouche.....	Conard Barbeirie.	Campbellton.
".....	Thomas Kenney.	Dalhousie.
St. John.....	D. McLellan.	Portland.
".....	William Elder.	St. John.
".....	R. J. Ritchie.	St. John.
".....	Edward Willis.	St. John.
St. John (City).....	Robert Marshall.	St. John.
".....	Hon. W. Wedderburn.	St. John.
Sunbury.....	Hon. W. E. Perley.	Blissville.
".....	J. S. Covert.	Maugerville.
Victoria.....	W. B. Beveridge.	Tobique.
Westmoreland.....	A. E. Killam.	Salisbury.
".....	Hon. P. A. Landry.	Dorchester.
".....	Hon. D. L. Hannington.	Dorchester.
York.....	Jos. L. Black.	Sackville.
".....	A. G. Blair.	Fredericton.
".....	Hon. J. J. Fraser, Q.C.	Fredericton.
".....	F. P. Thompson.	Fredericton.
".....	George Colter.	Douglas.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—G. J. Bliss, Clerk; J.
Richards, Clerk Assistant; H. Beckwith, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Hon. Adams George
Archibald. Lieut. John Hicks, R.N., Private Secretary; Lieut.
Col. H. W. Clarke, N.S.M., and Lt.-Col. Chas. J. Stewart, 1st
Brig. Mil. Artillery, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
Attorney-General.....	" John S. D. Thompson.
Commissioner of Works and Mines.....	" Samuel Creelman.

Member of Council.....	Hon. Nathaniel W. White.
".....	" Wm. B. Troop.
".....	" C. J. Townshend.
".....	" James S. McDonald.
".....	" H. F. McDougall.

RETIRED MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (retaining their
rank and precedence, by special permission of Her Majesty).—Hon.
Sir Wm. Young, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., Hon. William A.
Henry, Hon. James McDonald, Hon. Samuel L. Shannon, Hon.
Alexander McFarlane, Hon. Adams G. Archibald.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Robert Boak, President.

NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Robt. M. Cutler.....	Guysborough.
" Wm. C. Whitman.....	Annapolis.
" John McKinnon.....	Antigonish.
" Samuel Creelman.....	Stewiacke.
" D. McN. Parker.....	Halifax.
" James Fraser.....	Pictou.
" Hugh Cameron.....	Marion.
" Charles Dickie.....	Cornwallis.
" Robert Boak, Junr.....	Halifax.
" E. R. Oakes.....	Digby.
" A. McN. Cochran.....	Maitland.
" James Butler.....	Halifax.
" Charles Boudroit.....	Arichat.
" C. M. Francheville.....	Guysborough.
" John B. Dickie.....	Truro.
" David McCurdy.....	Baddeck.
" H. Black.....	Cumberland.
" J. S. McDonald.....	Halifax.
" Loran E. Baker.....	Yarmouth.
" Thos. E. Morrison.....	Lundonberry.

OFFICERS.—John G. Halliburton, Clerk; Robert Romans, Gen-
tleman Usher of the Black Rod.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. E. T. Moseley, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Annapolis.....	Hon. Wm. B. Troop.
".....	Caleb W. Shafner.
Antigonish.....	Hon. John S. D. Thompson.
".....	Angus McGillivray.
Cape Breton.....	Hon. E. Tilton Moseley.
".....	Hector F. McDougall.
Colchester.....	Wm. A. Patterson.
".....	Wm. Blair.
Cumberland.....	Hon. C. J. Townshend.
".....	Edward Vickery.
Digby.....	Benjamin Vanblaricom.
".....	Henry M. Robicheau.
Guysborough.....	James W. Hadley.
".....	Alex. N. McDonald.
Halifax.....	J. F. Stairs.
".....	Wm. D. Harrington.
".....	John Pugh.
Hants.....	Nathaniel Spence.
".....	Thomas B. Smith.
Inverness.....	Duncan J. Campbell.
".....	Alexander Campbell.
King's.....	Wm. C. Bell.
".....	Hon. James S. McDonald.
Lunenburg.....	Charles A. Smith.
".....	Edward James.
Pictou.....	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
".....	Alexander McKay.
".....	Adam C. Bell.
Queen's.....	L. S. Ford.
".....	James C. Bartling.
Richmond.....	Isidore LeBlanc.
".....	Alexander McCuish.
Shelburne.....	Hon. N. W. White.
".....	Nehemiah McGray.
Victoria.....	Wm. F. McCurdy.
".....	John Morrison.
Yarmouth.....	Albert Gayton.
".....	Joseph R. Kenney.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Clerk, H. C. D.
Twining; Assistant Clerk, J. S. McKinnon; Sergeant-at-Arms, E.
A. Pyke.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. T. Heath Haviland; Eustace
Haviland, Private Secretary; Lt.-Col. James Peake and Lt.-Col.
Robinson Hodgson, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
Minister of Public Works.....	" Donald Ferguson.
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.....	" Neil McLeod.
Member of Council.....	" Samuel Prowse.
".....	" John McFurman.
".....	" Joseph Wightman.
".....	" Wm. Campbell.
".....	" J. O. Arnsnault.
".....	" Peter Gavin.

W. C. Des Brisay, Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. John Balderston, President.

Queen's Co... { Charlottetown and } Hon. Thomas W. Dodd.
" { Royalty.....
1st District..... Hon. A. B. McKenzie.
"..... John Balderston.
2nd District..... L. McMillan.
"..... R. Munn.

King's Co... 1st District.....	Hon. L. Rickham.
".....	" Simon Bulger.
2nd District.....	" Joseph Wightman.
".....	" Thomas Annear.
Prince Co... 1st District.....	" Richard B. Reid.
".....	" Benjamin Rogers.
2nd District.....	" Alexander Laird.
".....	" Stewart Burns.

OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—John Ball, Clerk; John
G. Scrimgeour, Usher of Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. John A. McDonald, Speaker.

Queen's Co..	{	Charlottetown and	} Hon. Neil McLeod.
		Royalty	" G. W. DeBlois.
	1st District		Donald Cameron.
	"		Wm. Campbell.
	2nd District		Donald MacKay.
	"		Donald Farquharson.
	3rd District		Robert Shaw.
	"		D. A. Macdonald.
	4th District		Duncan Crawford.
	"		James Nicholson.
Prince Co....	1st District		Hon. Peter Gavin.
	"		F. S. Perry.
	2nd District		Hon. John Yeo.
	"		James W. Richard.
	3rd District		Hon. J. O. Arnsnault.
	"		John A. McDonald.
	4th District		A. E. C. Holland.
	"		G. W. Bentley.
	5th District		Hon. John Lefurgey.
	"		Angus McMillan.
King's Co...	{	Georgetown and	} Hon. Daniel Gordon.
		Royalty	" A. J. Macdonald.
	1st District		John C. Underhay.
	"		Lauchlan Macdonald.
	2nd District		Hon. Wm. W. Sullivan.
	"		Wm. Hooper.
	3rd District		J. E. Macdonald.
	"		Donald Ferguson.
	4th District		Hon. Samuel Prowse.
	"		William A. Poole.
Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.			

Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA, V. I.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. A. N. Richards; Capt. Geo.
Wm. Layton, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

<i>Attorney-General and Chief Commis.</i>	}	Hon. G. A. Walkem.
<i>Land and Works.....</i>		
<i>Minister of Finance and Agriculture..</i>	"	Robt. Beaven.
<i>Pro. Sec. and Minister of Mines....</i>	"	T. B. Humphreys.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. F. W. Williams, Speaker; John Rowland Hett, Clerk.	
Cariboo.....	Hon. G. A. Walkem.....Victoria.
".....	Geo. Cowan.....Barkerville.
".....	Geo. Ferguson.....Cariboo.
Comox.....	Hon. John Ash, M.D.....Victoria.
Cowichan.....	Wm. Smythe.....Cowichan.
".....	E. Pimbury.....Nanaimo.
Esquimalt.....	Hon. F. W. Williams.....Esquimalt.
".....	J. Helgesen.....Metochosin.
Kootenay.....	C. Gallagher.....Wild Horse Creek.
".....	W. Galbraith.....Wild Horse Creek.
Lillooet.....	W. M. Brown.....15 Mile House.
".....	W. Saul.....70 Mile House.
Nanaimo.....	Jas. A. Abrams.....Nanaimo.
N. Westminster City.....	E. Brown.....N. Westminster.
N. Westminster Dis.....	D. McGillivray.....Sumas.
".....	W. J. Harris.....Katsey.
Victoria City.....	Hon. R. Beaven.....Victoria.
".....	W. Wilson.....Victoria.
".....	J. S. Drummond.....Victoria.
".....	J. W. Williams.....Victoria.
Victoria Dis.....	Hon. T. B. Humphreys.....Victoria.
".....	W. McIlmoyle.....North Saanich.
Yale.....	J. A. Mara.....Kamloops.
".....	F. G. Vernon.....Kamloops.
".....	Preston Bennett.....Kamloops.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon; Private Sec-
retary, J. E. Cauchon, Junr.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Treasurer.....	Hon. J. Norquay.
Attorney-General.....	" D. M. Walker.
Minister of Public Works.....	" C. P. Brown.
Provincial Secretary.....	" M. A. Girard.
Minister of Agriculture.....	" M. Goulet.
Rice M. Howard, Clerk.	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. Gilbert McMicken, Speaker; Thomas Spence, Clerk.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Assiniboia.....	Alex. Murray.
Bate St. Paul.....	Senator Girard.
Burnside.....	John Smith.
Cartier.....	Hon. G. McMicken.
Dufferin, N.....	Andrew Laughlin.
Dufferin, S.....	Wm. Winram.
Emerson.....	W. H. Nash.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Gladstone.....	Hon. C. P. Brown.
High Bluff.....	J. A. K. Drummond.
Kildonan.....	A. M. Sutherland.
La Vérendrye.....	Hon. M. Goulet.
Mountain.....	Thos. Greenway.
Morris.....	Joseph Taillefer.
Portage La Prairie.....	Dr. Cowan.
Rockwood.....	J. S. Aikins.
Springfield.....	A. W. Ross.
St. Agathe.....	Alex. Kittson.
St. Andrew's.....	Hon. John Norquay.
St. Boniface.....	A. A. C. La Rivière.
St. Clements.....	E. H. G. Hay.
St. Francois Xavier.....	Patrice Bréland.
Westbourne.....	Hon. D. M. Walker.
Winnipeg.....	Capt. Thos. Scott.
Woodlands.....	Wesley F. Lipsatt.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—BATTLEFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. David Laird. COUNCIL—Matthew Ryan and Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Members of Council *ex officio*; Lieut.-Colonel James Farquharson McLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, Pascal Bréland, Members of Council.

Lieut.-Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Assistant Commissioner of Police; Amedée Forget, Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor; Edouard Richard, Sheriff; William James Scott, Registrar.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—ST. JOHN'S.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Capt. Sir John Glover, R.N.; Private Secretary, H. H. MORGAN; Colonial Aide-de-Camp, Alex. Murray.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. V. Whiteway.
Surveyor-General.....	" W. J. S. Donnelly.
Colonial Secretary.....	" E. D. Shea.
Receiver-General.....	" J. J. Rogerson.
Mem. of Council.....	" John Rorke.
"	" Jas. S. Winder.
Clerk of the Council—Hon. E. D. Shea.	

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Robert Alexander.	Hon. Chas. R. Ayer.
" James Fox.	" Aug. W. Harvey.
" Robt. Kent.	" Edward Morris.
" Stephen Randall.	" Edward D. Shea.
" Thos. Talbot.	" Peter G. Tessier.
" Robt. Thornburn.	" John H. Warren.
" Edward White.	" John Winter.
Clerk—Hugh F. Carter, Solicitor—Thos. J. Kough.	

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. A. J. W. McNEILLY—Speaker.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Conception Bay.....	Hon. Ambrose Shea.
"	Charles Dawe.
"	Nathan Norman.
"	Hon. John Rorke.
"	A. Penny.
"	Joseph J. Little, Q.C.
"	Patrick Nowlan.
St. John's East.....	Robt. J. Kent.
"	Robt. J. Parson.
"	M. J. O'Meara.
St. John's West.....	Louis Tessier.
"	J. McLaughlin.
"	Patrick J. Scott.
Trinity Bay.....	Hon. Wm. V. Whiteway.
"	John Rendell.
"	James H. Watson.
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly.
"	James Collins.
"	Michael E. Dwyer.
Twillingate and Fogo.....	Hon. A. J. W. McNeilly.
"	S. B. Carter.
"	R. P. Rice.
Bonavista Bay.....	George Skelton.
"	Francis Winter.
"	James Saint.
Burin.....	Hon. J. J. Rogerson.
"	James S. Winter.
Ferryland.....	Joseph Greene.
"	James G. Conroy.
Burgeo and La Palle.....	Alex. M. McKay.
Fortune Bay.....	James O. Fraser.
Clerk of Assembly—John Stewart.	

STAMP DUTIES.

Upon all notes, drafts, bills of exchange, &c., for amounts of \$25 and over, made, drawn or accepted in Canada, the following scale of stamp duties shall be levied:

For \$25, one cent.
For amounts over \$25 and up to \$50, two cents.
For amounts over \$50 and up to \$100, three cents.
For amounts exceeding \$100, three cents for each \$100, and three cents additional for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof.

When drafts or bills of exchange are executed in duplicate, two cents on each part for the first \$100, and the same for any additional fraction thereof; and if made in more than two parts, one cent each part for each \$100 or fraction thereof.

Any interest made payable at maturity shall be counted as part of the whole.

The following are also liable to duty as above:

(1) Any bill, draft, order or instrument, for the payment of money by a bill or promissory note, whether such payment is required to be made to bearer or order; (2) letters of credit; (3) any receipt entitling party receiving it to receive a like sum from a third party.

The following instruments are free from stamp duties: notes, drafts, and all instruments under \$25; bills of exchange drawn by H. M. Commissariat or other officers on H. M. Imperial or Provincial service, or any acceptance, endorsement, &c., by such officer on a bill of exchange drawn out of Canada, or any draft of or on any bank payable to the order of any such officer in his official capacity—or any note payable on demand to bearer—or any cheque, if the same be payable on demand—or any P. O. order—or any municipal debenture or coupon thereof—or any instrument executed by a notary in his official capacity.

Duties must be paid by affixing adhesive stamps, or by using stamped paper of the denomination required, in either which case the stamp is to be cancelled by writing thereon the signature or initials of the maker, drawer or witness attesting the signature of the maker or endorser of the instrument; or, the person affixing or witness attesting shall write or stamp thereon the date.

If this latter be neglected or omitted, any person stamping or writing a false date is liable to a fine of \$100.

In case of promissory notes made or drawn in Canada, the method shall be by adhesive stamps, and not stamped paper.

If not stamped at time of drawing it may be done subsequently; the holder attaching double the amount of stamps required originally (with date of such being so attached), even if during time suit is in progress: provided that at the time it came into his hands he had no knowledge of any defects in the same, and that he proceeded to remedy such defects as soon as they came to his knowledge, even if such holder shall have acquired such knowledge only during proceedings in court.

The penalty for not affixing proper stamps to notes, &c., is \$100, and any person who makes, draws, accepts, endorses, signs, or in any way becomes a party to such instrument, is liable to the same. They may, however, avoid such liability by double stamping the same, as above; this double stamping to remove any probable invalidity by reason of proper duty not having been paid at all, or not paid by the proper party, or at the proper time, or of any formality as to date or erasure of the stamps affixed having been omitted, or a wrong date placed thereon, &c.

After, however, any note or instrument requiring to be stamped has been settled or paid, no penalty shall be enforced by reason of any irregularity in stamping, unless it be shown that the party from whom a penalty is demanded was aware, before or at the date of maturity of such note or instrument, of such defect or irregularity, without remedying the same as above.

Notes or bills, &c., found amongst the securities of a deceased person, unstamped, insufficiently stamped, &c., become valid on affixing thereto (and properly cancelling) "double" stamps. Any irregularity as to stamping, &c., does not prevent any note or instrument from being admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings.

The Minister of Inland Revenue appoints agents—generally postmasters and post-stamp agents—to sell bill stamps, the same as postage stamps; and any one who forges, counterfeits or imitates, or procures to be forged, counterfeited or imitated any such stamp or stamped paper, or knowingly uses, offers, sells or exposes such for sale, or shall in any way aid or abet such forgery, counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a felony, on conviction of which he shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

Any banker or broker making, drawing, issuing, negotiating, presenting, receiving, or in any way holding any note or instrument not duly stamped, and who does not immediately affix and cancel the stamps called for by the Act in that behalf, not only becomes liable to a penalty of \$500, but is by such neglect or proceeding debarred from recovering the same in any suit at law; and any person wilfully affixing to any note or instrument any cancelled stamp, or one which has been previously affixed to any other note or instrument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of \$500.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

LETTER RATES, ETC.

Canada.—Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Dominion (including Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island), 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof; if unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If liable to more than one rate of postage, and insufficiently prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination, and double the deficiency charged on delivery. Letters mailed at any office for delivery at or from the same office, are charged 1 cent each, and must be prepaid; otherwise they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Newfoundland.—Postage on letters 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof. Newspapers (see "Transient Newspapers"). Post cards, 2 cents each. Prepayment necessary.

United States.—The rate on letters to the United States is the same as in Canada, but must be prepaid.

United Kingdom.—Postage on letters 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof, whether by Canadian or New York steamers. If sent unpaid, double postage will be charged.

Post Cards.—From any place in Canada to any other place in Canada or to the United States, 1 cent each. British and Foreign, (including Newfoundland), 2 cents each.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting letters containing value should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration (use Registration Stamp) in addition to the postage, is as follows, viz.:

On letters to any other place in Canada or British North America	- 2 cents.
On letters for the United States, or United Kingdom	- 5 "
On parcels, patterns or samples (Canada only),	- 5 "
On book packets and newspapers to United Kingdom	- 5 "

Registration and foreign postage rates must in all cases be prepaid in full by stamps. Letters to other points within the Dominion weighing over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and being insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded to destination, and double the amount of the deficiency charged on delivery.

Registered letter stamps have been issued of the above denominations, which may be obtained at any stamp agency.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter; but a registered letter can be traced where an unregistered letter can not, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven.

BOOK POST.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature or art, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass or in frames containing glass; any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters); and the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign. No package must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor must the size exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Book Packets must be open at both ends or both sides, and must not contain any letter or sealed enclosure. For the sake of security they may be tied with a string; any Postmaster may cut this and examine the packet; but if nothing "contraband" be found therein, he must re-tie and forward it.

The rate on Book Packets between any two places in Canada, and to Newfoundland and the United States, is 1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, which must be prepaid by stamps.

PARCEL POST.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to places within the Dominion, is 6 cents for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, with 5 cents additional if registered. No letter must be enclosed; if any discovered, the amount paid will be forfeited, and the parcel charged at unpaid letter rates. No parcel must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, and must be prepaid by stamps.

Parcels cannot be transmitted by post to any place beyond the limits of the Dominion of Canada, nor can any parcel be forwarded to British Columbia or Manitoba via the United States, which exceeds in weight the limits of 2 lbs. 3 oz.

Eye glasses and spectacles may be sent by mail when properly put up and prepaid by Parcel Post.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Miscellaneous matter, described as under, may pass between places in the Dominion of Canada upon prepayment of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz. The limit of weight is 4 lbs.

Under this head is comprised pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, maps, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass, sheet music, printed or written, deeds, insurance policies, &c.

This matter must be done up in covers, open at both ends or sides, or in such a manner as to be easily inspected by the Post Office authorities, and must contain no letter or other communication to serve the purpose of a letter.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Transient Newspapers—that is to say, Canadian newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada—must be prepaid if less than 1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; if over 1 oz., 1 cent for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded—except only British Newspapers which have been received through the mails by Canadian booksellers or news agents, and by them distributed to regular subscribers by mail; such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails. Transient newspapers to the United Kingdom, 2 cents per 4 oz. Must be prepaid.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on all periodicals, other than newspapers, passing by mail in Canada, save such as may be addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, is 1 cent per 4 oz. weight of package containing periodical matter, whether the package contains one or more numbers.

Any fraction of 4 oz. to be charged as a full rate. Transient periodical matter posted in Canada must, in all cases, be prepaid by postage stamps.

Periodicals printed and published in Canada may be posted addressed to any place in the United Kingdom by Canadian packet, on prepayment by postage stamp of 2 cents each number.

No package of periodicals can be sent through the post if it exceeds 5 lbs. in weight.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

Patterns and samples of merchandise and goods for sale, not exceeding 24 oz. in weight, may be posted in Canada, to be forwarded to any place within the Dominion, on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz., under the following regulations:

If such rate be not fully prepaid by the stamps affixed, the packet to be rated with the deficient postage and a fine of 5 cents in addition.

Packages of samples and patterns, addressed to any place in Canada, may be registered on affixing thereto a registered letter stamp of the value of 5 cents in addition to the postage rate, and provided such packet be handed into the Post Office for registration.

Patterns or samples must be sent in cover open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or such like material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or in bags entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

The packet may bear on the outside the address of the sender, in addition to the address of the person for whom it may be intended; and also a trade mark or number, and the price of the sample enclosed; inside, there must be no inclosure but the samples or patterns themselves. The particulars, however, of the trade marks, numbers, and prices, may be marked on the articles themselves, instead of on the outside of the packet, at the option of the sender.

Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or any article sent by one private individual to

another, which are not actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible.

UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, posted for places in the United States, will continue to be subject to the special rate of 10 cents each, prepaid by postage stamps, and must not exceed 8 oz. in weight.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandise, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and must be prepaid by postage stamps at the following rates:—2 cents per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN LETTER AND NEWSPAPER RATES.

COUNTRIES.	Letters.	News-papers.
	P. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Each.
Africa, West Coast - - - - -	10 cts.	4 cts.
Australia, S. & W. - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Austria - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Belgium - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Brazil - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Buenos Ayres - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Ceylon - - - - -	10 "	4 "
China (including Hong Kong) - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Cuba - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Egypt - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Fiji Islands - - - - -	7 "	4 "
France - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Germany - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Gibraltar - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Holland - - - - -	5 "	2 "
India - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Italy - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Japan - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Madeira - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Mauritius - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Mexico - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Monte Video - - - - -	27 "	4 "
New South Wales - - - - -	15 "	4 "
New Zealand - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Portugal - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Queensland - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Russia - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sandwich Islands - - - - -	8 "	4 "
St. Pierre et Miquelon - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sierra Leone - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Spain - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sweden - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Switzerland - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Tasmania - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Turkey - - - - -	5 "	2 "

WEST INDIES—VIA NEW YORK AND HALIFAX.

Via New York for Costa Rica, Curacao, Nicaragua, Panama, and Danish West Indies, Letters 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; via New York for Bahamas, Hayti and San Domingo, Letters 7 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; via New York for Bermuda, Cuba and Jamaica, Letters 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 2 cents each, West Indies, except where otherwise stated;

postage on Letters via New York, 15 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each. Postage on Letters via Halifax, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each.

USEFUL HINTS.

Register all valuable letters.
Transmit money by Money Orders.
Make complaints and inquiries in writing.
Preserve, and request correspondents to preserve, envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.
Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.
In addressing letters, add the name of the County and Province in which the office addressed is located.
Place stamp on the right hand upper corner of the address side.
Put your own name and full address in or on letter, to insure return if it cannot be delivered.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling; and grant as many orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:

On Orders up to £2 sterling	\$0 25
" over 2 and up to £5	0 50
" " 5 " 7	0 75
" " 7 " 10	1 00

MONEY ORDERS IN CANADA.

All the Money Order Offices of Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to \$100, and for as many Orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz.:

In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

On Orders up to . \$4	2 cents.
Over \$4 and up to 10	5 "
" 10 " 20	10 "
" 20 " 40	20 "
" 40 " 60	30 "
" 60 " 80	40 "
" 80 " 100	50 "

MONEY ORDERS ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Money Order Offices in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, draw also upon the Money Order Offices in Newfoundland. The Orders, like those of the United Kingdom, are payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £20 sterling. The terms are:

For Orders up to £5	0 25
" over 5 and up to £10	0 50
" " 10 " 15	0 75
" " 15 " 20	1 00

The Money Order Post Offices are furnished with lists of all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; and the Postmasters are instructed to afford every information in their power in respect of the places upon which they draw, together with any other information relating to such issues as the intending remitters may desire.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Money Orders on the United States are drawn in Canada cur-

rency, and may be for any sum not exceeding \$40. Postmasters are, however, at liberty to issue two or more separate orders on the United States for \$40 each.

The rate of commission charged on Money Orders on the United States is:

For any sum not exceeding \$20	25 cents.
Exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$40	40 "

Money Orders issued in Canada on the United States, are converted into and payable at their value in United States currency. Money Orders issued in the United States on Canada are drawn in United States currency, and converted into and payable at their value in Canada currency.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec (also at Winnipeg, Man.), are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster-General.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

Deposits for children under 10 years of age may be made—

Firstly—By a parent or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient for him.

Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster-General's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster-General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster-General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, write again, because the Postmaster's receipt or entry in the Pass Book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Ottawa.

Every depositor must send his book once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the books of the Department, and for insertion of interest. The book will be returned by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own possession.

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster-General, who will send him by return of mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Office the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

CONTAINING THE

The Offices printed in *Italics* are authorized to grant and pay Money Orders. The Offices marked * are Savings Bank Offices. The letters "W. O." following the name of a Post Office, signify "Way Office."

The capital letters on the right of the Electoral District column indicate the several Provinces of the Dominion.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Charlebourg	Quebec	Combermere	Renfrew, S. R.	Dartford	Northumb., E. R.	Dwight	Muskoka	Etina	King's	Frenchville	Cape Breton	Gorrie	Huron, N. R.	O	
Charleston	Leeds, S. R.	Comet	Essex	Dartmouth	Victoria, N. R.	Dwyer Hill	Carleton	Etobicoke	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Queen's	Goshen	Guyaboro	N	
Charlton	Grenville, S. R.	Comstock	Northumb., E. R.	Deer Creek	Northumb., E. R.	Eagle	Elgin, W. R.	Evangeline	Drummond	French Village	King's	Goshen	Huron, S. R.	O	
Charles' Cove	Guyaboro	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Charlottetown	Queen's	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Charlottesville	Compton	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Charlton	Chateaugay	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chateaugay Basin	Chateaugay	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Kent	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York, W. R.	D'Arville	Arthabaska	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E. R.	Evangelin	Middlesex, E. R.	French Village	Elgin, W. R.	Gosport	Lennox	O	
Chatham	Northumb., E. R.	Concord	York												

DOMINION OF CANADA.

xli

[illegible]

[illegible]

xliii

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
St. Ann's.....	Provencher.....	* St. Jacob's.....	Waterloo, N. R.	St. Sylvester.....	Lotbinière.....	Shefford Mountain.....	Shefford.....	Spencer Cove.....	Quebec.....
St. Ann's.....	Queen's.....	St. Jacques.....	Montreal.....	St. Sylvester, East.....	Lotbinière.....	Shequindah.....	Algoma.....	Spencer's Island.....	Cumberland.....
St. Ann's.....	Monck.....	St. Jacques Mineur.....	Laprairie.....	St. Theophile.....	Champlain.....	St. Shaburne.....	Grey, E. R.	Spencer's Landing.....	Grenville, S. R.
St. Anselme.....	Dorchester.....	St. James.....	Selkirk.....	St. Theophile.....	Soulanges.....	St. Sheburne.....	Sheburne.....	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale.....
St. Anthony.....	Kent.....	St. James Park.....	Montreal.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sheldrake.....	Saguenay.....	Spring Adam.....	Norfolk, N. R.
St. Antoine.....	Riv. Verchères.....	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Shephard Road.....	King's.....	Springbank.....	Middlesex, N. R.
St. Antonin.....	Temiscouata.....	St. J. B. de Montreal.....	Lochellaga.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sheppardton.....	Huron, C. R.	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N. R.
St. Apollinaire.....	Lotbinière.....	St. J. B. de Rouville.....	Rouville.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke.....	Springbrook.....	Dorchester.....
St. Armand.....	Mississauga.....	St. J. C. de Chateaugay.....	Chateaugay.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherwood.....	Yok. W. R.	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Armand Station.....	Mississauga.....	St. Jean de Lévis.....	Vercheres.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Athanas.....	Iberville.....	St. Jean des Châillons.....	Lotbinière.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Aubert.....	L'Islet.....	St. Jean d'Orléans.....	Montmorency.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Augustin.....	P. Portneuf.....	St. Jean Fort Joli.....	L'Islet.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Basile.....	Riv. Verchères.....	St. Joseph.....	Chateaugay.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Barnabé.....	R. Yam. St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Joseph de Mont. Montmorency.....	Montmorency.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Barnabé.....	St. Maurice.....	St. Joseph de Shefford.....	Shefford.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Barthélemy.....	Berthier.....	St. John.....	St. John.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Bazile de Portneuf.....	Portneuf.....	St. John.....	St. John.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Beaulieu.....	Grand Portneuf.....	St. John's.....	West.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Beatrix.....	Joliette.....	St. John's.....	West.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Benoit.....	Two Mountains.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Bernard de Doré.....	Dorchester.....	St. Joseph de Beauce.....	Beauce.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Bernard (sub.).....	St. John's.....	St. Joseph de Beauce.....	Beauce.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Boniface.....	Saskatchewan.....	St. Joseph de Beauce.....	Beauce.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Brigid.....	Iberville.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Brigitte des Sts.....	Nicolet.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Bruno.....	Chambly.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. C. de Lévis.....	Lévis.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Camille.....	Wolfe.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Canute.....	Two Mountains.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Casimir.....	Portneuf.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Cassien des Caps.....	Charlevoix.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Charles.....	Verchères.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Charles de Caplan.....	Bonaventure.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Ch. de St. Barthelemy.....	Mississauga.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Chas. Riv. Boyer.....	Beauce.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Chas. Riv. Rich. St. Hyacinthe.....	Hyacinthe.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Clement.....	Waterloo.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Clement.....	Temiscouata.....	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	Chicoutimi.....	St. Theophile.....	Vercheres.....	St. Sherrington.....	Naperville.....	Springfield.....	Antigonish.....
St. Clet.....	Soulanges.....	St. Joseph d'Alma							

DOMINION OF CANADA.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
*Victoria	Norfolk, S. R.	Washago	Simcoe, N. R.	Wellington	Yamouche, N. S.	West Lake	Prince Edward, N. S.	Whitehurst	Brookville, N. S.	Wilson's Mills	Megantic, N. S.	Woodside	Megantic, N. S.	Woodside	Megantic, N. S.
Vivian	York, N. R.	Washburn	Frontenac, N. R.	Wellman's Corners	Hastings, N. R.	West Lorne	Elgin, W. R.	White Lake	Renfrew, S. R.	Wilton	Lennox, N. S.	Woodside	Marquette, N. S.	Woodside	Marquette, N. S.
Vogler's Cove	Lunenburg, N. S.	Washburn	Oxford, N. R.	Wellman's Corners	Queen's, N. B.	West Lorne	Provence, N. S.	White Oak	Middlesex, E. R.	Wilton	Groves, N. S.	Woodside	Middlesex, E. R.	Woodside	Middlesex, E. R.
Vroomant	Ontario, N. B.	Waterborough	Queen's, N. B.	Wendover	Trenton, N. S.	West McGilivray	Middlesex, N. R.	White Point	Victoria, N. S.	Winchelsea	Huron, S. R.	*Woodstock	Oxford, N. R.	*Woodstock	Oxford, N. R.
Vynor	Lambton, N. S.	*Waterford	Wentworth, N. R.	Wentworth	Cumberland, N. S.	West Magdala	Elgin, W. R.	White Rock Mills	King's, N. S.	Winchester Springs	Dundas, N. S.	Woodstock	Carleton, N. B.	Woodstock	Carleton, N. B.
Waas Station	Sunbury, N. B.	*Waterford	Norfolk, N. R.	Wentworth Creek	Hants, N. S.	Westmeath	Renfrew, N. R.	White Rose	York, N. R.	Windermere	Muskoka, N. S.	Woodstock	Stat'n Carleton, N. B.	Woodstock	Stat'n Carleton, N. B.
Wagram	Wellington, N. R.	Waterford	King's, N. S.	Wentworth Station	Cumberland, N. S.	West Montrose	Waterloo, N. R.	White's Cove	Queen's, N. B.	Windfall	Essex, N. S.	Woodville	Victoria, N. R.	Woodville	Victoria, N. R.
Wakefield	Ottawa, N. R.	*Waterloo, East	Shelburne, N. S.	West Arichat	Richmond, N. S.	Westmoreland Point	Westmoreland, N. B.	Whitevale	Ontario, S. R.	Windham Hill	Cumberland, N. S.	Woodward's Cove	Charlotte, N. B.	Woodward's Cove	Charlotte, N. B.
Waldemar	Wellington, N. R.	*Waterloo, West	Waterloo, N. R.	West Bay	Inverness, N. S.	West New Annan	Colchester, N. S.	Whitfield	Simcoe, S. R.	Winding Ledges	Victoria, N. S.	Woodworth	Allert, N. B.	Woodworth	Allert, N. B.
Wales	Stormont, N. S.	Waterside	Albert, N. B.	West Boulton	Brome, N. S.	West Newby Quoddy	Halifax, N. S.	Whitney	Northumb, N. B.	Windsor	Essex, N. S.	Wotton	Northumb, E. R.	Wotton	Northumb, E. R.
Walker's Point	Muskoka, N. S.	Waterville	Pictou, N. S.	Westbourne	Marquette, N. S.	*Weston	York, W. R.	Whitton	Charlotte, N. B.	Windsor	Carleton, N. B.	Wreck Cove	Wolfe, N. S.	Wreck Cove	Wolfe, N. S.
*Walkerton	Bruce, S. R.	Waterville	Compton, N. S.	W. B. St. Nicholas R.	Kent, N. B.	West Osgood	Russell, N. S.	Whittington	Wellington, N. R.	Windsor	Hants, N. S.	Wright	Ontario, N. S.	Wright	Ontario, N. S.
Wallace	Perth, N. B.	Waterville	Carlton, N. S.	W. B. Ch. River John	Pictou, N. S.	Westover	Wentworth, N. R.	Whitton	Compton, N. S.	Windsor Junction	Halifax, N. S.	Wright	Ontario, N. S.	Wright	Ontario, N. S.
Wallace	Cumberland, N. S.	Waterville	King's, N. S.	W. B. Ch. Riv. Philip	Cumberland, N. S.	Westport	Leeds, S. R.	*Whycocomagh	Renfrew, N. S.	Windsor Mills	Richmond, N. S.	*Wright	Halifax, N. B.	*Wright	Halifax, N. B.
Wallace Bridge	Cumberland, N. S.	*Watford	Lambton, N. S.	West Brome	Brome, N. S.	Westport	Leeds, S. R.	Whycomagh, Rear	Inverness, N. S.	Wine Harbour	Guyshoro', N. S.	Wyandot	Wellington, N. R.	Wyandot	Wellington, N. R.
*Wallaceburg	Kent, N. S.	Watson's Corners	Lanark, N. R.	West Brook	Frontenac, N. S.	West Point	Prince, N. S.	*Whycocomagh	Renfrew, N. S.	Winfield	Wellington, C. R.	Wyebridge	Simcoe, N. R.	Wyebridge	Simcoe, N. R.
Wallace Ridge	Cumberland, N. S.	Watson Settlement	Carleton, N. B.	West Brook	Cumberland, N. S.	West Potton	Brome, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	Winger	Monck, N. S.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.
Wallacetown	Elgin, W. R.	Waukegan	Muskoka, N. S.	West Broughton	Beauce, N. S.	West Pubnico	Yamouche, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Wallbridge	Hastings, W. R.	*Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	Westbury	Compton, N. S.	West Quaco	St. John, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Wallbrook	King's, N. S.	Waubano	Lambton, N. S.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Wallenstein	Waterloo, N. R.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Waller	Russell, N. S.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Walmer	Oxford, N. R.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Walnut	Lambton, N. S.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Walsh	Norfolk, S. R.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Walsingham Centre	Norfolk, S. R.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Walter's Falls	Grey, N. R.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Walton	Pontiac, N. S.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Walton	Huron, C. R.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Walton	Hants, N. S.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Wanstead	Lambton, N. S.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Warburton	Leeds, S. R.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Warden	Sheffield, N. S.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Ward's Creek Road	King's, N. S.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
*Wardville	Middlesex, W. R.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Wareham	Grey, E. R.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Warburg	Perth, N. B.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Warwick	Arthursburg, N. S.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.
Warwick, West	Lambton, N. S.	Waukegan	Simcoe, N. R.	West Cape	Prince, N. S.	West River	Pictou, N. S.	Wickham, West	Drummond, N. B.	*Wingham	Huron, N. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.	Wyeval	Simcoe, E. R.

THE BANKS OF CANADA,

WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BRANCHES, FOREIGN AGENTS, &c., &c.

ONTARIO.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$1,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - HAMILTON.
 AGENCIES: Beeton, Listowel, Port Elgin, Georgetown, Milton, Wingham.
 AGENTS.—New York—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. London—The National Bank of Scotland.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000
 PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - 566,823
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - OTTAWA.
 AGENCIES: Ottawa, Arnprior.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—Harper & Goadby. Chicago—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

BANK OF TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 750,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Peterboro', Cobourg, Port Hope, Barrie, St. Catharines, Collingwood.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Watson & Lang.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$6,000,000
 REST, - - - 1,400,000
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby. Chicago—J. G. Orchard.
 BRANCHES: Barrie, Hamilton, Seaforth, Belleville, London, Simcoe, Berlin, Lucan, Stratford, Brantford, Montreal, Norwich, Chatham, Orangeville, Collingwood, Toronto, Dundas, Ottawa, Walkerton, Dunnville, Paris, Windsor, Galt, Peterboro', Woodstock, Goderich, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Guelph.

BANKERS.—New York—The American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng.—The Bank of Scotland.

DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000
 REST, - - - 310,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 Branch—Queen Street, corner of Esther.
 BRANCHES: Oshawa, Whitby, Brampton, Uxbridge, Bowmanville, Napanee, Orillia, Cobourg, Liverpool Market.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane.

FEDERAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$1,000,000
 REST, - - - 185,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 BRANCHES: Aurora, Kingston, St. Mary's, Chatham, London, Stratford, Guelph, Newmarket, Tilsonburg, Hamilton, Simcoe, Yorkville.
 AGENTS.—London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—American Exchange National Bank. Canada—Bank of Montreal and its Branches.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 910,800
 HEAD OFFICE—Cor. Wellington St. and Exchange Alley (the Old Exchange Building), TORONTO.
 BRANCHES: Dunnville, St. Catharines, Fergus, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Port Colborne, Welland.

ONTARIO BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$3,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 BRANCHES: Alliston, Mount Forest, Port Perry, Bowmanville, Oshawa, P. Arthur's Landing, Guelph, Ottawa, Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro, Whitby, Montreal, Port Hope, Winnipeg, Man.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited). New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 509,750
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 AGENCIES: Bradford, Harriston, Newcastle, Cannington, Markham, Colborne, Picton.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs. Smithers & Watson. London, Eng.—Imperial Bank.

QUEBEC.

BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$233,890
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. HYACINTHE.
 AGENCIES: St. Hyacinthe, and St. Cesaire, P.Q.
 NEW YORK AGENT.—National Bank of the Republic.

BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$224,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. JOHN'S, QUE.
 BRANCHES: St. John's, Que., and Napierville, Que.
 NEW YORK AGENTS.—Watson & Lang.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

MONTREAL, QUE.
 PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$630,000
 RESERVE, - - - 30,000
 AGENCIES: Montreal and Joliette, P. Quebec.
 NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

MONTREAL, QUE.
 CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - £1,000,000 STG.
 LONDON OFFICE, 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. E.C.
 HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA: London, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B., Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S., Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C., Hamilton, Quebec, Barkerville, B.C., Toronto, St. John, N.B.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—D. A. McTavish and Wm. Lawson. San Francisco—A. McKinlay. Portland, Oregon—J. Goodfellow.
 LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zealand. Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$12,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 11,999,200
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 5,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA: Almonte, Ont., Hamilton, Picton, Belleville, Kingston, Port Hope, Brantford, Lindsay, Quebec, Brockville, London, Sarnia, Chatham, N.B., Moncton, N.B., Stratford, Cobourg, Newcastle, N.B., St. John, N.B., Cornwall, Ottawa, St. Marys, Goderich, Perth, Toronto, Guelph, Peterboro', Winnipeg, Halifax, N.S.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Bank of Montreal, 9 Birch Lane, Lombard Street.
 BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—The Bank of England; The London and Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—Walter Watson and Alexander Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.—St. John's Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

MONTREAL, QUE.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris—De Rothschild Freres. New York—National Bank of the Republic.

BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.
 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$2,000,000
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 2,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 2,000,000
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Ottawa, Sherbrooke.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—National Bank of the Republic. England—National Bank of Scotland.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000
 CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - 1,381,568
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 200,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - SHELBROOKE, QUE.
 BRANCHES: Waterloo, Q., Stanstead, Coaticook, Richmond, Q., Granby.
 AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England—London and County Bank. Boston—National Exchange Bank.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.
 BRANCHES: Hamilton, Ont., Parkhill, Ont., Aylmer, Ont., Bedford, Que.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The Alliance Bank (Limited). Chicago—Union National Bank. New York—National Bank of Commerce.

MOLSONS BANK.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$2,000,000
 PAID-UP, - - - 1,998,861.86
 REST, - - - 100,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Ingersoll, London, Meaford, Millbrook, Morrisburg, Owen Sound, Ridgetown, Smith's Falls, Sorel, St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto.

AGENTS IN CANADA.—Quebec—Quebec Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Bank of Montreal and Ontario Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P.E.I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Alliance Bank (Limited). Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York—Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. C. F. Smithers & W. Watson; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$5,500,000
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 475,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.
Belleville, Berlin, Brampton,
Chatham, Galt, Gananoque,
Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine,
Kingston, London, Montreal,
Napawee, Ottawa, Owen Sound,
Perth, Prescott, Quebec,
Renfrew, Stratford, St. John's, Q.,
St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto, Walkerton,
Waterloo, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. Windsor, Ont.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—The Clydesdale Banking Company, 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

AGENCY IN NEW YORK—48 Exchange Place, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr.

BANKERS IN NEW YORK—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

QUEBEC BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.
Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.
Montreal, Que. St. Catharines, Ont. Three Rivers, Q.
Thorold, Ont.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.

STADACONA BANK, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - - \$1,000,000
Do. PAID UP, - - - - - 990,890

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION—Bank of Montreal.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal.
" NEW YORK—C. F. Smithers and W. Watson.
" LONDON, ENGLAND—National Bank of Scotland.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES.
Savings Bank (Upper Town, Que.) Montreal,
Ottawa, Three Rivers.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,500,000
(With power to increase.)

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

LONDON OFFICE.—28 Cornhill, London.
Branches at San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.

AGENTS.—In Canada and the United States—The Bank of Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.**BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
ST. JOHN, N. B.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,470,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 470,000

LONDON AGENTS—Williams, Deacon & Co.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Mechanics' National Bank.
BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

**MARITIME BANK OF THE DO-
MINION OF CANADA,
ST. JOHN, N. B.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

LONDON AGENTS—Imperial Bank (Limited).
NEW YORK AGENTS—J. J. Cisco & Son.

**PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
FREDERICTON, N. B.**

BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

**ST. STEPHEN'S BANK,
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000
RESERVE, - - - - - 50,000

LONDON AGENTS—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.
BOSTON AGENTS—Globe National Bank.

NOVA SCOTIA.**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 230,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

BRANCHES.
Amherst, Digby, North Sydney,
Annapolis, Kentville, Liverpool, N.S.,
Bridgetown, New Glasgow, Yarmouth,
St. John, N. B., Pictou.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Williams, Deacon & Co.
New York—Bank of New York. Boston—Merchants' National Bank.

**BANK OF YARMOUTH,
YARMOUTH, N. S.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$382,530
RESERVE, - - - - - 104,422

CORRESPONDENTS AT
Halifax—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.
" —The Bank of British North America.
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.
New York—The National Citizens' Bank.
Boston—The Eliot National Bank.
London—The Union Bank of London.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR,
WINDSOR, N. S.**

LONDON AGENTS—Union Bank of London.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.

**EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH,
YARMOUTH, N. S.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$342,595
SURPLUS, - - - - - 53,000

FOREIGN AGENTS—New York—McTavish & Lawson.
Boston—Boylston National Bank.

**HALIFAX BANKING CO.,
HALIFAX, N. S.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.
BOSTON AGENTS—Suffolk National Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - \$900,000
RESERVE, - - - - - 180,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENCIES.
Antigonish, Bridgewater, Pictou,
Sydney, C.B. Maitland (Hants Co.), Truro,
Weymouth, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Summerside.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Imperial Bank. New York—Bank of New York. Boston—National Hide and Leather Bank.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - - - \$800,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

BRANCHES.
Lockeport and Wolfville, N. S.

AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
" NEW YORK—The Bank of New York.
" BOSTON—Williams & Hall.
" ONT. AND QUE.—The Ontario Bank.

**PICTOU BANK,
PICTOU, N. S.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000

AGENTS—Halifax—Union Bank of Halifax. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Bell & Smithers. London, England—Imperial Bank (Limited).

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

AGENCIES.
Halifax and Annapolis, N. S.

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Bank of Commerce.
BOSTON AGENTS—Merchants' National Bank.

PR. EDWARD ISLAND.**BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND,**

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$120,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 47,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Park Bank.
BOSTON AGENTS—National Exchange Bank.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE
EDWARD ISLAND.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

AGENCY AT GEORGETOWN.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—The Boston National Bank. Montreal, St. John, and Halifax—The Bank of Montreal.

**SUMMERSIDE BANK,
SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 15,000

BOSTON AGENTS.—Blackstone National Bank.

**UNION BANK OF PRINCE ED-
WARD ISLAND.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.
BRANCHES, - - - - - SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGU.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. London, Eng.—Union Bank of London.

NEWFOUNDLAND.**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-
FOUNDLAND,**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 100,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

**UNION BANK OF NEWFOUND-
LAND,**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$304,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 304,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Bank of Commerce

THE CANADIAN TARIFF OF CUSTOMS,

SHOWING THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON ALL GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION.

Acid, Sulphuric.....	1 cent per lb.
Acid, Acetic.....	12 cents per I. G.
Acid, Muratic and Nitric.....	20 per ct.
Acid, Oxalic.....	Free.
But Carboys and Demijohns containing acids, vinegar or other liquids, shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.	
Advertising Pamphlets, Almanacs, Catalogues and Fashion Pamphlets.....	\$1.00 per 100.
Advertising Pictures, or Pictorial Show Cards or Bills.....	30 per ct.
Agaric—"Dye Stuff".....	Free.
Agates, manufactured.....	Free.
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise provided for.....	25 per cent.
Agricultural Implements, parts of, not otherwise specified, to be treated as wholes, excepting mould-boards, land-sides, and shares of steel, for ploughs, cut to shape, not moulded or bored, but as they come from the rollers and shears.	
NOTE.—In all cases where manufacturers' articles are imported in parts, or what is technically called "in a knocked down state," they must be valued for duty as if mounted—less cost of putting them together and supplying deficient parts.	
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	18 cents per I. G.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, or otherwise than bottles.....	10 cents per I. G.
Ale, Beer and Porter. Barrels containing bottled ale and porter are considered packages for exportation only, and therefore free of duty.	
Alkanet Root.....	Free.
Aloes.....	Free.
Alum and Aluminous Cake.....	Free.
Aluminium.....	Free.
Ambergris.....	Free.
Ammonia, Sulphate of.....	Free.
Anchors.....	Free.
Animals, Living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Animals, viz.:—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine—for improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council.....	Free.
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond.	
Annato, liquid or solid and seed.....	Free.
Aniline Dyes.....	Free.
Aniline Oil, Crude.....	Free.
Aniline Salts and Arseniate of.....	Free.
Anodes, Nickel.....	Free.
Antimony.....	Free.
Anvils.....	30 per ct.
Apples, dried.....	2 cents per lb.
Apples, green.....	40 cents per bbl.
Apparel, Wearing, and other personal and household effects (not merchandise) of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.....	Free.
Argols, dust and crude.....	Free.
Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, Military Stores and Munitions of War, for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia.....	Free.
Arrow Root.....	20 per ct.
Arsenic.....	Free.
Arseniate of Aniline.....	Free.
Articles for use of Governor-General, Foreign Consuls General, Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, or Senate, or House of Commons.....	Free.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers.....	25 per ct.
Asphaltum Mineral.....	10 per ct.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl or Soda.....	Free.
Awnings and Tents.....	25 per ct.
Atlases.....	6 cents per lb.
Axes of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Babbit Metal.....	10 per ct.
Bagatelle Tables or Boards, with cues and balls.....	35 per ct.
Bacon, Fresh, Salted, Dried or Smoked.....	2 cents per lb.
Bags, Cotton, Seamless.....	2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Bags, Paper of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Bags, " (if printed).....	30 per ct.
Bamboo, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Bamboo Reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for Walking Sticks or Canes, or for sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols or Sunshades.....	Free.
Barilla.....	Free.
Barley.....	15 cts. per bush.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with Domestic Petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs shall direct.....	Free.
Barytes, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Bay Rum.....	\$1.90 per gal. and 30 per ct.
Beans.....	15 cts. per bush.
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	18 cts. per I. G.

Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in casks, or otherwise than bottles.....	10 cts. per I. G.
Bedsteads, Iron.....	25 per ct.
Bedsteads, Wood.....	35 per ct.
Benzole, not elsewhere specified.....	7½ cts. per I. G.
Bells, for Churches.....	Free.
Bells, for Builders' Hardware.....	30 per ct.
Berries, for dyeing or used for composing dyes.....	Free.
Belted, Leather.....	25 per ct.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books and Hymn Books.....	5 per ct.
Bill Heads, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel-plate.....	30 per ct.
Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4 feet 6 in. x 9 feet or under.....	\$22.50 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, without pockets, over 4 feet 6 inches x 9 feet or under.....	\$25.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, with pockets, 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet or under.....	\$35.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, with pockets, all over 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet.....	\$40.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Each table to include 12 cues and one set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.	
Bird Cages, of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Binders' Cloth.....	15 per ct.
Bismuth, Dry.....	5 per ct.
Bismuth, Metallic.....	Free.
Bitters (See "Spirits").....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Blacking, Shoe, and Shoe Polish and Shoemakers' Ink.....	25 per ct.
Blacking, all other.....	20 per ct.
Blankets, composed wholly or part of Wool, Worsted, Hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Blank Books, viz.: Account Books, Copy Books or Books to be drawn or written upon.....	30 per ct.
Boilers and Engines and parts of, not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought iron, plain, not coupled, threaded or otherwise manufactured.....	15 per ct.
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought, coupled or threaded.....	20 per ct.
Boiler Plate and Tank Iron.....	12½ per ct.
Bolts, Washers and Rivets, Iron.....	30 per ct.
Bolting Cloths.....	Free.
Bone Dust and Bone Ash for manufacture of Phosphates and Fertilizers.....	Free.
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burnt, calcined, ground or steamed.....	Free.
Bonnets, Hats and Caps, not elsewhere specified, including Knitted Scotch Caps.....	25 per ct.
Books, Printed Periodicals and Pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank Account Books, nor Copy Books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books.....	15 per ct.
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements and Bookbinders' Cloth, including Ruling Machines and Ruling Pens imported by Bookbinders.....	15 per ct.
Boots and Shoes, Rubber, Leather and Felt.....	25 per ct.
Borax.....	Free.
Botany, specimens of.....	Free.
Bottles, Glass, of every description, not pressed.....	20 per ct.
Bottles, pressed or moulded.....	30 per ct.
Braces or Suspenders, of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Brads, Tacks and Sprigs.....	30 per ct.
Brandy (see "Spirits").....	\$1.45 per I. G.
Brass Wire and Rods cut in lengths.....	30 per ct.
Brass, old or scrap, in Bars, Bolts or Sheets, in Wire, round or flat, Seamless Drawn Tubing, and Plain and Fancy Drawn Tubing.....	10 per ct.
Brass Sheet cut in strips or sub-divisions.....	30 per ct.
Brass and Copper Wire.....	10 per ct.
Brass and Copper Wire-Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Brass Screws.....	30 per ct.
Brass, Agraffe Pins for Pianos, to be treated as part of pianos.....	25 per ct.
Brass, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	30 per ct.
Brimstone, Crude or rolled in flour.....	Free.
Brim Moulds for Gold Beaters.....	Free.
Bristles.....	Free.
British Copyright Works, reprints of.....	15 per cent., and in addition thereto 12½ per ct. for copyright holder.
Bricks, for building purposes.....	20 per ct.
Bridges, Iron.....	25 per ct.
Bromine.....	Free.
Brooms.....	25 per ct.
Broom Corn.....	Free.
Bronze, Phosphor, in blocks, bars, sheets or wire.....	10 per ct.
Brushes.....	25 per ct.
Buckwheat.....	10 cts. per bush.
Buckwheat, Meal or Flour.....	1 cent per lb.
Buttons and Button Moulds of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Butter.....	4 cents per lb.
Buchu Leaves.....	Free.
Bullion, Gold or Silver.....	Free.
Bullion Fringe.....	20 per ct.
Bullion Fringe, Silk.....	30 per ct.
Burrstones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.....	Free.
Burgundy Pitch.....	Free.
Cable, submarine, unenumerated.....	20 per ct.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and other curiosities of antiquity.....	Free.

Caoutchouc, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Cachous (Breath Sweeteners).....	1 cent per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cambric Muslin. Collectors of Customs are cautioned against an article called "Cambric Muslin," which is found to be white shirting, and should pay 1 cent per yard and.....	15 per cent.
Candles, Tallow.....	2 cents per lb.
Candles, Paraffine Wax.....	5 cents per lb.
Candles, all others, including Sperm.....	25 per ct.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, one cent and a-half on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of one cent and a-half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof.	
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendared.....	Free.
Canvas or Cotton Duck of Hemp or Flax, when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....	5 per ct.
Canvas, all other not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Cane, Juice, Syrup.....	5 cts. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Caps, cloth, wool.....	10 cents per lb. and 25 per ct.
Caps, Hats and Bonnets, fur and straw, and all others not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Capes, Fur.....	25 per ct.
Cars, Railway.....	30 per ct.
Cars, Railway and Street, the seat fixtures for, of cast iron, to be classed as castings.....	25 per ct.
Locks, Hinges, Window-fasteners and similar articles for, to be classed as carriage-makers' hardware.....	30 per ct.
Springs (steel), as carriage springs, to pay the same duty as carriage-makers' hardware.....	30 per ct.
Carbolic or heavy oil, used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building and railway ties, products of coal tar, weighing 12 to 13 lbs. per gal.....	10 per ct.
Carboys, empty or not.....	30 per ct.
Card Clothing machine.....	25 per ct.
Cards, Playing, Valentines, Christmas and New Year's Chromo or Embossed Cards, and all other not being business or advertising cards.....	25 per ct.
Cards, Printed, Lithographed, or Copper or Steel Plate.....	30 per ct.
Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises and Satchels.....	25 per ct.
Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply or two-ply carpets, composed wholly or in part of wool, 10 cents per square yard and.....	20 per ct.
Carpets, Dutch.....	20 per ct.
Carpets, Jute and Hemp.....	20 per ct.
Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal.....	5 cents per square yard and 20 per ct.
Cartridges, in copper or paper.....	25 per ct.
Car Wheels and Axles.....	25 per ct.
Carriages.....	30 per ct.
Carriage Springs (steel).....	30 per ct.
Carriages, Railway.....	30 per ct.
Carriage Tops, Frames, Bodies and Wheels.....	30 per ct.
Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs.....	Free.
Carriage Dusters or Lap Wraps.....	20 per ct.
Cashmere Mufflers.....	20 per ct.
Caskets, Burial, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Cast, as models for use of schools of design.....	Free.
Cathodes, Nickel.....	Free.
Catgut Strings or Gut Cord for musical instruments.....	Free.
Catgut or Whippot, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Cement, raw or in stone from quarry (13 cubic feet to ton).....	\$1 per ton.
Cement burnt and unground.....	7½ cts. per 100 lbs.
Cement, Hydraulic or Waterlime, ground, including barrels.....	40 cts. per bbl.
Cement in bulk or bags.....	9 cts. per bush.
Cement, Portland or Roman.....	20 per ct.
Chalk, Cliff stone, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, containing each not more than a quart, and more than a pint.....	\$3 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than a pint each, and more than ½ pint.....	\$1.50 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing ½ pint each or less.....	75c. per doz. btls.
Champagne, bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to \$3.00 per dozen bottles at the rate of \$1.50 per I. G. on the quantity in excess of one quart, the quarts and pints in each case to be old wine measure.....	\$1.50 per I. G.
And in addition to above specific duty.....	
All Liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of proof of Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.	
Chamomile Flowers.....	Free.
Charts and Maps (Atlases 6 cents per lb.).....	20 per ct.
Chain cables, over ½ inch in diameter, whether shackled or swivelled or not.....	5 per ct.
Chain cables, all others not cable, including chain 17-32 of an inch.....	20 per ct.
Cheese.....	3 cents per lb.

Cheese Cloths.....	1 ct. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cheques, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.....	30 per ct.
Checked Regattas.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground.....	4 cents per lb.
Chicory, raw or green.....	3 cents per lb.
China-ware and Porcelain-ware.....	25 per ct.
Chimneys, lamp, glass.....	30 per ct.
Chloride of Lime.....	Free.
Churns, "Wood".....	25 per ct.
Cinnabar.....	Free.
Cigars.....	60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Cigarettes.....	60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Citrons, rinds of, in brine for candying.....	Free.
Clays.....	Free.
Clocks, and parts thereof.....	35 per ct.
Chronometer Clocks, as clocks.....	35 per ct.
Control Clocks, known as watchmen's clocks.....	35 per ct.
Chronometer Watches, as watches.....	25 per ct.
Cloaks, Fur.....	25 per ct.
Clout Nails.....	30 per ct.
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Horse Collar Cloth, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Clothing, Ready-Made, or Wearing Apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the Tailor, Seamstress, or Manufacturer, except Knitted Goods.....	10 cts. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Clothing made of Cotton, of which Cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets, Cotton, Collars, and Cuffs.....	30 per ct.
Clothing, donations for charitable purposes.....	Free.
Clothing for use of Army, Navy, and Militia.....	Free.
Coal, Anthracite.....	50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal, Bituminous.....	60 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Dust and Coke.....	50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Oil and Kerosene, distilled, purified, or refined, not elsewhere specified.....	7 1-5 cts. per I. G.
Coal Oil and Kerosene Fixtures and parts thereof.....	30 per ct.
Coal Tar.....	10 per ct.
Coal Pitch.....	10 per ct.
Coats, Fur Hats, Caps, and Capes.....	25 per ct.
Cobalt, Ore of.....	Free.
Cocanuts.....	\$1 per 100.
Cocanut, desiccated, when sweetened.....	1 ct. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar.....	1 ct. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Cocoa-paste and Chocolate, not sweetened.....	20 per ct.
Cocanut Oil and Palm in their natural state.....	Free.
Cocoa, Bean, Shell, or Nibs.....	Free.
Cod Liver Oil, medicated.....	20 per cent.
Cochineal.....	Free.
Coffee, green.....	2 cts. per lb.
But if imported from U.S., additional.....	10 per ct.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all substitutes thereof not composed of Roots and Vegetables.....	3 cents per lb.
Substitutes composed of Roots and Vegetables.....	4 cents per lb.
Coffins, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Coffin Trimmings, of metal.....	30 per ct.
Coins, Gold and Silver, except U. S. silver coin.....	Free.
Coin and Coin Yarn.....	Free.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, paper.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts of cotton and paper.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, cotton collars, and of cotton and linen.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, linen.....	30 per ct.
Colcothar or Crocus, dry oxide of iron.....	Free.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than four ounces.....	\$1.90 per I. G., and 30 per ct.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, not weighing more than 4 oz.....	40 per ct.
Colors and Paints, ground in oil or any other liquid.....	25 per ct.
Colors and Paints, Bichromate of Potash, Blue-black, Chinese Blue, Lakes, Scarlet and Marone in pulp, Prussian Blue, Satin and fine-washed White, Ultra-marine, and Umber raw.....	Free.
Colors and Paints, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Combs, of Rubber.....	25 per ct.
Combs, for dress or toilet, of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Combs, all others.....	20 per ct.
Commercial Blank Forms, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plates.....	30 per ct.
Communion Plate, and plated ware for use in churches.....	Free.
Conium Cicuta, or Henlock, seed and leaf.....	Free.
Confectionery and Sugar Candy, brown or white.....	1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Copper, old or scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets, and sheathing, not planished, or coated, copper wire, round or flat, or copper seamless drawn tubing.....	10 per ct.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, and all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	30 per ct.
Copper Sheets, cut in strips or sub-divisions.....	30 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire.....	10 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Cordage, for ships' purposes.....	10 per ct.
Cordage, all other except Flax.....	20 per ct.
Cordials, (see "Spirits").....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Corn, Indian.....	7½ cts. per bush.
Cornmeal.....	40 cts. per bbl.
Cornstarch or Flour, Potato Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....	2 cts. per lb.
Cornelians, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of Corkwood or Cork-bark.....	20 per ct.
Corkwood or Bark, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Corsets.....	30 per ct.
Cotton, Grey or unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Sheetings, Drills, Ducks, Cheese Cloths, Cotton or Canton Flannels, not stained, painted or printed, grey or unbleached or bleached.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Jeans, Denims, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Ginghams, Plaids, Cotton or Canton Flannels, Ducks and Drills, Dyed or Colored, Checked or Striped Shirtings, Cottonades, Pantaloon Stuffs, and goods of like description, also Sateens and Galateas.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, on spools.....	20 per ct.

Cotton, Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, and all Cotton hosiery.....	30 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, in hanks.....	12½ per ct.
Cotton, duck or canvas, of hemp or flax, and sail twine when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....	5 per ct.
Affidavits must accompany entry to substantiate its use.	
Cotton, all clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets and linen and cotton Collars, Cuffs, Duck Vests and similar articles.....	30 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, held to embrace: Quilts and Sheets (white or colored), Cotton Diaper, Window Holland, Prints, printed Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Cretonne, Plain Prints, Printed Cotton, Cashmere, Cotton Huckaback, Cotton Damask in pieces and cloths, Towels, Book Muslin, Jaconet, Checked Jaconet, Cambric, Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, Tulle, Hair Cords, Crinoline, and all kinds of printed Muslins, Leno, Pique, Brillants, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Curtains known as Swiss, Nottingham, or Lace, etc., if of Cotton, Muslin Lace, all kinds of Cotton Scarfs and Ties, rolled Jaconets, Glove Finished Cambrics, Moleskins, Corduroy, Cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, Cotton Tapes, Ferrets, Stay-bindings, Bed Lace, Boot Web, Carpet Binding, Blind Tassels, Window Leno, Cotton Fringe, Braids, Boot and Stay Laces, Cotton Velvet Ribbons and all kinds of Cotton Laces.....	20 per ct.
Cotton, Seamless Bags, irrespective of contents, and when filled Bags may be taken as weighing 16 oz. and of not less value than \$3.00 per doz.....	2 cents per pound and 15 per ct.
Cotton Prunella.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, not bleached, dyed or colored.....	2 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting, and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, bleached, dyed or colored.....	3 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Warps on beams.....	1c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, or Canton Flannel, grey and unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....	1 ct. per sq. yd. & 15 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Waste.....	Free.
Cotton Wool.....	Free.
Cotton and Woollen Netting for Boots, Shoes, and Gloves.....	10 per ct.
Cotton Umbrellas.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Neck Ties.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Seed Cake, Oil Cake, Palm Nut, and Meal Cake.....	Free.
Coutille, when imported by Corset manufacturers.....	Free.
Cream of Tartar, in Crystals.....	Free.
Crapes, all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Paper.....	30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Cotton.....	30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Linen.....	30 per ct.
Cutlery, Iron and Steel, not elsewhere specified, including table, pocket and office cutlery; scissors and shears, including sheep shears; butchers' knives and steels; shoe, hunting, glaziers' and farriers' knives; knives for horticultural purposes; and other articles for similar purposes as the above; Horse Clippers; Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments.....	20 per ct.
Curry Combs and Curry Cards.....	30 per ct.
Debaige.....	20 per ct.
Demijohns.....	30 per ct.
Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers.....	Free.
Diamond Dust, or Bort.....	Free.
Drafts, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate.....	30 per ct.
Dragons' Blood.....	Free.
Drain Pipes, glazed and unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Drain Tile, glazed and unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Drawers, cotton, woven or made on frames.....	30 per ct.
Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings and Prints.....	20 per ct.
Druggists.....	20 per ct.
Duck, for Belting and Hose.....	Free.
Duck, for Ships' Sails.....	5 per ct.
Dyeing or Tanning Articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.....	Free.
Dynamite, Duhalin, Giant Powder and Vigorite, and other explosives of which Nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	5 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Dyes, other than aniline, prepared.....	20 per ct.
Earth Closets.....	35 per ct.
Earthenware and Stoneware, and Rockingham Ware and Cane Ware, brown or colored.....	25 per ct.
Earthenware, Stoneware and White Granite or Iron-stoneware and "C.C." ware, whether decorated, printed or sponged or not.....	30 per ct.
Eggs.....	Free.
Egg Boxes, when imported from the United States to be filled with eggs and exported, may be returned to Canada to be refilled without requiring duty a second time, but duty must be paid on first importation.....	25 per ct.
Electroplate, and gilt of all kinds, not classed as jewelry.....	30 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, of standard books, not advertising books, pamphlets or sheets.....	10 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, for commercial blanks and advertisements.....	20 per ct.
Emery.....	Free.
Emery Paper, sand and glass paper and cloth.....	20 per ct.
Emery Wheels.....	25 per ct.
Engines, locomotive and stationary, fire or other steam engines and boilers and other machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron.....	25 per ct.
Engravings, paintings, drawings and prints.....	20 per ct.
Entomology, specimens of.....	Free.
Envelopes, paper, of all kinds, whether printed or plain, perforated, board, and screen pictures cut out.....	25 per ct.
Essences, of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry and other fruits and Vanilla.....	\$1.90 per I. G. and 20 per ct.
Essential Oils, for manufacturing purposes.....	20 per ct.

Essences, such as Old Tom Gin Essence, Scotch Whiskey, &c.....	20 per ct.
Esparto or Spanish Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Excelsior, for Upholsterers' use.....	20 per ct.
Extract of Logwood.....	Free.
Fans, "Advertising".....	30 per ct.
Fans, all other.....	25 per ct.
Farina.....	2 cents per lb.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, undressed.....	15 per ct.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, dressed.....	25 per ct.
Feathers, for beds.....	20 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only.....	15 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, when finished.....	25 per ct.
Felt, for boots and shoes, and skirts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....	15 per ct.
Felt pull-overs for hats.....	25 per ct.
Felt, for glove linings, when imported by manufacturers for their use in factory.....	10 per ct.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	Free.
Felt, endless, for papermakers when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....	10 per ct.
Felt Cloth, of every description, not elsewhere specified.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Felt Boots and Shoes.....	25 per ct.
Fibre, Mexican.....	Free.
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....	Free.
Fibre, Tampico or Istle.....	Free.
Fibrilla.....	Free.
Files.....	30 per ct.
Fire-brick or Tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces.....	20 per ct.
Fire Clay.....	Free.
Fire-arms, Muskets, Rifles, Pistols and Shot-guns.....	20 per ct.
Fire-arms, for use of Army, Navy and Militia.....	Free.
Fireproof Paint, dry.....	½ cent per lb.
Fish, fresh, salted, or smoked, except free by Washington Treaty.....	1 cent per lb.
Fish, of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, (except fish of the Inland Lakes, or of rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil) Free.	
Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked, Fish Oil and all products of fish and Seal oil the natural products of Newfoundland.....	Free.
Fish Oil.....	Free.
Fish-bait.....	Free.
Fish-hooks, Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines, for the use of the fisheries, but not to include sporting, fishing tackle, or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons.....	Free.
Fishing Rods.....	30 per ct.
Fish-plates, steel, until 1882.....	Free.
Fish-plate, "iron".....	17½ per ct.
Flannels, of every description not elsewhere specified.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Flagstones, dressed.....	\$1.50 per ton.
Flasks, glass of every description.....	30 per ct.
Flax, fibre, scutched.....	1 cent per lb.
Flax, fibre, hackled.....	2 cents per lb.
Flax, tow of, scutched or green.....	½ cent per lb.
Flax Seed.....	10 cts. per bush.
Flax Seed Oil, boiled or raw.....	25 per ct.
Flint, Flints and ground Flint-stones.....	Free.
Flour, Wheat.....	50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Buckwheat or meal.....	½ cent per lb.
Flour, Corn.....	2 cents per lb.
Flour, Rye.....	50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Rice.....	2 cents per lb.
Flour, Sago.....	2 cents per lb.
Fog Signals, detonating for railway alarms.....	20 per ct.
Forks, steel, hay, manure and potato.....	30 per ct.
Folia digitalis.....	Free.
Fossils.....	Free.
Fruit, dried, Apples.....	2 cents per lb.
Fruit, dried, Currants, Dates, Figs, Plums, Prunes, Raisins, and all others not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Fruit, green, Apples.....	40 cts. per barrel.
Fruit, green, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries.....	2 cents per quart.
Fruit, green, Cherries and Currants.....	1 cent per quart.
Fruit, green, Cranberries, Plums and Quinces.....	30 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Grapes.....	2 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Peaches.....	40 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Oranges and Lemons.....	20 per ct.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if sweetened.....	3 cents per lb.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if not sweetened.....	2 cents per lb.
Fruit, preserved in brandy and other spirits.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Fruit Jars, glass and preserve jars.....	30 per ct.
Fullers' Earth.....	Free.
Fuller's Earth, when prepared.....	20 per ct.
Furniture, House, cabinet or office, finished or in parts.....	35 per ct.
Fur Skins, dressed.....	15 per ct.
Fur Skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.....	Free.
Furs, Caps, Hats, Muffs, Tippets, Capes, Coats, Cloaks, and other manufactures of Fur.....	25 per ct.
Galateas.....	2 cents per sq. yd. and 15 per cent.
Game and Poultry of all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.....	30 per ct.
Gas Light Shades.....	30 per ct.
Gas Pipes of Cast Iron.....	25 per ct.
Gentian Root.....	Free.
German Silver in Sheets.....	10 per ct.
Giant Powder.....	5 cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Gin, Geneva (see "Spirits").....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Gin, Old Tom (see "Spirits") in bulk.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Ginseng Root.....	Free.
Glass, bent for the manufacture of show cases.....	Free.
Glass, Ornamental, Figured, Enamelled, Stained, in sheets.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Carboys and Demijohns, Pressed and Cut Glass Bottles and Decanters, Flasks and Phials of every description, Telegraph and Lightning Rod Insulators, Fruit Jars and Glass Bottles.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Lamp and Gas Light Shades, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Globes for Lanterns, Lamp and Gas Lights.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Stained, Tinted, Painted, Vitrified, in sheets.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Silvered Plate.....	25 per ct.
Glass, Window, Stained.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Window, Common and Colorless.....	20 per ct.
Glass, Figured, Enamelled and Obscured White, in Sheets.....	30 per ct.

Glass, not Figured, Painted, Enamelled or Engraved.	20 per ct.
Glass, all others, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Glass Stoppers.	20 per ct.
Glass Balls.	30 per ct.
Glass Paper, Sand, Emery Paper and Cloth.	20 per ct.
Glenagary or Scotch Caps.	25 per ct.
Globes for Lanterns and Lamps.	30 per ct.
Gloves and Mitts of any material.	25 per ct.
Glucose Syrup.	40 cts. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Glucose and Grape Sugar, to be classed and rated for duty, as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color.	
Gold and Silver Leaf.	25 per ct.
Gold Beaters' Moulds and Skins.	Free.
Granite, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Granite Ware or Iron-stone Ware (not iron).	30 per ct.
Gravel.	Free.
Grease and Grease Scrap, for manufacture of Soap.	Free.
Grindstones.	\$2.00 per ton.
Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure (not phosphates).	Free.
Gums, Amber, Arabic, Australian, British, Copal, Dammar, Mastac, Sandarac, Shellac and Tragacanth.	Free.
Gums, Cheiving, sweetened or flavored. 1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.	
Gums, Cheiving, not sweetened.	20 per ct.
Gunpowder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and similar packages.	5 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.	4 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, canister, in pound and ½ pound tins.	15 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining.	3 cts. per lb.
Gut and Worm Gut, manufactured and unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.	Free.
Gutta Percha, manufactures of.	25 per ct.
Gutta Percha, crude.	Free.
Gypsum, ground.	20 per ct.
Gypsum, crude (Sulphate of Lime).	Free.
Hair, curled.	20 per ct.
Hair, Angola, Buffalo, Bison, Camel's, Goat, Hog, Horse and Human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured; also Cow, Calf, and Deer Hair.	Free.
Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin.	30 per ct.
Hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.	2 cts. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, cotton.	20 per ct.
Hardware, builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers' and undertakers'.	30 per ct.
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Hatters' Plush, of silk or cotton.	10 per ct.
Hatters' Furs, not on the skin.	Free.
Hemlock Bark.	Free.
Hemp, undressed.	Free.
Hemp, Indian (crude drug).	Free.
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled.	Free.
Hoes, Steel.	30 per ct.
Hollow-ware, tinned, glazed, or enamelled, of cast or wrought iron.	25 per ct.
Honey, in the comb or otherwise.	3 cents per lb.
Hoofs.	Free.
Hops.	6 cents per lb.
Horn Strips, used in making Corsets.	Free.
Horse Shoes.	30 per ct.
Horse-shoe Nails.	30 per ct.
Hosiery, cotton of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.	30 per ct.
Hosiery, wool of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, 7½ cents per lb. and.	
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, rough or sawn only.	15 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, when finished.	25 per ct.
Hymn Books.	5 per ct.
Hyoscyamus or Henbane Leaf.	Free.
Ice.	Free.
Indian Corn.	7½ cents per bush.
India Rubber, Boots and Shoes and manufactures of, including Vulcanite and Elastic Web.	25 per ct.
India Rubber, unmanufactured.	Free.
Indigo.	Free.
Ink, for writing.	25 per ct.
Ink, for printing.	20 per ct.
Insulators, Telegraph and Lightning-rod.	30 per ct.
Iron, old and scrap.	\$2.00 per ton.
Iron, Pig.	\$2.00 per ton.
Iron, in Slabs, Blooms, Loops or Billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled Bars and Billets.	10 per ct.
Iron, in bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not elsewhere specified.	17½ per ct.
Iron, Band and Hoop, Sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black, 17 gauge or thinner, and Boiler Plate, Tank Iron and Canada Plates.	12½ per cent.
And the above over 17 gauge.	17½ per ct.
Iron Chain, "half-inch chain," so called, is ordinarily made a little over ½ inch, or about 17-32 of an inch, but should be classed as half inch, and pay.	20 per ct.
Iron, Nails and Spikes, wrought or pressed, including railroad spikes.	4 cts. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Iron, Rolled Beams, Channel, Angle and T Iron.	15 per ct.
Iron, Sheet, Corrugated and Galvanized.	17½ per ct.
Iron, Mill and Mill Cranks, and Wrought Forgings for Mills and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 lbs. or more.	20 per ct.
Iron Masts, for ships or parts of.	Free.
Iron, rolled round wire rods in coils under ½ inch diameter.	10 per ct.
Iron and Steel Wire, tinned or coppered, galvanized or not.	15 per ct.
Iron, for bridges and structural work.	25 per ct.
Iron, malleable, castings.	25 per ct.
Iron, Stove and other castings, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Iron Tin Plates—Sheet Iron tinned, commonly called tin plates, and whole sheets of any size, not specially shapen or cut from sheets as originally manufactured.	10 per ct.
Iron Nuts and Bolts, together, classed as bolts.	30 per ct.
Iron Wire Nails, called "Pouets de Paris."	30 per ct.
Iron Furniture, including bedsteads, and ornamental iron work and wire work.	25 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured.	15 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, threaded or coupled.	20 per ct.
Iron, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Isis.	Free.

Istle or Tampico Fibre.	Free.
Ivory or Ivory Nuts, unmanufactured.	Free.
Ivory Veneers, sawn or split only, not planed or polished.	Free.
Jalap Root.	Free.
Japanned and Tinware, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Jeannettes.	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Jewellery, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.	20 per ct.
Junk, Old.	Free.
Jute, manufactures of.	20 per ct.
Jute, Jute and Hemp Carpets.	20 per ct.
Jute, unmanufactured.	Free.
Jute, Butts.	Free.
Kelp.	Free.
Kerosene and Coal Oil, distilled, purified or refined, not elsewhere specified.	7½ c. per I.G.
Kerosene and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.	30 per ct.
Knitting Machines.	25 per ct.
Knife Blades or Knife Blanks in the rough, unhandled, for the use of Electro-platers.	10 per ct.
Knives for Mowers and Reapers and Cutter Bars.	30 per ct.
Kryolite.	Free.
Labels of every description, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.	30 per ct.
Lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.	Free.
Lamps, Glass.	30 per ct.
Lamp Shades, Glass.	30 per ct.
Lard, tried and rendered.	2 cts. per lb.
Lard, untried.	1½ cts. per lb.
Lard, Oil.	20 per ct.
Lava, unmanufactured.	Free.
Lead, old and scrap and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets.	10 per ct.
Lead, white and red, dry; also dry white zinc.	5 per ct.
Lead, Pipe and Shot.	25 per ct.
Lead, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough and undressed.	10 per ct.
Leather, Morocco Skins, tanned but rough or undressed.	10 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, tanned but not waxed.	15 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, dressed and waxed.	20 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, tanned but not waxed.	15 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, dressed and waxed.	20 per ct.
Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled.	20 per ct.
Leather, all other, and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Leather, belting and all manufactures of, including boots and shoes.	25 per ct.
Leather, Board.	3 cts. per lb.
Leather, Boot and Shoe Counters.	½ cent per pr.
Leeches.	Free.
Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying.	Free.
Licorice—root and paste, extract of, for manufacturing purposes.	20 per ct.
Licorice, stick extract or confection.	1 cent per lb.
Linen, and manufactures of.	20 per ct.
Linen Handkerchiefs in boxes.	20 per ct.
Attention is called to the necessity of seeing that they are invoiced at the full value, including the cost of hemming and boxing.	
Linings, cotton (rolled).	20 per ct.
Linseed Oil, Raw or Boiled.	25 per ct.
Litharge.	Free.
Lithographic Stones, not engraved.	20 per ct.
Litmus and all Lichens, prepared and not prepared.	Free.
Locks of all kinds.	30 per ct.
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified.	Free.
Logwood, extract of.	Free.
Locomotives and Railway, Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, being the property of Railway Companies in the United States running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.	Free.
Locomotive, Tires of Steel or "Bessemer" in the rough.	10 per ct.
Lumber and Timber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch, Pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured.	Free.
Lumber and Timber, Spanish Cedar cut by knife.	Free.
Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Linoleum as "Oil Cloth."	30 per ct.
Mace.	25 per ct.
Machinery for Cotton Mills, not made in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.	Free.
Machinery for Worsted Mills, of all kinds, which is not manufactured in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.	Free.
This does not refer to machinery for Woollen Mills, but only the actual machinery used in the manufacture of "Worsted."	
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Madder and Munjeet, or Indian Madder, ground and prepared and all extracts of.	Free.
Magazines, quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly, unbound.	Free.
Malt.	15 cents per bush., subject to Excise Regulations.
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes.	25 per ct.
Manilla Grass.	Free.
Mantels, slate.	30 per ct.
Mantels, marble.	25 per ct.
Manure, Guano, and other animal and vegetable, in natural state, not prepared.	Free.
Manure, prepared or manufactured, all kinds.	20 per ct.
Marble Slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.	15 per ct.
Marble Blocks and Slabs, sawn on more than two sides.	20 per ct.
Marble, finished.	25 per ct.
Marble, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Marble, in blocks from quarries in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic ft. or over.	10 per ct.
Maps and Charts—not Atlases.	20 per ct.
Masts, Iron, or parts of, for ships.	Free.
Mattresses, hair, spring and other.	35 per ct.
Meal, Buckwheat.	½ cent per lb.
Meal Cake, Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, and Palm-Nut Cake.	Free.
Meat, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams.	1 cent per lb.

Meats, all others, dried, smoked or preserved, in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent. on value of cans.
Meats, Corned Beef.	2 cents per lb.
Meats, Essence of Beef (ext-act).	20 per ct.
Medals of gold, silver or copper.	Free.
Meerschaum, crude or raw.	Free.
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs.	Free.
Mica.	20 per ct.
Milk Food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Giband and others, and all similar preparations.	30 per ct.
Military Stores and Munitions of War.	Free.
Mill Board, not Straw Board.	10 per ct.
Mitts and Gloves, leather.	25 per ct.
Mineralogy, specimens of.	Free.
Models and Patterns of Inventions, and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.	Free.
Molasses (see Syrups).	
Moss, Iceland, and other Mosses, crude.	Free.
Moss, Seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned.	Free.
Mower and Reaper Knives, and Cutter Bars, as edge tools.	30 per ct.
Muffs, Fur.	25 per ct.
Music, printed, bound in sheets.	6 cents per lb.
Musical Instruments for bands of the Army, Navy or Militia.	Free.
Musical Instruments not specified, according to material of chief value.	
Musical Instruments, brass.	30 per ct.
Musical Instruments, wood.	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, silver.	20 per ct.
Musical Instruments, vulcanite.	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Accordions.	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Triangles.	20 per ct.
Muskets, Rifles, Guns and Pistols, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Mustard Seed, unground.	15 per ct.
Mustard Seed, ground or prepared.	25 per ct.
Nails, Clout, Hungarian, Horse-shoe and Iron Wire, called "Point de Paris."	30 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, cut.	½ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Wrought and Pressed, whether Galvanized or not.	½ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Composition and Sheathing.	20 per ct.
Napkin Rings, plated.	30 per ct.
Napkin Rings, not plated.	20 per ct.
Naphtha, not elsewhere specified.	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Neatsfoot Oil.	20 per ct.
Newspapers, and Quarterly, Monthly, and Semi-monthly Magazines, unbound.	Free.
Nickel Anodes and Cathodes.	Free.
Nickel Salts.	20 per ct.
Nitrate of Soda or Cubic Nitre.	Free.
Nitro-Glycerine.	10c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Nuts, Iron.	1c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nuts, all kinds except Cocanuts.	20 per ct.
Nuts, Cocoa.	\$1.00 per 100.
Nutmegs.	25 per ct.
Nutgalls.	Free.
Oak Bark.	Free.
Oakum.	Free.
Oats.	10 cts. per bush.
Oatmeal.	½ cent per lb.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined.	10 per ct.
Oils, hair, perfumed or not.	30 per ct.
Oils, Coal or Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined.	
Naphtha, Benzole, Petroleum, products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale and Lignite not elsewhere specified.	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Oils, Lubricating.	20 per ct.
Oils, Carbolic or heavy, used for making wooden block pavements, for treating wood, for building, and for railway ties.	10 per ct.
Oils, Olive or Salad.	20 per ct.
Oil, Cod Liver, medicated.	20 per ct.
Oil, Fish, subject to provisions of Washington Treaty.	Free.
Oils, Fish and Seal, and all products of fish, the produce of Newfoundland.	Free.
Oils, Lard.	20 per ct.
Oil, Linseed or Flaxseed, raw or boiled.	25 per ct.
Oils, Neatsfoot.	20 per ct.
Oil, Sperm.	20 per ct.
Oil, Sesame Seed.	20 per ct.
Oils, Cocanut and Palm, in their natural state.	Free.
Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, Palm-nut Cake and Meal.	Free.
Oil Cloth for Floors and Linoleum stamped, painted or printed, and Table Covers similarly prepared and oiled or painted window blinds.	30 per ct.
Oil Cloth, carriages, etc.	20 per ct.
Opium (drug).	20 per ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking.	\$5.00 per lb.
Oranges, rinds of, in brine for Can. lyng.	Free.
Ores of metals of all kinds.	Free.
Organs, Cabinet, Reed Organs, having not more than two sets of reeds.	\$10.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over two and not more than four sets of reeds.	\$15.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over four and not more than six sets of reeds.	\$20.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over six sets of reeds, and in addition thereto.	15 per ct.
Organ Pipes, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for Cabinet Organs.	25 per ct.
Ornamental Iron Work.	25 per ct.
Ornaments for ladies' head-dresses, hats, bonnets, belts, dress-clasps, &c., to be rated according to the material or component part of chief value.	
Osters.	Free.
Oxalic Acid.	Free.
Pails, Tubs, Churns, and other manufactures of Wood not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Paint, fire proof, dry.	½ cent per lb.
Paints and Colors ground in oil or any other liquid.	25 per ct.
Paints and Colors not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Paints and Colors, White and Red Lead dry, also Zinc.	5 per ct.

DOMINION OF CANADA

Paintings, Engravings, Drawings and Prints.....	20 per ct.
Paintings in Oil or Water Colors, by Artists of well known merit, or copies of the old Masters by such Artists.....	Free.
Palm Leaf, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Palm-nut Cake, Meal Cake, Cotton Seed Cake and Oil Cake.....	Free.
Pamphlets Periodicals not imported through the Post Office.....	15 per ct.
Pamphlets and Periodicals imported through the Post Office for subscribers.....	Free.
Paper, Calendered.....	22½ per ct.
In its meaning held practically to apply to all writing papers, smooth surfaced papers, whether colored or white, drawing paper and enamelled paper, but does not apply to ordinary printing paper, known to the trade as "news" paper, or to wrapping, tissue, filtering or blotting paper, which latter are.....	
Paper, Printing, not calendered.....	20 per ct.
Paper Bags, printed.....	30 per ct.
Paper Bags, not printed.....	25 per ct.
Paper, ruled.....	25 per ct.
Paper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Paper, Carpet Lining.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Union Collar Cloth, in sheets, not shapen.....	10 per ct.
Paper, Envelopes.....	25 per ct.
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Wall, including Window Shades and Trunk Linings.....	30 per ct.
Paper Hangings.....	30 per ct.
Paper Machie.....	25 per ct.
Paper Borders, Cornices, Edgings, &c., for cigar boxes; perforated or embossed paper; confectionery paper, book marks, tags, cards and cardboard, photographic mats, &c., as manufactures of paper.....	25 per ct.
Paris Green, dry.....	10 per ct.
Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients thereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form.....	50 per ct.
Patent Medicines, all other than liquid.....	25 per ct.
Peas.....	10 cts. per bush.
Pearl, Mother of, not manufactured.....	Free.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....	25 per ct.
Pen and Pencil Holders.....	20 per ct.
Pelts.....	Free.
Percussion Caps, for gun or rifle.....	20 per ct.
Percussion Caps, for blasting.....	30 per ct.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, imported through Post Office by subscribers.....	Free.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, not imported through Post Office.....	15 per ct.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations.....	30 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits, in bottle or flask, not weighing more than 4 oz.....	40 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits (held to include Bay Rum), in bottles or flasks and other packages weighing more than 4 oz. each.....	\$1.90 per I. G. and 30 per ct.
Petroleum and products of, not elsewhere specified.....	7 1-5 cts. per I. G.
Phials, glass, of every description.....	30 per ct.
Philosophical Instruments, and apparatus, including globes and pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by or for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies.....	Free.
Phosphorus.....	Free.
Phosphor Bronze, blocks, sheets and wire.....	10 per ct.
Pianofortes, square, whether round-cornered or not, not over 7 octaves.....	\$25.00 each.
Pianofortes, square, all other.....	\$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, upright.....	\$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert or parlor grand.....	\$50.00 each.
And in addition to above specific duty.....	15 per ct.
Pianofortes, parts of, including brass agraffe pins.....	25 per ct.
Pianos—a piano imported, consisting of case, frame, sounding-board, &c., but without the action, should be treated as a piano, liable to the specific duty, and the ad valorem duty on its value in that state.....	
Picture Frames.....	35 per ct.
Pipe Clay in natural condition.....	Free.
Pipes, Briar and other.....	20 per ct.
Pins, Hooks and Eyes.....	20 per ct.
Pistols, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Pitch-pine.....	Free.
Pitch, Coal.....	10 per ct.
Plants and Shrubs.....	20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground.....	20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, calcined or manufactured, 15c. per 100 lbs. or 45 cts. per bbl. of not over 300 lbs.....	
Plaits, straw, Tuscan or grass.....	Free.
Plates, engraved on wood and steel or any other metal.....	20 per ct.
Plated ware, Electroplate and Gilt of all kinds (not jewelry).....	30 per ct.
Playing Cards.....	30 per ct.
Plumbago.....	10 per ct.
Plumbago; all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Plush, silk or cotton, for hatters.....	10 per ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each.....	15 per ct.
Pomatum, or Paste, for hair, mouth, or skin.....	30 per ct.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	18 cents per I. G.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in casks or otherwise than bottles.....	10 cents per I. G.
Potatoes.....	10 cents per bush.
Potash, Muriate of, crude.....	Free.
Porcelain-ware.....	20 per ct.
Porcelain-ware, Lamp Shades, and imitation.....	20 per ct.
Posters, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate posters.....	30 per ct.
Poultry and game of all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, and Bibles.....	5 per ct.
Prints, Drawings, Engravings and Paintings.....	20 per ct.
Printing Presses, not to include type-writers, electric pens, numbering machines or dating stamps.....	15 per ct.
Prunella, Cotton and Woollen Netting for boots, shoes and gloves.....	10 per ct.
Prunella of Cotton.....	2 cents per sq. yard and 15 per ct.

Pumice and Pumice Stone.....	Free.
Pumice Stone, ground and powdered.....	20 per ct.
Putty.....	25 per ct.
Quills.....	20 per ct.
Quinine, sulphate of.....	20 per ct.
Quicksilver.....	10 per ct.
Rags of Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp, Paper Waste or clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Rags, Woollen.....	Free.
Rails, iron, or railway bars for railways or tramways.....	15 per ct.
Railway Iron, Iron Fish-plates, Frogs, Frog Points, Chairs and Fingerbars.....	17½ per ct.
Rakes and Rake-teeth.....	30 per ct.
Rattans, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Receipts, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate receipts.....	30 per ct.
Reeds, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Rennet, raw or prepared.....	Free.
Resin.....	Free.
Revolvers, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Rhubarb Root.....	Free.
Rice.....	1 cent per lb.
Rice Flour.....	2 cents per lb.
Rifles, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Rivets, Bolts and Washers.....	30 per ct.
Rose Water, without spirits.....	30 per ct.
Rose Water, when without spirits, to be classed as perfumery, Rum (see "Spirits").....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Rye.....	10 cents per bush.
Rye Flour.....	50 cents per bbl.
Rubber, manufacture of.....	25 per ct.
Safes, "Iron," and doors for safes and vaults.....	25 per ct.
Saffron Cake.....	Free.
Saffron and Safflower, extract of.....	Free.
Sago.....	20 per ct.
Sago Flour.....	20 per ct.
Sails for Boats and Ships.....	25 per ct.
Sal-Ammoniac.....	Free.
Sal-Soda.....	Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.....	Free.
Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free from duty.....	8 cts. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in bags, barrels and other packages.....	12c. per 100 lbs.
Salt-petre.....	20 per ct.
Sand.....	Free.
Sand-paper, Glass and Emery-paper and Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Satin, silk.....	30 per ct.
Sateens, colored as "Jeans".....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Satchels, Valises and Carpet-Bags.....	30 per ct.
Saw-dust.....	25 per ct.
Saws of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Scales, Balances, Weighing Beams and Steelyards.....	30 per ct.
Screws, Steel, Iron, called "Wood-Screws".....	35 per ct.
Screws, Machine Screws and Wood-Screws.....	20 per ct.
Screws, Machine, intended for holding in wood, without nuts or other iron fixtures, to be classed as wood-screws.....	35 per ct.
The same imported with nuts are properly screw bolts.....	30 per ct.
Screws, with Nuts.....	30 per ct.
Sea-grass.....	Free.
Sealskin—Imitations in wool to be classed as cloackings.....	7½ per lb. and 20 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Zinc".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Brass".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Copper".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Cotton Bags.....	2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Sea-weed, Moss, and all other Vegetable Substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned.....	Free.
Seeds, flower, garden, field and other seeds for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or other large parcels.....	15 per ct.
Seeds, the same in small papers and parcels.....	25 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, unground.....	15 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, ground.....	25 per ct.
Seeds, for agricultural purposes, do not include Anise, Cardamon, Colchicum, Cummin, Feengreek, Hyoscyamus, Philandri, Stramonium, Worm, Caraway, Canary.....	
Senna, in leaves.....	Free.
Sesame Seed Oil.....	20 per ct.
Settlers' Effects—Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, Professional Books, Implements and Tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removing to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufactory, establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as Settlers' Effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until two years actual use in Canada.....	Free.
Also provided that under regulation to be made by the Minister of Customs, Live Stock when imported into Manitoba or the N. W. Territory by intending Settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.....	
Sewer Pipes, glazed or unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of Sewing Machines.....	\$2.00 each and 20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, parts of, viz.: Stands and table tops, imported separately; stands to be treated as castings, and woodwork as manufactures of wood, both.....	25 per ct.
Shawls, Woollen, wholly or in part worsted, hair Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shawls, Indian or Paramatta.....	20 per ct.
Shellac Varnish.....	\$1.90 per gallon.
Shingles.....	20 per ct.
Ships, and all other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances.....	10 per ct.
Shirts, Cotton, woven or made on frames.....	30 per ct.
Shirts, Drawers, and Hosiery, Wool, wholly or in part, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shirtings, Cotton, checked and striped.....	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.

Shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, paper.....	30 per ct.
Shoes and Boots, leather and rubber.....	25 per ct.
Shoe Linings, twilted Cotton.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shoe Linings, colored Jeanettes.....	2a. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shot, lead.....	25 per ct.
Shot Guns, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Show Cases, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Show Cards or Bills.....	30 per ct.
Shovels, Spades.....	30 per ct.
Shoulders and Sides, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....	2 cents per lb.
Shrubs and Trees, ornamental, shade and fruit.....	20 per ct.
Silex, or Crystallized Quartz.....	Free.
Silicias, plain or bectled, and Casbans.....	20 per ct.
Printed.....	20 per ct.
Silks, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste.....	Free.
Silk Twist and Sewing Silk.....	25 per ct.
Silk Umbrellas.....	30 per ct.
Silk Velvets, and all manufactures of silk, of which silk is the component part of chief value.....	30 per ct.
Silk, in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown orgazine, and raw spun silk, not colored.....	15 per ct.
Silk—Manufactures of, embrace, glacé, gros grain, ducape, barathra Cashmere, Gros de Naples, black and colored Turquoise, satins, sarsenets, Persians, poplins and all other piece goods of which silk is the component part of chief value; all silk clothing, silk umbrellas and parasols, velvets, terries, chenilles, ribbons, silk plush, hat bands, velvet ribbons, silk braids, fringes, laces, trimmings, tassels, shawls, hosiery and underclothing, ties, scarfs, bows, ferrets, handkerchiefs, Prussian bindings, sofa gimp, orris lace, float race, mantillas or jackets, boot and stay laces, silk warp Paramatta, silk tapestry, silk warp alpaca, &c.....	30 per ct.
Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets.....	10 per ct.
Silver or Gold Coins (except United States silver coin).....	Free.
Silver Leaf.....	25 per ct.
Silvered Plate Glass.....	25 per ct.
Skates of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled.....	Free.
Slates, School and Writing, and Porcelain and Drawing Slates.....	25 per ct.
Slate, Mantels.....	20 per ct.
Slates, of all kinds and manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	25 per ct.
Sleighs.....	30 per ct.
Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco.....	25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Soap, common, brown and yellow, not perfumed.....	1½c. per lb.
Soap, common, soft and liquid, not perfumed.....	20 per ct.
Soap, Castile and white.....	2 cents per lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet.....	30 per ct.
Soap, saddlers' and silver soap.....	20 per ct.
Soda Ash.....	Free.
Soda, Caustic.....	Free.
Soda, Silicate of.....	Free.
Soil Pipes, cast iron.....	25 per ct.
Spades, Shovels.....	30 per ct.
Spanish or Esparto Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....	20 per ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs.....	10 per ct.
Sperm Oil.....	20 per ct.
Spices—Ginger and Spices of all kinds (except Mace and Nutmegs) unground.....	20 per ct.
Spices, as above, ground.....	25 per ct.
Spices, Nutmegs and Mace.....	25 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, cut.....	1½c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not.....	1½c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, composition and sheathing.....	20 per ct.
Spirits of Turpentine.....	20 per ct.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer, for every Imperial Gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than a gallon, viz.:—Geneva Gin, Rum, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Brandy.....	\$1.45 per I. G.
Spirits, Whiskey, Geneva Gin and Rum.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Old Tom Gin, in bulk.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.: Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Scheidam Schnaps, Tafia, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits, Strong Waters imported into Canada mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Patent Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to same duty.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not elsewhere specified.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, rough or sawn only.....	15 per ct.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes.....	25 per ct.
Sprigs, Tacks and Brads.....	30 per ct.
Starch, Corn Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....	2c. per lb.
Stationery of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
The following articles, not specially named in the tariff, may be classed as stationery, viz.: Penholders and pencil cases of all kinds, paper binders and fasteners (metal), pencil sharpeners, mucilage, paper weights and slips, copying pencils, inkstands (except electro-plated), notarial seals, philosophical and mathematical Instruments, drawing pens, tape measures, ink powder, parchment, chalks and crayons, India and China Ink, quills and quill and steel pens, ivory knives and folders, wafers and stamps, slate pencils, juvenile and all water colors for artists, pink tape, pastilles, globes, rulers, pen trays, key rings and chains.....	
Steel and manufactures of, Steelia Ingots, Bars, Sheets and Coils, and Railway Bars or Rails and Fish-plates, on and after Jan. 1, 1882.....	10 per ct.
Steel, the same to January 1st, 1882.....	Free.
Steel, Locomotive Tires and Bessemer steel in rough.....	10 per ct.
Steel, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.

Steel and Iron, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Steel Wire, galvanized or not	15 per ct.
Steel Plates	20 per ct.
Steel in coils, such as imported for the manufacture of Screws and Rake Teeth, is free until January 1st, 1882, but if cut to special length, or bent to shape, is dutiable as manufacture of steel	20 per ct.
Steel Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares for Ploughs cut to form, not moulded or bored	Free.
Steel Sheets of all kinds, cut to shape, but not moulded or bored "as they come from the roller and shears," free as sheet steel until 1st January, 1882. This includes saw blanks	Free.
Steelyards, to be included in the item "scales, balances, and weighing beams"	30 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes of standard books, except those of Advertising Books, Almanacs and Sheets	10 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes for Commercial Blanks and Advertisements	20 per ct.
Stone, Burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound into mill stones	Free.
Stones, Flag, dressed	\$1.50 per ton.
Stone, Rough Freestone, Sandstone, and all other building stone except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled (13 cubic feet to ton)	\$1 per ton.
Stone, Waterlime or Cement Stone (see Cement)	\$1 per ton.
Stone, Dressed Freestone and all other building stone except marble, from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled, and all manufactures of stone or granite	20 per ct.
Stone, lithographic, not engraved	20 per ct.
Stone, Grindstones	\$2 per ton.
Stoves and other Iron Castings not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Straw Board, not Mill Board	20 per ct.
Studs, Shirt or Collar, of all kinds	20 per ct.
Sugar, above No. 14 Dutch Standard in color	1 cent p. lb. and 35 p. ct.
Sugar, equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14 Dutch Standard	20 per lb. and 30 per ct.
Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch Standard	20 per lb. and 30 per ct.
Provided that the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected on Sugar and Melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof (including export duty or other government tax at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in Sect. 34 of Act 40 Vic., cap. 10, to the contrary notwithstanding, the said section, nevertheless, remaining in force as to regulations to be made under it in cases where the Sugar or Melado is not imported direct from the country of growth or production.	
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery	1c. per lb. and 35 p. c.
Sugar, Grape or Glucose, to be classified and rated for duty as Sugar according to grade by Dutch Standard in color	
Sulphur, in roll or flour	Free.
Sunday School Cards or Devotional Cards—No exception can be made from the item "printed, lithographed, &c., cards"	30 per ct.
Superphosphates, or manufactured manure	20 per ct.
Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments, wholly or in part of steel	20 per ct.
Syrups—Cane Juice, Refined Syrup, Sugar-house Syrup, Syrup of Sugar, Syrup of Molasses, or Sorghum	4c. per lb. and 30 p. c.
Melado, Concentrated Melado, Concentrated Cane Juice, Concentrated Molasses, Concentrated Beet-root Juice, and Concrete	3c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth or production	25 per ct.
Molasses, for same purpose, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production	30 per ct.
Molasses, when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth or production	15 per ct.
Molasses, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production	20 per ct.
Syrups, Glucose	4c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Scythes, steel, of all kinds	30 per ct.
Tacks, Brads and Sprigs	30 per ct.
Tails, undressed	Free.
Tallow	1c. per lb.
Tampico, white and black	Free.
Tanners' Bark	Free.
Tanning or Dyeing Articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Tapers, wax, unenumerated	20 per ct.
Tapioca	20 per ct.
Tar, pine	Free.
Tar and Pitch, coal	10 per ct.
Tea, black	2c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, green and Japan	3c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, when purchased in the U. S., additional	10 per ct.
Teasels	Free.
Tents and Awnings	25 per ct.
Terra Japonica	Free.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, on spools	20 per ct.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, in hanks	12½ per ct.
Thimbles of all kinds	20 per ct.
Ticking for Tents	2c. per sq. yard and 15 per ct.
Timber and Lumber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch-pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shapen, planed, or otherwise manufactured	Free.
Timber and Lumber, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Tin in Blocks, Pigs, Bars, Plates and Sheets	10 per ct.
Tin, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Tinman's Trimmings, to be classed as manufactures of tin, viz.: Spouts, handles, knobs and ornamental articles	25 per ct.
Tinware, stamped and Japanned ware	25 per ct.
Tin-plates, not specially shapen or cut from original sheets as manufactured	10 per ct.

Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff	25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap. 51	Free.
Toilet and Tooth Powders, and other Perfumed Preparations for Mouth, Hair and Skin	30 per ct.
Tomatoes	30c. per bush.
Tomatoes, in cans	2 cents per lb.
Tools, Carpenters', Coopers', Cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes, and saws of every description	30 per ct.
The term Tools is held to include mower and reaper knives and cutter bars; also awls of all kinds.	
Tooth and Toilet Powders, etc.	30 per ct.
Tortoise and other Shells	Free.
Travellers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs	Free.
Trees—Fruit, Shade, Lawn and Ornamental	20 per ct.
Tree nails	Free.
Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Carpet Bags	30 per ct.
Tubs, Pails, Churns, and other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Turmeric	Free.
Turpentine, raw or crude	Free.
Turpentine (Spirits of)	20 per ct.
Turtles	Free.
Twines of all kinds not otherwise specified	25 per ct.
Type, for printing	20 per ct.
Type Metal	10 per ct.
Umbrellas, cotton	20 per ct.
Umbrellas, silk	30 per ct.
Union Collar Cloth, paper, in sheets not shapen	10 per ct.
Valentines, Christmas and New Years' Chromos or Embossed Cards, and all others not being Business or Advertising Cards	25 per ct.
Valises, Trunks, Satchels and Carpet Bags	30 per ct.
Varnish, black and bright, for ships use	Free.
Varnish, not elsewhere specified	20c. per I. G. and 20 per ct.
Varnish, Shellac	\$1.90 per gal.
Vaseline, lubricating and such like oils, not to be classed as products of petroleum, but as unenumerated	20 per ct.
Vegetables, Potatoes	10 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes	20 per ct.
Vegetables, Tomatoes	30 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Tomatoes, in cans	2 cts. per lb.
Vegetables, all other	20 per ct.
Vegetable Fibres, natural, not produced by any chemical process	Free.
Velvet, Silk	30 per ct.
Velvet, Cotton	20 per ct.
Veneers of Wood and Ivory, sawn or split only, not to include scale boards for cheese	Free.
Verdigris or Sub-acetate of Copper, dry	Free.
Vinegar	12 cts. per I. G.
Vitriol, Blue	Free.
Vises	30 per ct.
Waggon	30 per ct.
Wall Paper	30 per ct.
Walking Sticks	25 per ct.
Washers, Bolts and Rivets, iron	30 per ct.
Waste, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp and Paper of all kinds, fit only for manufacture of paper	Free.
Watches, Watch Cases, and Material	25 per ct.
Watch Actions or Movements	20 per ct.
Water-pipes, of cast-iron	25 per ct.
Whale-bone, unmanufactured	Free.
Whale Oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed	Free.
Wheat	15 cts. per bush.
Wheels, Wood Spokes, Hubs and Felloes, finished	25 per ct.
Wheels, if put up	30 per ct.
Wheelbarrows and like articles	30 per ct.
Whips	25 per ct.
Whip-gut or Cat-gut, unmanufactured	Free.
Whiskey (see "Spirits")	\$1.32½ per I. G.
White Lead and Red Lead, dry	5 per ct.
Whiting or Whiteness	Free.
Wigan Stout	20 per ct.
Willow, for basket-makers	Free.
Willow-work—Osier or Willow-work—lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished	25 per ct.
Window Blinds, painted	30 per ct.
Woven, Checked and Striped Cottons to be rated at 2c. per sq. yard and	15 per ct.
The same, if part wool	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Plain or Fancy Union, or all wool, usually invoiced as "Costume Cloth," but which are really Flannels or Tweeds, to be rated at 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.	
Wineceys—All previous circulars issued by the Department prior to 18th September, 1879, regarding "Wineceys," were cancelled, and in future the word "Winecy" is not to be accepted as an indication of the true material of which the goods are made.	
Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant, containing 26 per ct. or less of spirit, of strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, imported in wood or bottles (6 quarts or 12 pints to I. G.)	25 cts. per I. G.
And for each degree of strength of spirit in excess of 26 per ct. until it reaches 40 per cent.	30c. per I. G. for each degree.
And in addition thereto	30 per ct.
All liquors imported under the name of Wines, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated as unenumerated spirits.	
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint	\$3 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than 1 pint and more than ½ pint	\$1.50 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than ½ pint	75c. per doz. btls.

Wines, bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay, in addition to \$3 per dozen bottles, at the rate of \$1.50 per Imperial Gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, and in addition to the above specific duties an ad valorem duty shall be added of	30 per ct.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure.	
Wire, Iron and Steel, tinned and coppered, galvanised or not	15 per ct.
Wire, Iron, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wire, Brass and Copper	10 per ct.
Wire Cloth, Brass and Copper	20 per ct.
Wire Rigging, for ships and vessels	Free.
Wirework, ornamental, Iron, Semaphore and Fence wire	25 per ct.
Wood, Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified, to include lumber and timber of the kinds otherwise free, when cut to special lengths—i.e., less than the ordinary commercial lengths	20 per ct.
Wood Manufactures, Osier or Willow work, lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished, so considered	25 per ct.
Wood, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wood, Logs, and round and unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wooden-ware, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wooden-work, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only	15 per ct.
Wool, unmanufactured, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wool and Woollens, manufactured, composed wholly or in part of Wool, Worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.: Shawls, Blankets and Flannels of every description, Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, Horse-collar Cloth, Yarn, Knitting Yarn, Fingering Yarn, Worsted Yarn under No. 30, Knitted Goods, viz.: Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery of every description	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—Clothing, ready-made, Wearing Apparel of every description, including Cloth Caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or the manufacturer, except knitted goods	10c. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—All manufactures of, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for	20 per ct.
Wool, Class One, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down Combing Wools, or wools known as Lustre Wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada	3 cents per lb.
Wool unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wool Manufactures not otherwise provided for:—Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, Baratheas, Balmoral Crapes, Persian Cords, Russell Cords, Twills, Moreens, Paramattas (not silk warp), Henriettas, Figured Alpacas, Debaiges, Muslin Delaines, French Delaines and French Merinos, Cashmeres, Cloth Table Covers, Piano Covers, Victoria Table Covers, Bullion Fringe, Fancy Wool Fringe, Mohair Braid, Llama Braid, Russian Braid, Black Indiana Shawls, Paisley Shawls, unless the largest component part be silk, Bunting, and all kinds of Bradford Dress Goods	20 per ct.
Woollen, Hosiery, held to comprise men's, women's and children's Lambs-wool, Cashmere and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Cravats, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Collarettes, Cardigan Jackets, Polkas, Knitted Shawls, Nests, "Cross-overs," Chest Protectors, Knitted Mantles, Petticoats, Wool Mitts, Cuffs, Gaiters, Boots and Bootees	7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Woollen Rags	Free.
Woollen and Cotton Netting, for Boots, Shoes and Gloves	10 per ct.
Woollen Imitation Seal Skin	7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Worsted Plush, for upholstering purposes	20 per ct.
Wrought Iron Forgings and parts of, for mills and locomotives, 25 lbs. and over	20 per ct.
Yarns, Knitting Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, all other under No. 40 not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, knitting, hosiery and all others, if bleached, dyed or colored	3c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Wool	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Knitting	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Fingering	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Worsted, under No. 30	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Coir	Free.
Yellow Metal, in Bolts, Bars, and for sheathing	Free.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets	10 per ct.
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing	10 per ct.
Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:—Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, Photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.	
Coin, base or counterfeit.	

EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet	\$1 00
Spruce Logs, per M. feet	1 00
Pine Logs, "	1 00

LEGAL AND JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DOMINION AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Supreme Court, as a High Court of Appeal, constituted by Dominion Statute, 38 Vic., cap. 2, assented to 8th April, 1875, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, and has appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Judges reside at Ottawa, where the Supreme Court holds annually three Sessions, the first beginning on the third Tuesday in February; the second on the first Tuesday in May; and the third on the fourth Tuesday in October. The Exchequer Court, presided over by the same Judges, possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in the Dominion in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought in respect of a suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side against the Crown, or any officer of the Crown.

Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice.
Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Puisne Judge.
Hon. Telephore Fournier, Puisne Judge.
Hon. William Alexander Henry, Puisne Judge.
Hon. Henri Elzéar Taschereau, Puisne Judge.
Hon. John Wellington Gwynne, Puisne Judge.
R. Cassels, jun., Registrar.

COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY OF ONTARIO.

COURT OF APPEAL.—Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and County and Insolvent Courts. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies at the option of litigants, either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, or to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent fee, or future rights of any amount, are affected, the judgment in either case being final. The Judges of this Court, in addition to their appellate duties proper, take part in presiding over Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and holding Chancery Sittings, and may be placed on the rota for the trial of Election petitions with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, who, as *ex officio* Judges of this Court, choose from their number a Judge or Judges to sit in appeal in case of there being a vacancy in this Court, or if, from illness or some other cause, one of the Judges of the Court is unable to be present, or is under any legal disqualification to hear an appeal. *Chief Justice in Appeal*—Hon. Thomas Moss. *Judges*—Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. Christopher S. Patterson, and Hon. Joseph C. Morrison.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. M. C. Cameron and Hon. J. D. Armour.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and *capias* issue alternately from either Court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. Adam Wilson. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. T. Galt and Hon. F. Osler.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal, or avoidance, of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. Issues of fact depending in the Superior Courts of Law for trial without a jury, may be entered for trial at any sitting of this Court held for the hearing of causes at the county town where the venue is laid. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. Samuel Hume Blake and Hon. Wm. Proudfoot.

MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.—Constituted by Dominion Statute, 40 Vic., cap. 21, as a Superior Court of Maritime Jurisdiction. It is composed of one Judge for the whole Province; and Surrogate Judges for certain localities, appointed by the Governor in Council, are invested with such powers as may be conferred on them by their commission. The Maritime Court is a Superior Court of Record, having, with some exceptions mentioned in the Act, the like rights and remedies in all matters, including cases of Contract and Tort, and proceedings *in rem* and *in personam*, arising out of or connected with navigation, shipping, trade or commerce, on any river, lake, canal, or inland water, of which the whole or part is in the Province of Ontario, as any existing Vice-Admiralty Court would have if its process extended to the Province of Ontario. The sittings of the Court and in Chambers are fixed and regulated by the Judge and Surrogate

Judges at such times as they shall think fit and necessary for the due administration of justice. *Judge for the whole Province*—Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COURT.—Commissioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year.

COURTS FOR THE TRIAL OF CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.—The nature of these Courts is sufficiently indicated in their title. In respect to elections for the House of Commons of Canada, the Superior Courts, by one of their Judges appointed in that behalf, are invested with special jurisdiction for the trial of contested elections, and appeals lie to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. In respect to elections for the Local Legislature of Ontario, the Judges of the Court of Appeal and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity meet annually in Michaelmas Term, and severally select, by a majority of votes, a Judge of their respective Courts to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions. In the case of death or illness of a Judge so chosen, the Court of which he is a member meet and elect another Judge. Trials involving corrupt practices are presided over by two Judges, otherwise a single Judge presides, and an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal of the Province.

COUNTY COURTS.—Presided over by a resident Judge in each county, assisted in some counties by a Deputy or Junior Judge. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$200; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to \$400, and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, *crim. con.*, or seduction. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

COUNTY JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURTS are held, in cases where persons committed to jail for trial voluntarily elect to be tried summarily by a Judge of the County Court without jury.

COURTS OF REVISION are also held by the County Court Judges, and are in the nature of Courts of Appeal from the original Municipal Courts of Revision. They also hold

SURROGATE COURTS with jurisdiction in testamentary matters, subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery.

DIVISION COURTS.—For the summary disposal of cases by the presiding Judge, being the County Judge or his Deputy, or any Barrister appointed to hold the same; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction extends to actions of debt or contract amounting to \$200, and actions in *tort*, and personal actions, where the amount does not exceed \$40, but not to actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a tavern, or notes of hand given therefor, ejectment, title to land, &c., or any toll, custom or franchise, will or settlement, malicious prosecution, libel, slander, *crim. con.*, seduction or breach of promise, or actions against a J. P. for anything done by him in the execution of his office, if he objects to it. Each Judicial District is divided into Court Divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener at the discretion of the Judge. The Divisions are established by the Courts of General Sessions, and in certain cases by the Judges.

BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES.

Chairman—J. R. Gowan, Simcoe.

S. J. Jones.....Brant.
D. J. Hughes.....Elgin.
Jas. Daniell.....Prescott and Russell.
A. Macdonald.....Wellington.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Algoma (Dist.).....Hon. Walter McRae.
Brant.....S. J. Jones.
Bruce.....J. J. Kingsmill.
Carleton.....Wm. Aird Ross.
Elgin.....Robert Lyon.
Essex.....D. J. Hughes.
Frontenac.....G. W. Leggatt.
Grey.....C. V. Price.
Haldimand.....Henry Macpherson.
Haliburton.....J. G. Stevenson.
Halton.....S. S. Peck, Stip. Mag.
Hastings.....Thomas Miller.
Huron.....Hon. George Sherwood.
Kent.....T. A. Lazier.
Lambton.....W. R. Squier.
Lanark.....I. F. Toms.
Leeds and Grenville.....Arch. Bell.
Lennox and Addington.....Charles Robinson.
Lincoln.....W. S. Senkler.
.....H. S. Macdonald.
.....W. H. Wilkison.
.....E. J. Senkler.

Middlesex.....Wm. Elliott.
.....J. F. Davis.
Muskoka (Dist.).....C. W. Lount, Stip. Mag.
Nipissing (Dist.).....John Doran, Stip. Mag.
Norfolk.....T. B. Macmahon.
Northumberland and Durham.....G. M. Boswell.
.....G. M. Clark.
Ontario.....Z. Burnham.
.....G. H. Dartnell.
Oxford.....D. S. McQueen.
Parry Sound (Dist.).....P. McCurry, Stip. Mag.
Peel.....A. F. Scott.
Perth.....D. H. Lizars.
Peterboro'.....R. Dennistoun.
Prescott and Russell.....Jas. Daniell.
Prince Edward.....R. P. Jellett.
Renfrew.....John Deacon.
Simcoe.....Jas. R. Gowan.
.....J. A. Ardagh.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....J. F. Pringle.
Thunder Bay (Dist.).....R. Laird, Stip. Mag.
Victoria.....W. W. Dean.
Waterloo.....Wm. Millar.
.....A. Lacourse.
Welland.....R. McDonald.
Wellington.....A. McDonald.
.....A. C. Chadwick.
Wentworth.....J. S. Sinclair.
York.....Kenneth Mackenzie.
.....John Boyd.

SUMMARY OF THE COLLECTION LAWS.

ONTARIO.

ARREST.—A *Capias ad Res.* will be issued out of a Superior or County Court on affidavit showing a cause of action or damages for \$100 or upwards, and that defendant is about to abscond, etc. A *Capias Sub.* issues after judgment without Judge's order, if proceedings had been instituted by *Ca. Re.*; otherwise must issue on similar grounds. If judgment debtor refuses to be examined as to assets, or on examination discloses fraudulent disposition of property, he may be imprisoned one year.

ATTACHMENT.—Issues from Division Court on claims for debt or damages from \$4 to \$200, or where debtor absconds from Ontario, leaving personal property liable to execution, or attempts to remove same from one county to another, or keeps concealed to avoid service of process, with intent to defraud. In Superior or County Courts, real as well as personal effects are covered by attachment. Affidavits of creditor and two other credible persons required, showing that defendant absconded with intent to defraud.

BILLS AND NOTES.—(See "Stamp Duties.") Notices of protest or dishonor are sufficiently given if addressed to parties liable, at place where instrument is dated, though not their place of residence, unless another place is designated under signature.

BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—Sales and mortgages of personalty unaccompanied by an actual, immediate and continued change of possession, are void against creditors of vendor or mortgagor, and subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith for value, unless the written instrument of sale or mortgage, or a true copy thereof, be filed with the County Court Clerk of the county where vendor or mortgagor resides; or if not resident, then where the goods were at time of contract, accompanied with affidavit of vendee or mortgagee showing good faith of transaction. And such mortgage must be renewed within one year from date of filing, otherwise it will cease to be valid as against creditors of the mortgagor, and against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith for valuable consideration.

EVIDENCE.—All parties can testify; no exception made as to husband and wife (except in criminal cases); but in suits by or against personal representatives, the evidence of either party as to matters occurring prior to death of party represented, must be corroborated by other material evidence.

EXECUTION.—Issues on judgment by default after eight days from last day for appearance to writ, in case of debt, or otherwise amount must be assessed by the Court. Judgment on verdict cannot be entered in the Superior Courts until the fifth day of ensuing term; in the County Court, may be entered on third day of term, provided no motion for new trial has been made, and execution may issue forthwith on entry of judgment. In Division Court, execution usually issues on the expiry of 15 days after hearing. In all cases, however, after verdict, Court may grant immediate execution on fraud being shown on part of defendant. Executions may issue concurrently against goods and lands of debtor. Since the repeal of the Insolvency Law by the Dominion Parliament (session of 1880), the Ontario Legislature passed an Act to abolish priority amongst execution creditors, whereby all creditors obtaining executions against a debtor within a certain time are entitled to rank *pro rata* upon the estate of such debtor.

EXEMPTION.—The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and his family, one stove and pipes, one crane and appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing tackle and seines as are in common use, all necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables actually for use, sufficient for thirty days and not exceeding \$40 in value; one cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days; tools and implements or chattels usually in the debtor's occupation to value of \$60. No article exempt from seizure for debt contracted on account of identical article.

GARNISHMENT OF DEBTS.—In Division Court plaintiff may (except in suit for damages) garnish debts due or accruing due to the defendant at commencement of suit, or at any time after judgment entered; and judgment debtor may be ordered to pay certain sums monthly in satisfaction of judgment. In Superior and County Courts orders to garnish debts are granted after judgment obtained. Debts due mechanics, workmen, servants or employees, in respect of wages, if under \$25, are exempt from garnishment; if in excess of \$25, only such excess can be garnished, unless the debt was contracted previous to the 1st of October, 1874, in which case the conditional exemption does not apply.

HOMESTEADS.—In the free-grant districts 200 acres may be granted by the Crown to actual settlers over 18 years old, which grants are absolutely exempt from seizure before issue of patent. After issue, as long as any interest in the land is owned by settler, his widow or heirs, it is exempt during twenty years from date of location, unless for debt secured by a valid mortgage, made subsequent to such issue.

INTEREST.—Parties may agree as to rate. Banks and insurance companies are limited to certain rates. In absence of agreement the legal rate is six per cent.

LIEN.—Judgment is no lien, but creditor, upon depositing with the sheriff writs of *fi. fa.* against defendant's goods and lands, binds such property from delivery. These writs may issue simultaneously, but debt must be levied against the goods before proceeding on the lands. Mechanics, contractors, or parties supplying work, machinery or material for the erection, repairing or altering of any building, erection or mine, shall have a "Mechanic's Lien" thereon until the claim for such work or service is paid, which, to be valid, must be registered at the County Registry Office within thirty days; and every such lien attaches to the estate, legal and equitable, of the owner of such building, erection or mine, as the case may be.

LIMITATION.—On simple contracts, debts, and money demands, six years. On contracts under seal, twenty years. No distinction made as to non-resident plaintiff. Part payment of principal or payment of interest will prevent the debt from being barred, and any acknowledgment in writing of the debt, or promise in writing to pay the same, will have the like effect. The acknowledgment, however, must be such as will justify the inference of a promise to pay, and such acknowledgment or promise must be signed by the debtor or his authorized agent.

MARRIED WOMEN.—Real and personal estate exempt from husband's debts. His possession of wife's personality does not render the same liable for his debts. A married woman may purchase stocks, deposit money in banks in her own name, give receipts therefor, sue for, and be used on account of her own property in her own name, as if she were *femme sole*. Husband is not liable for debts of wife, regarding her separate employment.

NOTARY.—Appointed by Lieut.-Governor. He draws, passes, and issues deeds, contracts, &c., &c., and attests all commercial instruments for public protestation. All foreign bills and notes must be attested by a notary. Land bills and notes do not necessarily require protest, yet protest is always advisable, as the prosecution of the protest is *prima facie* evidence of allegations therein contained.

SECURITY FOR COSTS.—A non-resident plaintiff must give security for costs of suit if application therefor be made by the defendant, unless such plaintiff has real estate within the Province available to satisfy such costs.

QUEBEC.

ARREST.—For fraudulent departure from Canada, or secretion of property, past or intended, with intent to defraud. No arrest for debt under \$40.00. No arrest for foreign debt. England held to be a foreign country.

ATTACHMENT.—Can issue for any debt over \$5.00 on the same grounds as arrest for debts over \$40.00.

ATTORNEY.—Has no legal power, without special consent, to receive money and discharge debtor. If moneys be not paid over, his receipt is no bar to execution to collect, unless such special consent be given him by creditor.

ASSIGNEES IN INSOLVENCY are subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Court. They are appointed by the Governor, and enter security for each insolvent estate.

COURTS.—(1.) *Circuit Court.*—Jurisdiction up to \$200.00; cases over \$100.00 appealable. In the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, cases over \$100.00 are cases in the Superior Court. (2.) *Superior Court.*—Original jurisdiction over all cases and complaints not cognizable by the Circuit Court, except those of purely Admiralty jurisdiction. (3.) *Court of Review.*—An intermediate appeal, by rehearing, before three Judges of the Superior Court, from the decisions of one Judge of the same Court, of appealable cases from Circuit Court. Deposit required for costs, from Circuit Court, \$20.00; from Superior Court, \$40.00. (4.) *Court of Queen's Bench.* is composed of five Judges, and was formerly the final Court of Appeal, except in cases of £500 sterling and upwards, which might be further appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council. By the late establishment of (5.) *The Supreme Court* at Ottawa, that is now the final Court of Appeal in this Province, except in certain specified cases, which are still appealable to the Privy Council in England.

COSTS of every kind are taxable by tariff duly revised by the authorities.

EVIDENCE.—The rules of the commercial laws of England, as they existed when the statute introducing them was passed.

EXECUTION issues fifteen days after Judgment. It may issue at once, upon affidavit showing intended fraud or removal.

EXEMPTION.—Six of the usual articles used in the debtor's household, together with clothing, bed and bedding of his family. Also, fuel and food for his family for thirty days; one cow, four sheep, two pigs, fifteen hives of bees, and all tools ordinarily used in his trade.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, where no special agreement is made, six per cent; any stipulated amount can be collected; on accounts, it accrues only from date of suit; on notes, from maturity. Banks are limited to certain rates.

LIMITATION.—Five years from date of maturity, for notes and bills; also, for professional services, disbursements and sales of movable effects; two years for work, labor, wages of workmen (not domestics), damages for offences, or *quasi* offences in commercial cases, tuition and lodging; one year for hotel or boarding-house charges, libel, etc.

NON-RESIDENTS.—Any non-resident must enter security for costs by two sureties; or a money deposit—in the Circuit Court, \$500; in the Superior Court, \$100; also, there must be filed a Power of Attorney to the advocates, to sue.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Draws and signs deeds, of which certified copies make authentic evidence—he retaining the originals. Upon his death, his heirs-at-law are bound to deposit them in Court, where copies or extracts may be obtained.

STAY OF EXECUTION.—On deposit of costs, as above, execution may be stayed eight days for *Review*; and after final judgment in *Review*, one year, to appeal from such final judgment.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ARREST.—In Supreme Court and County Courts arrest may be made on affidavit of cause of action for \$20 or over, but when the cause of action is simply a *claim*, a Judge's order must be obtained. The debtor may at any time apply for examination, and if he has no property, claim his discharge. Unmarried women may also be arrested as above, in above Courts, but no female can be arrested in any other Court. Arrest for debt can be effected in the City Court of St. John, and Portland Civil Court, on affidavit of debt to the extent of \$80. Defendant may also be arrested on entering of judgment, and held for fifty days, with above exception as to no property.

ATTACHMENT.—All real and personal property liable to execution may be attached, under certain conditions, and held as security to satisfy anticipated judgments in pending suits.

BILLS AND NOTES.—Three days' grace allowed. Acceptances must be in writing. All parties (to be held) must be notified the same or following day, of the dishonor of a bill or note, by mail or personal service.

EXECUTIONS.—Final judgment may be signed and execution issued twenty days after verdict. When no appearance is entered to a writ, judgment may be signed and execution issue in forty days for ordinary debt, and thirty in case of a note or bill of exchange. The above refers to Supreme Court. In County Courts, the time for signing judgment and issuing execution is reduced by ten days in each case.

EXEMPTIONS.—The tools, implements, and instruments of debtor's trade, occupation, or profession, together with bedding, furniture, household utensils, clothing, &c., in actual necessary use by his family; also food and a few other articles similar to those exempt in the other Provinces.

GARNISHEE.—Twenty dollars for wages, &c., is exempt from garnishee. With that exception, any amount due defendant from a third party may be attached by garnishee, subsequent to judgment being signed, or even previous thereto, if suit is instituted.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Any rate is allowable, by special agreement.

LIMITATION.—For all debts and claims for the same, six years. A payment, on account, revives claim. Any renewal, without such payment, must be made in writing.

MORTGAGES.—Chattel mortgages are not valid as against creditor of mortgagors, or subsequent innocent purchasers, unless filed in County Registrar's office. Mortgages on real estate must be duly signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of witness, and registered with County Registrar. Recovery can be made on bonds or covenants therein, either by ordinary action-at-law, foreclosure, or sale.

MARRIED WOMEN.—All property, real or personal, of a married woman shall remain absolutely vested in her, and not be liable for her husband's debts, provided it has not been received from her husband *since their marriage*, the husband however being obliged to join the wife in any conveyance of the same, as the wife joins the husband in bar of dower. Any woman deserted or abandoned by her husband has the same rights as to engaging in business, suing, being sued, etc., etc., as if she were unmarried.

REPLEVIN.—Bonds must be given for twice the value of articles in dispute, pending decision of court as to real ownership.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—No person shall be chargeable with the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, even on a special promise to answer for the same, unless such promise shall have been made in writing and signed by the party so promising, or by some one on his behalf, duly authorized so to do.

WILLS, &c.—Wills require two witnesses—deeds, and mortgages, one. In the case of wills, they must sign at request of testator, and in his presence, as well as in the presence of each other—all of which must be stated above their signatures, to make the document valid.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ARREST.—Actions on arrest lie, in Magistrates' Courts, in *debt only*, and no female can be arrested in this Court. The debt must be at least \$4, and plaintiff must make affidavit that he verily believes defendant is about to leave the Province, and that unless a *capias* be issued the debt will be lost. In the County Court a *capias* can be similarly obtained on any debt between \$20 and \$400; and in the Supreme Court on any sum over \$80. Prisoners confined under the "Insolvent Debtors' Act" may be released on making a formal assignment to judgment creditor of all his property except the usual exemptions.

ATTACHMENT.—If a debtor has left the Province, and the debt amounts to \$20 or upwards, a Writ of Attachment may be issued against his goods and lands; and where a creditor has reason to believe that any person is a trustee for such debtor, having property of said debtor in his possession or control, such supposed trustee may be summoned and examined, the trust funds, if any, being bound from date of service of such summons.

CHattel MORTGAGES.—May be given in the first instance to secure *bona fide* debt, but may be made to include any future advances; and are not valid against judgment creditors of mortgagor, or innocent purchasers, for value, unless registered with the Registrar of Deeds for County or District.

COURTS.—One Magistrate has jurisdiction, *in debt*, up to \$20; two, to \$80; the Stipendiary having same as two ordinary magistrates. County Court has jurisdiction in matters of debt, from \$20 to \$400; and the Supreme Court from \$80 upwards. Non-residents may be obliged to give security for costs in either of the latter courts.

EXECUTION may issue immediately on entering judgment being entered, and may be renewed at any time within six years. Lands cannot be sold till judgment has been recorded twelve months, and the land advertised thirty days in the official *Gazette*, and twenty days by hand-bills.

EXEMPTIONS.—These are practically the same as in the foregoing Provinces, including tools and implements of trade or profession, wearing apparel, bedding, household utensils, of self and family, cow, etc., etc.

GARNISHEE.—This process can only be accomplished in Supreme or County Court, and then not in the case of absconding debtors.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Seven is allowable by special contract, when the security is real estate, and ten where it is personal property.

JUDGMENT.—A certificate of judgment may be obtained from the clerk or prothonotary of any Court wherein entered, and such certificate being recorded with the Registrar of Deeds where debtor owns land, binds the said land for twenty years from date of registry, and ranks as a mortgage.

LIMITATION.—On ordinary contracts, and arrears of dower, rent, or interest, six years from date of cause of action. Money secured by mortgage, judgment or lien upon lands or rent thereof, twenty years. Debtor must be within jurisdiction of Court when time commences to count. Payment on account of either principal or interest, or a promise *in writing* to renew the same, constitutes a renewal.

MARRIED WOMEN.—May own real estate, but cannot convey the same without consent of husband. All *personal* property owned by her previous to or acquired since marriage, becomes the absolute property of husband, unless in trust for her sole benefit.

REPLEVIN.—In case of goods or chattels wrongfully seized or detained, an action in Replevin lies, to which may also be added an action for damages. Action in Replevin must be instituted by affidavit of right of possession or ownership, and accompanied by a bond of double the value of the goods in dispute, as a guarantee for costs.

Historical Sketch of the County of Lambton.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT.

The County of Lambton is one of the forty-two counties which, with several "provisional" counties, and the Districts of Algoma, Parry Sound, Muskoka, and Haliburton, constitute the Province of Ontario.

More than ordinary interest attaches to the geographical position of Lambton, inasmuch as it forms the western frontier of the Dominion for a distance of sixty miles or more, and for upwards of thirty miles from its southern border it is separated from the State of Michigan only by the St. Clair River, being thus within easy cannon range of American territory; a circumstance which might prove disagreeable if the profound peace at present existing between the two countries should ever give place to the horrors of war.

The forty-third degree of north latitude intersects Lambton at a point about 22' from its extreme northern limit, while the southernmost limit of the county proper may be described as located at a point 42' 35' 20" north latitude, but Walpole Island, an Indian Reserve, although attached to this county, lies, in whole, farther south than its general southern border. The extreme east and west points of Lambton lie between the meridian of 81° 47' and 82° 24' 10" west longitude, but this is without reference to Walpole Island, before mentioned, which projects, at one point, a short distance further to the west than the most westerly point of any township in the county.

The greatest distance between any two points within its limits is along a line drawn from the north-eastern angle of the Township of Bosanquet at Grand Bend, to the south-western limit of the Township of Sombra, and is about 60 miles in extent. The average distance from east to west within the county is within a fraction of 32 miles, the regularly even nature of its easterly and westerly limits rendering the distance between those points quite uniform. The projection of the Township of Bosanquet along the south-eastern shore of Lake Huron to a point in range with its eastern coast, renders the distance between the north and south points of the county considerably greater along the east than the west border, but a line drawn from north to south through the centre of the "middle" range of townships would represent the average distance, which is 35 miles.

The metes and bounds of the County of Lambton may be thus described. It is bounded on the east by the County of Middlesex and the Township of Stephen, in Huron County, the Riviere aux Sables separating it from the township named as well as from the two northerly townships along the western limit of Middlesex—West Williams and McGillivray. Its north-western limit is formed by the beautiful Lake Huron, whose waters, discharged into the majestic River St. Clair at point Edward, continue to form the dividing line between Lambton and the American shore until the southernmost bound of the county is reached. On the south, Lambton is bordered by the County of Kent; but we would again remind the reader that in this description of boundaries and distances, Walpole Island has not been considered.

The integral parts of this county consist of nineteen independent municipal subdivisions, viz.: two towns, Sarnia and Petrolia; seven incorporated villages, Arkona, Forest, Oil Springs, Point Edward, Thedford, Wyoming, and Watford; and ten townships, Bosanquet, Brooke, Dawn, Enniskillen, Euphemia, Moore, Plympton, Sarnia, Sombra, and Warwick.

Of these Sarnia Town was formerly included within the township of the same name, as was also the Village of Point Edward; Petrolia and Oil Springs were within the limits of Enniskillen; Wyoming, Plympton, and Thedford, in Bosanquet; Forest partially in each of the townships of Bosanquet, Warwick, and Plympton; Arkona partially in Bosanquet and Warwick; and Watford in the Township of Brooke.

The superficial area of Lambton is 686,081 acres, or somewhat more than 1,056 square miles, thus placing it among the larger counties—in point of territorial extent—in the Province. This area is subdivided among the various municipalities of the county in the following proportion:—

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Sarnia Town	850	Brooke Township ..	69,006
Petrolia "	2,600	Dawn " ..	65,484
Arkona Village....	500	Enniskillen " ..	82,525
Forest "	500	Euphemia " ..	39,042
Oil Springs "	2,000	Moore " ..	73,312
Point Edward Village	500	Plympton " ..	76,080
Thedford Village..	500	Sarnia " ..	45,945
Watford "	400	Sombra " ..	71,455
Wyoming "	500	Warwick " ..	69,876
Bosanquet Township	75,006		

Closely connected with the physical geography of the county are its

TOPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

So intimate is the connection between these natural features, that from a description of either scientists can tell almost unerringly what the other is, without a personal knowledge of the locality. In fact, the former appears to be the result of the latter, and the assertion that the County of Lambton is more then usually level, and similar in most respects to the other counties lying between Lakes Erie and Huron, is equivalent to saying that the chief characteristics of its geology are the almost exclusive prevalence of the Silurian and Devonian series of strata. We would here state that our remarks on this subject are suggested principally from a perusal of an excellent pamphlet on the geology of Canada, written by J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D., a professor

in this branch of science in the University of Toronto. In this work the Professor places Lambton in what he denominates the Erie and Huron District, whose bounds are thus set forth. It lies immediately west of the Lake Ontario District, and is separated from the latter by the edge of the great Niagara escarpment which runs from the Niagara River by Queenston, Hamilton, Georgetown, &c., to Cabot's Head on Georgian Bay. It extends to Lake Erie on the south and to Lake Huron on the west, embracing an agricultural area of great fertility, which is occupied throughout by comparatively undisturbed limestones and other Silurian and Devonian strata, with overlying Drift clays and sands, and more recent superficial deposits.

Another peculiarity of this district is the almost total absence of bodies of inland water, but it is traversed by many important rivers, among which may be mentioned the Grand River, flowing into Lake Erie, the Thames, flowing into Lake St. Clair, and the Aux Sables, Maitland, and Saugeen, flowing into Lake Huron.

Included within the list of Silurian series of strata, are the Lower Helderberg or Eurypteris, and the Onondaga or Gypsiferous formations, which compose what is known to scientists as the Upper Silurian series, while the middle grade of the same series consists of the Guelph, Niagara, Clinton, and Medina formations, and these are the only formations of this series which abound to any considerable extent in this geological district, though the ten different formations classified as belonging to the Lower Silurian series are found further east in this Province. As these several series of strata are confined principally to the eastern portion of the Erie and Huron District, it is not necessary for the purposes of this sketch that they be described in detail, but we will confine our remarks principally to the peculiarities of the Devonian series, the different formations of which comprise the most prominent feature of Lambton County geology.

The "Devonian Period," i. e., the period during which the Devonian strata is supposed to have been formed, is the third of five "periods" in the Paleozoic Age, which has been succeeded by the Mesozoic Age, of three "periods," the Cainozoic Age, also of three "periods," and the present or "Androzoic Age," of one "period" prior to the "Existing Period;" hence the various formations of this series have had ample time to become such. The Devonian series is developed to a considerable extent in other parts of Canada, its prevalence to a greater or less degree being noticeable in the North-West Territory, Manitoba, and British Columbia, as well as in various portions of the Eastern Provinces. It consists of the various formations known respectively as Portage and Chemung, Hamilton or Lambton, Corniferous, and Oriskany. Briefly describing these (in the order of ascent), we may say that the Oriskany is the deepest located of the four, and immediately overlies the most recent of the Upper Silurian formations, known as the Lower Helderberg. It is but sparingly present in this district, and is represented chiefly by a layer of chert or hornstone (containing much iron pyrites) at the base, with a succeeding brecciated bed (made up in part of chert fragments), and some quartzose grits or sandstones, the entire thickness varying from six to ten feet. No exposures of this formation have yet been noticed in Lambton, but from an exposure in Norfolk County, good mill stones have been quarried.

The next succeeding formation is the "Corniferous." It is made up essentially of more or less bituminous limestones, containing in places nodular masses of chert, or interstratified with bands of that substance, and associated here and there with beds of calcareous sandstone and bituminous shale, the thickness of these strata collectively being estimated at 200 feet. In this district, the formation referred to occupies two large areas, separated by a broad intervening belt of the succeeding "Hamilton" or "Lambton" formation. The most westerly of these areas (which is the only one of immediate interest in the premises) is confined to parts of Lambton, Kent, and Essex Counties. There are, however, no notable exposures of this formation in Lambton, though near Amherstburg it dips to the surface, and yields a superior quality of building stone.

But the formation of most immediate interest to the people of this county is the third of the Devonian series, in the ascending order, which is known to American geologists as the Hamilton formation, so called from its prevalence near the village of that name in Madison County, N.Y.; but partly from the fact that many people erroneously suppose the name to refer to our "ambitious city" at the head of Lake Ontario, and partly from the prevalence of this formation in Lambton County, it is now called by Canadian geologists the "Lambton" formation.

With us this formation is made up of calcareous shales and beds of encrinal limestone. It fills a broad depression between the two Corniferous areas above mentioned, and is chiefly exposed in Lambton and Kent Counties, although it extends also across Norfolk, Elgin, and Middlesex Counties, and the southern part of Huron. Its estimated thickness is 250 feet, but it is much obscured throughout the greater portion of this area by overlying clays, sands, and other Drift and superficial deposits, and though there are numerous exposures in various parts of the area, the best of these occur in the Township of Bosanquet, in this county.

The main fissures or subterranean reservoirs from which the petroleum of Western Ontario is derived, appear to lie near the base of this formation, or in the still lower Corniferous strata, and it is in respect of its being the essential petroleum or oil district of this locality that it is of chief interest to the County of Lambton. Still, the deeper borings for oil in this district, and those from which the petroleum is chiefly obtained, appear to pass through this strata into the Corniferous formation immediately underlying.

The inference thus raised, that the chief wealth of petroleum lies below the Devonian series of strata, is rebutted by the fact that in several townships within this district there have been noticed flowing springs of this fluid; and in the Township of Enniskillen, in this

county, overflows from springs of this kind have formed deposits of solid bitumen, or "mineral tar," varying in thickness from a very few inches to a couple of feet, and extending over many acres of ground. That this peculiarity existed many generations if not centuries ago, is attested by the discovery, in the township named, of one of these deposits or "gum beds" beneath several feet of Drift clay, presenting in places a leafy or shaly texture, and containing impressions of leaves, insects, etc.

As proved by the very different results obtained in many instances from closely contiguous borings, the petroleum is evidently confined to comparatively narrow and tortuous channels, within limited belts of country. These belts are characterized, both in the United States and Canada, by the presence of anticlinals, by which a more or less fissured condition of the strata has been produced. The petroleum in those fissures is almost invariably accompanied by salt or brackish water, and inflammable gas is usually emitted on the first tapping of the fissure. An instance of this nature occurred only a few years since a short distance south of Chatham, in Kent County, in which the gas from the pierced fissure burst forth with terrific expansive force, and becoming ignited, completed the demolition of an adjoining hotel, which had been already badly shattered by the force of the explosion.

The petroleum, as first obtained, is of a dark color and more or less viscid consistency, and when decolorized and purified, it loses about forty per cent. of its substance, ten barrels of crude oil yielding only about six barrels of refined. The wells generally become exhausted, and frequently end by yielding water only. Several examples of this peculiarity have occurred in this county; but as the oil interest is more extensively commented upon and described in our local sketches of Petrolia and Oil Springs, we will not further enlarge upon the subject in this place, but refer the reader for further information to the sketches named.

The Portage-Chemung is the fourth and uppermost of the Devonian formations, and the only one which prevails to any extent in Lambton, except those already described. It is composed of dark bituminous shales, holding in place large calcareous concretions, and also much iron pyrites, with occasional fish-scales and impressions of long flattened stems of a calamite. At intervals these shales become coated, by weathering, with a yellow crust of oxalate of iron. Iron pyrites (sulphurate of iron) is extensively used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, as well as of superphosphates. This formation is confined, in this district, to the locality between Lakes St. Clair and Huron, where it extends over a considerable area, but it is thickly overlaid by Drift and superficial deposits throughout the greater part of this area, and the only well recognized exposures occur at Kettle Point, or Cape Ipperwash, in the Township of Bosanquet, and at a very few places in the Townships of Brooke, Warwick, and Euphemia. As seen at these spots, the thickness of the formation does not exceed twelve or fifteen feet.

Overlying the Devonian strata in this district are very general deposits of the Glacial, Post Glacial, and Recent Ages, a wide break in the geological succession occurring in this as in other parts of the Province. These deposits may be referred, in ascending order, to five more or less distinct series, as follows: (1) Lower Drift clay formation; (2) Upper, or Stratified Drift clay formation—the "Erie clay" of the Geological Survey; (3) Lower Fresh-water clay and sand formation—the "Saugeen clay;" (4) Upper Fresh-water clay and sand formation; and (5) a series of Recent deposits proper. The former of these is not exposed in Lambton, but there are some fine exposures of the Upper Drift along the coast of Lake Huron. It consists principally of dark blue or grey calcareous clays, arranged in distinct layers, and containing, as a rule, numerous stones and boulders, but no shells or other fossils. These, called the "Erie clays," yield white or light yellow bricks.

The only remaining one of these deposits which is exposed in this county is the Lower Fresh-water deposit, or "Saugeen clay," which, as its name implies, is found in abundance near the Saugeen River, in Bruce County; but there are also displays of this clay between Clark Point and Port Frank, on Lake Huron, in Lambton. This formation of clay, when in contact with the underlying "Erie," usually rests on the denuded surface of the latter. It is of a very general brown color, and although more or less calcareous, it usually yields red bricks.

This concludes the list of geological features which scientists have thus far discovered in the County of Lambton. There are none of these filling a specially important place among the commercial interests of the county, except those formations of the Paleozoic Age, from among which the immense quantities of petroleum have been brought to the surface, which has assisted so materially in the development of the Township of Enniskillen and the several municipalities within its original boundaries. But while the oil interest has been and still is the one of paramount importance in this connection, the lesser advantages derived from the geological peculiarities of this locality have been liberally utilized, especially those offered by the splendid displays of that deposit of the Glacial Period known as the "Erie clay," which has been extensively used in the construction of the almost innumerable buildings for residence, business, pleasure, and worship which now grace the county from limit to limit. Of greater interest than all these combined, however, is the fact (thus far unnoticed in this sketch) that the surface of this county forms one of the most fertile and productive areas in a district which is by all conceded to be the garden of Canada; and in its rich and easily tilled soil, coupled with its delightful climate, Lambton possesses a mine of wealth unsurpassed by that of any county in the Dominion. With the above cursory remarks we will close the sketch of the geological characteristics of the County of Lambton, though it is a subject of deep interest, and forms fields for volumes of thoughtful and profitable reasoning, were the time and the space at our disposal, and the capacity at our command.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To facilitate the reader's comprehension of the facts associated with this interesting period of Lambton County's history, it were advisable to enter into an explanation of the original metes and bounds of this corporation. Prior to the advent of the first white settlers to this territory, the county limits extended so far to the south as to include the present Township of Zone, of which Euphemia then formed a part, also the present Gore of Camden, which was at that time part and parcel of the Township of Dawn, and the Gore of Chatham of the present constituted the southernmost portion of the Township of Sombra.

It was to the territory referred to (which was long since transferred to the municipal government of the County of Kent) that the pioneers of the County of Lambton were attracted, and we therefore allude to it in this instance as though it still retained its connection with this corporation. The earliest settlers within the entire county as then constituted were James Johnston and one Fisher, who had located at a place along the Bear Creek (now called the Sydenham River) known as the Baldoon Settlement, so called by Lord Selkirk, under whose patronage this locality was subsequently colonized. The exact date of the settlement of those men in the place named we could not ascertain, but it was some time previous to 1804, or at the latest quite early in that year, for they were there when the Selkirk Settlement was formed the same year. This "Settlement" was effected by a party of Highland Scotch immigrants who came to Canada under the direction and personal supervision of Lord Selkirk, and located along the Chénel e Carté. On the arrival of the party in Canada, their benefactor and "guardian" Lord Selkirk, allowed them to choose between a location in the vicinity named and a still more remote settlement in the then distant North-West. About 25 families of the party chose to remain along the Chénel e Carté, where they at once began the conquest of the forest, and laid the foundation of the present flourishing Village of Wallaceburg; while the balance of them accompanied the projector and leader of the expedition toward the setting sun, where they formed the Selkirk Settlement, which has since become so prominent in the geography and history of the North-West.

There were at this time but few settlements along the east bank of the St. Clair River, though the west bank was quite thickly settled by French, and it was not many years later that Francis Baby located where the Chénel e Carté empties into the St. Clair, at the extreme south-west of the present County of Lambton, but the precise date of his location there is a mere matter of conjecture even among the "oldest inhabitants." This place was called "Baby's Point," a name which it has ever since retained, it having been originally conferred in view of Mr. Baby's owning all the land along the river from that point up to and including the site of Port Lambton; he having inherited the tract from his grandfather, an old resident of Sandwich. Baby's brother, James, lived with him at the "Point" for a number of years, but subsequently removed to Mooretown, of which place he also became a comparatively early resident.

The location of the Babys was the first of what proved to be a considerable settlement of French along the left bank of the St. Clair, for so large a number located here just prior to and during the Anglo-American war of 1812, as to justify the inference of their settlement having been one of the results of that "unpleasantness." As early as 1812 two Frenchmen, named respectively Campleau and Papineau, had located where the Village of Mooretown now stands. Between that point and the "Rapids," as the site of Sarnia was then called, there were a succession of French settlers at rather wide intervals, among them being one Pellette, and another whose name we did not learn, who had "squatted" where the present village of Corunna stands, and thence to the "Rapids" the only settlers were the LaForges, who had settled on the site of the southern portion of the present Town of Sarnia late in the last century, for when the general influx of white settlers occurred in 1833, the LaForges had an orchard of very large apple trees of their own planting; but as the date of their settlement is not known by any of the present residents, we can only supply the place of facts by theories based on the incident cited.

The development of the county was by no means rapid, and it was fully as late as 1820 before any systematic settlement of the townships other than those named took place, and even then the "system" was scarcely perceptible. There was no concerted settlement in Dawn till the middle of the third decade of the present century, and Euphemia, which was then a portion of Zone, received its earliest settlers about the same time. Farther to the north there was no concerted location of settlers till about the year 1833, when the county began to attract very general notice, which resulted in a large influx of immigrants to all the townships, but more especially to those in the northern portion of the county, whose settlement may fairly be said to date from that year. In the vicinity of the present village of Arkona, however, Asa Townsend located in 1821, but it was twelve years later before the settlement of that locality became at all general. The extreme north-eastern part of the county was first located by white men in 1832, during which year Messrs. Brewster & Co. purchased a mill site at the "Grand Bend" of the Aux Sables, where they erected a mill and formed the nucleus of the pretty village which now graces that spot. Along the Lake Huron shore the pioneer settlements were formed in 1834, principally by old countrymen, among whom were a couple of ex-navy officers who will be more fully referred to in our sketch of the Township of Plympton.

The settlement of the county being by this time an established fact, acquisitions soon flowed in so rapidly as to render any description of their individual order or number impossible to obtain. Still the order and progress of the county's development was decidedly smooth and regular up to the time of the introduction of railroad facilities, which event gave the settlement an impetus which, though remarkably brisk in the abstract, was utterly eclipsed by that resulting from the discovery of petroleum within the county a few years afterwards. But as the periods thus mentioned cannot be properly classified as belonging to the time of the early settlement, we will leave further remarks upon this branch of our subject to the several sketches of the individual municipalities of which the county is composed.

INDIANS AND INDIAN RESERVES.

Previous to the advent of white settlers in any considerable numbers to the County of Lambton, there were four Reserves set apart by the Government therein for the use of Indians, whose claims to tracts of land in other parts of the Province had been renounced in consideration of this action on the part of the authorities.

Two of these Reserves were located in the Township of Bosanquet, the area contained therein aggregating 5,000 acres. The third, and probably the most important of the four, extended from a short distance south of Sarnia Town, down along the River St. Clair, to the town line of Moore Township, and formerly embraced 10,000 acres, but has been since reduced in size to somewhat less than 7,000 acres. The fourth of the Reserves referred to embraces the whole of Walpole Island, which is bounded on the north, east, and west sides by the River St. Clair (which here divides into several streams), while its southernmost shore is laved by the waters of the lake bearing the same name. This island lies, almost wholly, further to the west than the western coast line of Lambton County proper, and also further south than the general southern boundary of this county, thus forming a projection from the mainland of Lambton to the south-west. From its geographical position, it is less convenient for connection with Lambton than with Kent, to which latter county, by the way, it is attached for parliamentary electoral purposes. The area of Walpole Island is within a trifle of 10,000 acres.

In 1825 the Indians of the Chippawa tribe, who inhabited the territory now included within the three Counties of Perth, Huron, and Bruce, but principally in Huron, ceded their lands in that region to the Government by treaty, and in 1827 they were collected together and removed to the Reserves named. They were at that time under the command of their Head Chief, "Wawanosh," by whom the treaty with the Government was effected, and in whose honor the Township of Wawanosh, in Huron County, was named.

At that time there were no other Indians residing on those Reserves, and a portion of the tribe named was placed upon each of the four Reserves; but since that date a considerable number of Pottawattamies, Ottawas, and Shawnees, have been placed on these same Reserves, and the tribes now mingle and mix together with little or no regard for the lineage of each or either. The number of Chippawas who came to the Reservation in 1827 was 440, but that number has been augmented in about equal degrees by propagation and immigration (most of the immigrants having come from the adjoining State of Michigan), till it now reaches 1,250 souls. Of these, about 550 are located on the Sarnia and Bosanquet Reserves, and the balance of 700 on Walpole Island.

These Indians receive annuities from the Government, who act through Mr. Ebenezer Watson, Indian Agent, of Sarnia, under whose supervision not only the bands already referred to, but also a band of Wyandottes, near Amherstburg, are placed. Mr. Watson presides at all council meetings of the bands, and manages the receipt and distribution of the Government annuities, which are paid in cash every six months.

Their local or "internal" government, such as the election of chiefs (all of whom hold office on that thoroughly democratic principle, "by the will of the people"), the surrendering of land, etc., are conducted in Council. The Council meets whenever required for the despatch of business, and at these meetings the "universal suffrage" system of allowing all males over the age of 21 years to vote is practically recognized. The Indians on the three Reserves of Sarnia and Bosanquet constitute one "band," while those on Walpole Island form another political community of the same kind. Each "band" elects one Head Chief and a number of subordinates every three years, though this tenure of office is a somewhat recent "statute" or portion of their constitution.

After coming to this location, Wawanosh continued to hold the office of Head Chief till the time of his death, which occurred in 1871. The Head Chief of the Sarnia and Bosanquet Band, under the present elective system, is William Wawanosh, a son of the old Chief above referred to. He is a remarkably intelligent, well educated, and refined gentleman, residing at present in Sarnia Town, in order to avail himself of the facilities which are there offered for the education of his family. Chief Wawanosh has been honored by re-election to the highest office in the gift of his band, and is by all considered a most estimable gentleman. The destinies of the Walpole Island Band are presided over by Green Bird as Head Chief, while the Wyandottes before mentioned have elected a "brave" named White to the chief magistracy.

When first placed on these Reservations, the Indians were almost entirely unlearned in the arts and customs of civilization, one of the elementary of which is the practice of dwelling in houses when such can be obtained. These children of the forest had not at that time progressed to this stage, however; and although the Government caused to be erected for their use a sufficient number of comfortable houses, yet they chose to dwell in wigwams for many years, while their houses went slowly to decay, which was in many instances accelerated by their use for stables.

While bestowing all needed attention upon the material needs of these subjects, the Government was not unmindful of their spiritual comfort, but supplied them liberally with missionaries, who have ever since labored faithfully to bring them to a proper conception of their duties toward the "Great Spirit," and as a result there is now probably as much or more genuine morality prevailing among them as among any community of a like number of whites. Schools were also established by their guardians, who have ever since employed pedagogues to "teach the young idea how to shoot;" but owing to the natural indifference of the ordinary Indian to education, they must prefer the "shooting" of more material game to that of the "young idea." Still, there are many exceptions to the rule of their neglect of education; advantages, and among them may be found men of high intelligence and good learning, as instance Chief Wawanosh above mentioned.

There is on each of these Reservations a school house and mission house, erected by the Government, who also sustain their incumbents; likewise, a council house and two churches. The excess of mission houses over one on each Reserve are erected and supported by the different Church Missionary Societies. The English language is taught in all the schools.

To review: these Indians are most liberally, humanely, and prudently cared for by the fostering hand of Government. They have houses provided for their comfort, the most fertile of land for their material sustenance, schools for their secular and missions for their spiritual education. They are paid cash annuities to fill any "aching void" which poor crops or other freaks of fortune may produce. Their guardians appear to act upon the principle that "that Government is best which governs least," as they leave their subjects to govern themselves to a great extent; and it is especially gratifying to observe their apparent appreciation of this admirable order of affairs. They are contented to live and die upon the Reservations with which they have been provided, and which have come to be regarded by each as "home, sweet home."

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The existence of Lambton as a separate parliamentary representative district dates from a much more recent day than many of the counties lying adjacent to it, but previous to its independent organization it constituted a portion of the Western District (which included also the Counties of Kent and Essex), whence two members were returned to Parliament at several elections prior to the Mackenzie Rebellion in 1837. As the territory now included within the County of Lambton during that period contributed few if any votes to the election of the several candidates, it is not within the purpose of the present sketch to particularize as to the *personnel* of the candidates or the incidents of their several elections up to the time of Lambton's concerted participation in these political contests.

The first of these elections in which the vote of Lambton constituted a considerable factor occurred early in 1841; the several candidates for parliamentary honors were George Hyde of Plympton Township, an ex-Lieutenant in the British Navy; Joseph Woods, of Chatham; Hon. S. B. Harrison, a *protégé* of Lord Sydenham, and one Lacroix, a French Canadian who lived near Chatham. The friends of the "Governor's candidate" made every effort to elect their man, without a due regard for the proprieties of the case or the political integrity of the electors, for a Mr. Barzay, then Postmaster at York, was sent up into the Riding with an immense sum of money, and instructions to carry the election "at all hazards" in favor of Hon. Mr. Harrison. The people of Lambton actively supported Mr. Hyde, and induced many of the French electors to transfer their support to that gentleman after convincing them of the improbability of Mr. Lacroix' election, but in spite of all the opposing elements, Mr. Woods succeeded in securing his election, and being re-elected in 1844, retained the seat till the expiration of the Second Parliament of United Canada.

On the dissolution of Parliament in December, 1847, after the Draper Ministry had been defeated on a vote of want of confidence, a general election was held the month following (January, 1848), which resulted in the return of all the Reform leaders, supported by a sweeping majority. Among these was Malcolm Cameron, elected from the electoral division of "Kent," which, however, comprised Lambton and Essex as well. He defeated Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron on this occasion, and received the portfolio of Assistant-Commissioner of Public Works in the ministry formed by Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine after the resignation of the Draper Cabinet, whose chief officer had meanwhile been elevated to the Bench.

Toward the close of this the Third Parliament of United Canada, a new feature developed itself on the face of political affairs caused by differences of opinion among the hitherto Reform party, which now became divided on the question of secularizing the Clergy Reserves. The new element referred to is designated by political historians as "Clear Gritism," and among the supporters of this "ism" Malcolm Cameron was a leading spirit. The pressure brought to bear upon the Government by this wing of the party induced Mr. Hincks, the Premier, to "reconstruct" his Cabinet, and bestow two of the seats therein upon members of this new political compact, the two members so chosen having been respectively Hon. Malcolm Cameron and Dr. Rolph, the ex-Rebel, so called by the "Loyalists."

This reconstruction of the Cabinet was immediately followed by a general election, but Mr. Cameron was not a candidate in these counties though he sat for the then United Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, through the next Parliament. The candidates for the United Counties of Essex, Kent, and Lambton, were respectively George Brown, of the *Toronto Globe*; Edward Larwell, of Chatham; and Col. Rankin, of Essex County. The election resulted in the return of Mr. Brown, who was at that period emphatically opposed to the Administration of Mr. Hincks, though his Cabinet was composed entirely of Reformers.

The Parliament then elected met for the last time at Quebec, June 13th, 1854; but so nearly matched were the opposing political parties, that the Ministry could not carry on the legislative business, and after a session of about a week they were defeated on the combined questions of the abolition of Seigniorial Tenures and the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, which questions they declined to interfere with, to the disgust of the French Canadians and a vast majority of the Reform party. On the day following this adverse vote (June 22nd), the session was abruptly and unexpectedly prorogued without having passed a single bill, and a proclamation dissolving Parliament speedily followed.

During this Parliament, however, the County of Lambton was set aside as an independent representative district, and in the contest which occurred in the July following, Hon. Geo. Brown was elected for this county by a large majority over Hon. Malcolm Cameron. Mr. Brown now led a wing of the Upper Canada Reformers who were opposed to the policy of the Hincks Government, and by a union with the Conservatives at the opening of this Parliament, he succeeded in defeating the Government on the election of a Speaker; but as no one of the three parties into which Canadian politicians were now divided was sufficiently strong to command a working majority, the first coalition in the annals of our politics was now formed between the Conservatives and the Hincks branch of the Reform party, which thus left Mr. Brown completely out in the cold, despite the fact of his having been the most potent influence in the defeat of the late Ministry. This stroke of policy was very cleverly effected by Sir Allan McNab, the leader of the Conservatives, and he was never forgiven by Mr. Brown for this display of political ingratitude. During this the Fifth Parliament of United Canada, the seat of government was removed from Quebec to Toronto, after having been several times transferred from city to city since the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal by the Tory mob in 1848. This migratory system now became very unpalatable to the members, and induced them to petition the Queen to name the location of the future permanent capital of Canada, and also to appropriate \$900,000 toward the construction of proper buildings when such selection should be made.

During the latter part of 1857 new elections were held, the candidates in Lambton being respectively Hon. Malcolm Cameron and Hope F. Mackenzie, a brother of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, and since deceased. These gentlemen were both Reformers, and the exact points of difference which were urged by the friends of either on this occasion are not clear, but it is certain that Mr. Cameron defeated his opponent by 146 majority.

This Parliament was characterized by many developments of great political importance, and among them the defeat of the Ministry led by John A. Macdonald on the seat of Government question, the Queen having meantime selected Ottawa as the permanent capital. The Brown-Drummond Ministry was then formed, which was in turn defeated after a two days' incumbency of office, when they were replaced

by the Macdonald-Cartier Cabinet, by whom the celebrated "double shuffle" was perpetrated to avoid the necessity of the Ministers appealing to their constituents.

On the establishment of an elective Legislative Council to supersede the old Council, whose members were appointed by the Crown, Hon. Malcolm Cameron resigned his seat in the Assembly to become a candidate for the Council from the St. Clair Division, including Lambton and the West Riding of Middlesex. This election occurred in 1860, and Mr. Cameron was elected by acclamation. The vacancy in the Assembly thus caused was filled by the election of Hope F. Mackenzie, who defeated Mr. John Dobbins, of Florence, by a large majority.

At the general election of 1861, consequent upon the expiration of the Eighth Parliament, the respective candidates in Lambton were Alex. Mackenzie and Alex. Vidal (both of whom have since won the prefix of "Honorable"), the former defeating the latter by a majority of 184.

In 1862 Hon. Mr. Cameron resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, to accept the office of Queen's Printer at the hands of the Sandfield Macdonald Ministry. A new election was called to fill the vacancy created in the representation of the St. Clair Division, which resulted in the return, by acclamation, of John Wilson, a London lawyer, who was subsequently elevated to the Bench before having taken his seat in the Council; and thus the seat became for the second time vacant. September, 1863, witnessed a contest for the place thus vacated, between Col. Davis (at that time a barrister residing in Sarnia, but now Deputy County Judge of Middlesex) and Mr. Alex. Vidal, the latter being returned by over 300 majority. Mr. Vidal continued in the incumbency of this office till the abolition of the Council by the operation of the British North America Act, which confederated the Provinces in 1867, after which, in 1873, he received a call to the Senate, having been one of the few Legislative Councillors who were unprovided with seats in the Senate immediately after the abolition of the Council.

The Macdonald-Sicotte (Reform) Cabinet was defeated at Quebec on the 12th of May, 1863, whereupon Parliament was at once dissolved and new elections held immediately thereafter, which resulted in the election of Mr. Mackenzie for Lambton by acclamation. This Parliament was the last elected under the then prevailing union of Upper and Lower Canada. Among its most important measures was the ratification of the Confederation Act, passed some time previously by the Imperial Parliament, by the operation of which that Union was dissolved, and the much more extensive and satisfactory compact of States or Provinces formed, under which the Dominion has its present political existence.

The seats in the newly established House of Commons were also increased and re-arranged. The Electoral Division of Bothwell was formed of some of the eastern municipalities of Kent County, coupled with the Townships of Sombra, Dawn, and Euphemia, from the County of Lambton, thus leaving the electoral division of Lambton much decreased in territorial extent, but granting increased representation to the county generally.

Mr. Mackenzie was again the candidate of the Liberal party in Lambton, and was for the second time opposed by Hon. Alex. Vidal, whom he again defeated. After a comparatively uneventful Parliament, the Government again appealed to the country in 1872, when Messrs. Mackenzie and Vidal met in the political arena of Lambton as opposing candidates for the third time; but the result on this occasion was similar to that which had been twice before recorded, viz.; Mr. Vidal's defeat.

This Parliament was unusually prolific of stirring events, the most notable of which was the exposure by Hon. L. S. Huntington of the "peculiar" system by which the Government of the day obtained a majority of votes in the new Parliament, including the sale of the Pacific Railway Charter, which subsequently resulted so disastrously to Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues in that masterpiece of political corruption. After the report of the Royal Commission had been submitted and debated upon, the Ministry, whose guilt or innocence of the grave charges they had been appointed to try, resigned. Mr. Mackenzie formed a Cabinet, and the House was soon thereafter dissolved, in order that the people might express their sentiments upon the issues thus raised.

The general elections occurred on the 29th January, 1874, and resulted in the return of an overwhelming majority to support Mr. Mackenzie, who was now honored by his second unopposed election in Lambton.

During the Third Parliament nothing of special interest to Lambton occurred in political circles, except that the county was distinguished as being the constituency of the Prime Minister of the Dominion, and the Parliament quietly expired in 1878. The campaign which followed was chiefly remarkable for the novelty in Canada of the political platforms of the opposing parties. The Conservatives, making a handle of the financial depression then prevailing throughout the Dominion, sought to impress upon the electorate the advisability of a protective customs tariff, while the Liberals endeavored as vigorously to dispel those impressions. The result showed the greater popularity of the "Protection" theory, however, and the defeat of the Liberal party throughout the entire Dominion was as complete as had been the rout of the Conservatives in 1874. Many of the Liberal leaders failed to secure election; but among those who survived the temporary wreck of their political party was Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, who was now elected for Lambton for the sixth consecutive term, his opponent on this occasion being John A. Mackenzie, of Sarnia, and his majority over that gentleman, 146.

Directing our attention to Provincial politics, we find that the British North America Act before referred to authorized the establishment of a local Legislature for each of the Provinces included within the borders of the new Dominion, the election for members of the first Ontario Legislature occurring in 1867. The British North America Act had made the same electoral divisions for the Provincial Legislature—so far as Lambton and Kent were concerned—as for the Dominion Parliament, viz.: Lambton, Bothwell, and Kent; "Lambton" division being the whole county, except the three southern townships. In this year there was no regular Conservative in the field in Lambton, but Robert Rae, for many years Reeve of Bosanquet, ran as an independent Liberal and secured the greater portion of the Conservative vote, while T. B. Pardee, a Sarnia Barrister, and at present the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Ontario Cabinet, ran as the candidate on the straight-out Liberal ticket, and defeated Mr. Rae by a considerable majority. The first Provincial Parliament expired in 1871 when Mr. Pardee was again elected for Lambton, this time by acclamation, and served through the Second Parliament, during which time he was admitted to a seat in the Cabinet of Hon. Mr. Mowat, and in this capacity he continues to serve his constituents and the country generally, as before intimated.

Before the expiration of this Parliament the seats in the Legislature were re-distributed, with a view to secure more even and just representation, especially in those counties which had developed rapidly since Confederation. By the operation of this statute, the Kent Townships forming part of the electoral division of Bothwell were put back with Kent, which was divided into East and West Ridings; and the same operation was effected in regard to the County of Lambton, which now became entitled to two members; the territorial composition of the divisions being respectively, for the West, the Towns of Sarnia and Petrolia, the Villages of Oil Springs and Point Edward, and the Townships of Sarnia, Moore, Sombra, Dawn, and Enniskillen; for the East, all the rest of the county.

At the general election of 1875, Hon. Mr. Pardee was opposed by R. S. Chalmers, of Sarnia, in the West; while in the East, the contest lay between Peter Graham, farmer, of Warwick, Liberal, and George Shirley, farmer, of Brooke, Conservative. Mr. Shirley had been prominently identified with local public affairs in Brooke for nearly a generation, and had served two terms as Warden of the county, while he is an advanced and consistent advocate of temperance reform, and a man of much cultivation, ability, and personal popularity; but in spite of these recommendations, he was defeated by Mr. Graham, who is also a very popular and capable gentleman; and again at the general election of June, 1879, the same gentlemen were pitted against each other, with the same result.

In the West Riding the election of 1879 brought out W. H. McGarvey, Reeve of Petrolia and then Warden of the county, as the Conservative candidate against Hon. Mr. Pardee, who, however, succeeded in retaining his seat against strenuous opposition, and in face of the fact that Mr. McGarvey is a very able and popular gentleman; and he now holds the position of M.P.P. for Lambton for the fourth consecutive term.

Referring to the political representation of that section of the County of Lambton forming part of the electoral division of Bothwell, we find that for the Dominion Parliament, the candidates at the first general election (1867) were David Mills, Liberal, a resident of the southern section of the division, and David Glass, Q.C., of London, at that time a Conservative, the result being the return of Mr. Mills by a majority of 107 votes.

At the general election of 1872, Charles R. Atkinson, a lawyer of Chatham, opposed Mr. Mills, but was beaten by a very large majority; while at the general election of 1874, John Dobbins, ex-Reeve of Euphemia, was beaten by the same gentleman by nearly 600.

When Mr. Mills accepted the portfolio of Minister of Interior in the Mackenzie Administration he returned to his constituents, and was opposed by James Dawson, of Sombra, but defeated him by a majority of over 600; and at the general election of 1878, he defeated J. J. Hawkins, of Brantford, by something over 250.

As to Hon. Mr. Mills' antecedents and attributes, they are so well known by the people of Canada as to make reference here almost unnecessary. He is literally and absolutely a self-made man, having commenced life as a country school-teacher in poverty and without friends, and risen solely by his own efforts and the force of his abilities to the position of a Minister of the Crown and a great leader of the people. He is an advanced thinker and great scholar, and for many Parliaments has been considered by both parties the leading authority on all questions affecting constitutional law. He is a leader of the "Canadian" party, as opposed to what the Conservatives denominate "Scotch Criticism"; and the growing preponderance of that wing of the Reform party—or rather of what promises to be a new National Party—was reluctantly acknowledged by the leaders of the strictly Scotch element, who have hitherto controlled the party, taking him into the Cabinet. Mr. Mills is now a farmer by occupation, devoting a great part of his time to the study of scientific subjects, and there is probably no man in political life more popular personally with both parties than he.

As to his opponents, Mr. Glass has long been one of the soundest lawyers in Canada. He had also been long and prominently identified with politics as a Conservative, but left the party on the exposure of the "Pacific Scandal." Mr. Atkinson is a man of the highest reputation, both privately and professionally. Mr. Dobbins is a very old, wealthy, and most highly respected resident of Euphemia, of which township he was a number of years Reeve. Mr. Dawson was many years Reeve of Sombra, has been Warden of the county, and M.P.P. for Kent; and without respect to party or politics, is admitted to be one of the best men in the County of Lambton. Mr. Hawkins was formerly a merchant in Brantford, but of late a professional politician; and notwithstanding the diversity of opinion respecting his "true inwardness," he is undoubtedly a very able man, and has proven himself a very respectable opponent.

Turning our attention to the Legislature, we find that the candidates in Bothwell for the first Parliament of Ontario were Jacob Smith, M.D., of Ridgeway, and Edwin M. Kerby, then of Oil Springs, now of Petrolia. In those days the elections were not necessarily contemporary, and it happened that the date of that for Bothwell was fixed some ten days later than for Kent, where Arch. McKellar, the old member for the whole County of Kent (then, 1867, including part of "Bothwell"), was defeated by Rufus Stephenson, of Chatham, whereupon Dr. Smith at once resigned his candidature in Bothwell. His place was taken by Mr. McKellar, and Mr. Kerby was defeated by a majority of 71. The same two gentlemen fought the same political battle in 1871, when Mr. McKellar was a second time successful over Mr. Kerby by a majority of 225.

Soon after this the Sandfield Macdonald Government was defeated, and Mr. McKellar being taken into the Blake-Mackenzie Cabinet, came back to his constituents and was returned by acclamation. Before the expiration of the Second Parliament, however, he accepted the Shrievalty of the County of Wentworth, and a contest for the representation of Bothwell in the Legislature, for the balance of the term, took place between D. McCraney, a lawyer of the Town of Bothwell, and J. G. Laird, a farmer and lumberman, then of Rondeau, the result being the return of the former by 164 votes; and during this Parliament the re-distribution of seats took place, the legislative representation under which is above referred to.

Of the gentlemen mentioned in connection with the Provincial Parliament, as from "Bothwell" division, Hon. Mr. McKellar was one of the corner stones, as it were, of the present Reform party in Ontario, and like many of the leading men in the party, he is strictly self-made, having emigrated to this country from the Highlands of Scotland in utter poverty, and surmounted the difficulties incident to unpropitious surroundings by a stern integrity and indomitable will, which finally placed him in a position of comparative affluence and political ascendancy. Dr. Smith is a practising physician of more than ordinary ability, and prominent in local municipal and political affairs. Mr. Kerby is the son of Geo. P. Kerby, of Florence, one of the oldest magistrates in the old Western District, and a Lieut.-Col. of Militia,

having served during the war of 1812-15. He was Reeve of Euphemia seven years in succession, and Warden for two years. Mr. McCraney is a lawyer of good abilities. He has since represented East Kent in the Legislature, and makes a good representative.

We may summarize in a few words by remarking, what is on all hands admitted, that the character of the political contestants for Parliamentary honors in Lambton (on whichever side of politics, and on whichever side of success) has been of an exceptionally high standard, however judged. The present representatives of the county are as follows:—

For the Commons:

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, now of Toronto, for Lambton;
Hon. David Mills, of Palmyra, for Bothwell.

For the Legislature:

Hon. T. B. Pardee, of Sarnia, for West Lambton;
Peter Graham, of Warwick, for East Lambton.

These gentlemen are all Reformers of the advanced school, and at least three of them have attained to the highest eminence in the councils, not only of their political party, but of the nation.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Previous to the operation of the Municipal Institutions Act, which passed the Canadian Parliament in 1849, the territory now included within the limits of the County of Lambton formed a portion of the "Western District," whose seat of Government was located at London. By the terms of the Act mentioned, however, the western portion of the district named was elected into the three Counties of Essex, Kent, and Lambton, which were united for municipal purposes. The County of Kent appears to have withdrawn from this union as early as 1851, for during that year we notice a reference to the "United Counties of Essex and Lambton." During the continuance of this union, the municipal "capital" was at Sandwich, which is still the county seat of Essex County.

The existence of the municipal independence of Lambton County dates from the year 1852, when it withdrew from its connection with Essex and was constituted a "Provisional County," whose Council also partook of the same "provisional" character. The earliest record of county municipal transactions is quoted from the minute book of the Council as follows: "At a meeting of the Provisional Council of the County of Lambton, held at Port Sarnia, on the 15th day of April, 1852, agreeable to a Proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, dated 'the 28th day of February, 1852. Reeves present—Thos. Fisher, Esq., 'chairman; and Messrs. Hill, Inglis, Toulmin, and Westover. Mr. Fisher was elected Provisional Warden, Alex. Scott was appointed Clerk, and Alex. Vidal, Treasurer. It was agreed at the first session that the cost of the County Buildings should not exceed £3,000.

Further inspection of the records shows that Mr. Archibald Young was also a member of this Council, but no intimation appears of the respective municipalities which these several gentlemen represented.

In the minutes of 1853 appear the names of Messrs. Fisher, Fancher, Glass, Hyde, Hay, Kennedy, Baby, McKeune, and Young, of whom Mr. Henry Glass was chosen Provisional Warden; but a repetition of the Clerk's neglect to record the particular townships which were thus represented renders any remark on that subject nothing but conjecture. In the minutes of the 24th October, of this year, however, the following entry appears, viz.: "The County Council of the County of Lambton having met in accordance with a motion of adjournment of the Provisional Council, now dissolved by Proclamation by the Administrator of the Government in Council, by virtue of such power vested in them by an Act of the Province of Canada, '13 and 14 Vict., cap. 64, sec. 12, at McEvoy's Tavern, in the Village of Port Sarnia," but nothing further appears from which we could determine the constituencies of the different members.

For 1854, Henry Glass, Reeve of Sarnia, was elected to the Warden's chair, and though the minutes do not contain a list of the Councillors for that year, we noticed the names of Messrs. Boylan, of Dawn, Fancher, of Euphemia, Hyde, of Plympton, Harrower, Ketchum, of Bosanquet, McGlashen, of Moore, Stirten, of Brooke, and Toulmin, of Sombra.

The records of 1855 contain a list of the Councillors, with the townships represented by each, for the first time; and in giving such lists we would remind the reader that in cases where the names of two or more Councillors appear as representing one township, the one first given is that of the Reeve, while those following are the Deputy Reeves. This, then, is the list for

1855.—Warden, A. P. Toulmin, Reeve of Sombra. Council: Bosanquet, Jonathan Tripp; Brooke, J. W. Branan; Dawn, Wm. Boylan; Enniskillen, Wm. Oliver; Euphemia, John McLaren; Moore, Jno. Galloway; Plympton, John Fisher; Sarnia, Henry Glass; Sombra, the Warden; Warwick, Robt. Campbell.

1856.—Warden, W. P. Vidal, Reeve of Sarnia. Council: Bosanquet, J. Tripp; Brooke, J. W. Branan; Dawn, Wm. Boylan; Enniskillen, Wm. Oliver; Euphemia, John McLaren; Moore, Jno. Galloway; Plympton, John Fisher; Sarnia, the Warden; Sombra, Daniel Meyers; Warwick, Robt. Campbell.

1857.—Warden, John Fisher, Reeve of Plympton. Council: Bosanquet, J. Tripp; Brooke, John McKeune; Dawn, Richard Stevens; Enniskillen, Geo. McPherson; Euphemia, E. D. Kerby; Moore, Wm. McPherson; Plympton, the Warden; Sarnia, W. P. Vidal and Fredk. Davis; Sarnia Tp., Samuel Proctor; Sombra, Geo. Ramsay; Warwick, Jesse Kenward.

1858.—Warden, William McPherson, Reeve of Moore. Council: Bosanquet, John Elliott; Brooke, John McKeune; Dawn, Wm. Boylan; Enniskillen, G. McPherson; Euphemia, E. D. Kerby; Moore, the Warden; Plympton, John Anderson and John Kemp; Sarnia, W. P. Vidal; Sarnia Tp., S. Proctor; Sombra, Jas. Dawson; Warwick, Robt. Campbell and Peter Graham.

1859.—Warden, Robert Campbell, Reeve of Warwick. Council: Bosanquet, J. Tripp; Brooke, John McKeune; Dawn, Wm. Boylan; Enniskillen, Geo. McPherson; Euphemia, E. D. Kerby; Moore, Geo. Johnston and David Hossie; Plympton, John Anderson and John Kemp; Sarnia, Archd. Young; Sarnia Tp., S. Proctor; Sombra, James Dawson; Warwick, the Warden and Peter Graham.

1860.—Archd. Young, Reeve of Sarnia, was this year elevated to the Wardenship, but there is no list of the Councillors from which we could determine the whole of the personnel; still, by a perusal of the minutes, we see the names of Messrs. Anderson, Dawson, Graham, Hossie, Kemp, Kenward, Kerby, Mawlam, McKeune, McPherson, Proctor, and Rae.

1861.—Warden, E. D. Kerby, Reeve of Euphemia. Council: Bosanquet, Robert Rae; Brooke, John McKeune; Dawn, Henry Mawlam; Enniskillen, Geo. McPherson; Euphemia, the Warden; Moore, G. B. Johnston and D. Hossie; Plympton, David Nisbet; Sarnia, John R. Gemmill; Sarnia Tp., John Waddell; Sombra, A. P. Toulmin; Warwick, Robt. Campbell and Edward Kersey.

1862.—Warden, E. D. Kerby, re-elected. Council: Bosanquet, Robt. Rae and Stephen Cornell; Brooke, Jno. McKeune; Dawn, H. Mawlam; Enniskillen, G. McPherson; Euphemia, the Warden; Moore, John Galloway and H. J. Miller; Plympton, D. Nisbet and Simpson Shepherd; Sarnia, J. R. Gemmill; Sarnia Tp., John Waddell; Sombra, Wm. Kimball; Warwick, R. Campbell and Edw. Kersey.

1863.—Warden, Robt. Rae, Reeve of Bosanquet. Council: Bosanquet, the Warden and S. Cornell; Brooke, Edward Bowlby; Dawn, H. Mawlam; Enniskillen, G. S. McPherson; Euphemia, E. D. Kerby; Moore, G. B. Johnston and H. J. Miller; Plympton, D. Nisbet and S. Shepherd; Sarnia, J. B. Gemmill; Sarnia Tp., John Waddell; Sombra, A. P. Toulmin; Warwick, Robt. Campbell and J. D. Eccles.

1864.—Warden, Robert Rae, re-elected. Council: Bosanquet, the Warden and S. Cornell; Brooke, E. Bowlby; Dawn, C. McDonald; Enniskillen, Wm. Harrison; Euphemia, Jas. McCready; Moore, Robt. Fleck and C. S. Duncan; Plympton, John Anderson; Sarnia, Daniel Mackenzie; Sarnia Tp., Thomas Bulman; Sombra, A. P. Toulmin; Warwick, R. Campbell and J. D. Eccles.

1865.—Warden, J. R. Gemmill, Reeve of Sarnia. Council: Bosanquet, Robert Rae and Jacob Kennedy; Brooke, E. Bowlby; Dawn, Edwin Amsden; Enniskillen, G. S. McPherson and Jas. Montgomery; Euphemia, Alex. McAlpine; Moore, Robt. Fleck and C. S. Duncan; Oil Springs, John H. Bennett; Plympton, D. Nisbet and Jno. Anderson; Sarnia, the Warden; Sarnia Tp., John Waddell; Sombra, A. P. Toulmin; Warwick, R. Campbell and Geo. Smith.

1866.—Warden, G. S. McPherson, Reeve of Enniskillen. Council: Bosanquet, R. Rae and J. Kennedy; Brooke, E. Bowlby; Dawn, Solomon Huff; Enniskillen, the Warden; Euphemia, J. McCready; Moore, Robt. Fleck and James McCrae; Oil Springs, John Kemp; Plympton, D. Nisbet and Robt. Jardine; Sarnia, R. S. Chalmers and Geo. Russell; Sarnia Tp., John Waddell; Sombra, James Dawson; Warwick, George Smith and Ed. Kersey.

1867.—Warden, Robt. Rae, Reeve of Bosanquet. Council: Bosanquet, the Warden and A. Rawlings; Brooke, E. Bowlby; Dawn, E. Amsden; Enniskillen, G. S. McPherson; Euphemia, Alex. McAlpine; Moore, Robt. Fleck; Oil Springs, E. D. Kerby; Petrolea, W. H. McGarvey; Plympton, Wm. Donnelly and Robt. Jardine; Sarnia, Geo. Russell and Chas. Taylor; Sarnia Tp., John Waddell; Sombra, James Dawson; Warwick, Peter Graham and J. D. Eccles.

1868.—Warden, Robert Rae, re-elected. Council: Bosanquet, the Warden and Albin Rawlings; Brooke, E. Bowlby; Dawn, E. Amsden; Enniskillen, John Dupel; Euphemia, John Dobbey; Moore, R. Fleck and C. S. Duncan; Oil Springs, J. W. Sifton; Petrolea, J. H. Fairbank; Plympton, Wm. Donnelly and R. Jardine; Sarnia, Geo. Russell and Chas. Taylor; Sarnia Tp., John Lowrie; Warwick, R. Campbell and Samuel Howden.

1869.—Warden, Robert Rae, re-elected. Council: Bosanquet, the Warden and Francis Crone; Brooke, Robert King; Dawn, F. Amsden; Enniskillen, G. S. McPherson; Euphemia, John Dobbey; Moore, D. Hossie and Lewis McBean; Oil Springs, J. W. Sifton; Petrolea, J. H. Fairbank; Plympton, W. Donnelly and Geo. West; Sarnia, Chas. Taylor and Geo. Leys; Sarnia Tp., John Lowrie; Sombra, Jas. Dawson and Wm. Kimball; Warwick, Peter Graham and J. D. Eccles.

1870.—Warden, James Dawson, Reeve of Sombra. Council: Bosanquet, Robert Rae and F. Crone; Brooke, Robert King; Dawn, Edwin Amsden; Enniskillen, G. S. McPherson; Euphemia, John Dobbey; Moore, D. Hossie and L. McBean; Oil Springs, James Keating; Petrolea, J. H. Fairbank; Plympton, W. Donnelly and George West; Sarnia, George Russell and George Leys; Sarnia Tp., John Lowrie and J. H. B. Moore; Sombra, James Dawson and Wm. Kimball; Warwick, Peter Graham and John D. Eccles.

1871.—Warden, James Dawson re-elected. Council: Bosanquet, Robert Rae and Jonas Cornell; Brooke, Robt. King and Alexander McGregor; Dawn, C. McDonald; Enniskillen, G. S. McPherson; Euphemia, John Dobbey; Moore, Robert Fleck and J. W. Hughes; Oil Springs, Jas. Keating; Petrolea, Jos. Macdougall; Plympton, D. Nisbet and John Anderson; Sarnia, Geo. Russell and Geo. Leys; Sarnia Tp., John Lowrie and J. H. B. Moore; Sombra, Jas. Dawson and Wm. Kimball; Warwick, Robt. Campbell and Duncan Campbell.

1872.—Warden, David Nisbet, Reeve of Plympton. Council: Bosanquet, Robert Rae and Jonas Cornell; Brooke, John Sinclair and Alex. McGregor; Dawn, C. McDonald; Enniskillen, Jno. L. Wilson; Euphemia, John Dobbey and Samuel Beamish; Moore, Robert Fleck and Patrick Holland; Oil Springs, Standish G. O'Grady; Petrolea, Jos. Macdougall; Plympton, the Warden and Geo. West; Sarnia, John A. Mackenzie and Wm. Ireland; Sarnia Tp., John Lowrie and Wm. Cole; Sombra, Peter Cattanach and James O'Leary; Warwick, Robt. Campbell and J. D. Eccles.

1873.—Warden, Robert Fleck, Reeve of Moore. Council: Bosanquet, Robt. Rae and S. Cornell; Brooke, Geo. Shirley and Jas. Duffy; Dawn, Henry Mawlam; Enniskillen, J. L. Wilson and D. McNaughton; Euphemia, John Dobbey and James McCready; Forest, George West; Moore, the Warden and Patrick Holland; Oil Springs, George Palmer; Petrolea, Geo. Moncrieff and W. H. Hammond; Plympton, D. Nisbet and Thos. Jones; Sarnia, John A. Mackenzie and Wm. Ireland; Sarnia Tp., John Lowrie and James Beatty; Sombra, Wm. Kimball and J. S. Burnham; Warwick, Robert Campbell and J. D. Eccles.

1874.—Warden, John D. Eccles, Reeve of Warwick. Council: Bosanquet, Robt. Rae and S. Cornell; Brooke, Geo. Shirley and Francis Duffy; Dawn, Henry Mawlam; Enniskillen, J. L. Wilson; Euphemia, James McCready and A. Glass; Forest, E. A. Conklin; Moore, Robt. Fleck and Jas. White; Petrolea Town, Wm. H. Hammond; Plympton, D. Nisbet and Geo. Dewar; Sarnia, Wm. Ireland and Daniel Mackenzie; Sarnia Tp., Jno. Lowrie and T. W. Brown; Sombra, J. S. Burnham and Chas. Chubb; Warwick, J. D. Eccles and Alex. Hume; Watford, John McLean; Wyoming, H. H. Hunt.

1875.—Warden, John Lowrie, Reeve of Sarnia Township. Council: Bosanquet, Robt. Rae and S. Cornell; Brooke, Geo. Shirley and Jas. Lovell; Dawn, Solomon Huff; Enniskillen, Duncan McNaughton; Euphemia, James McCready and Archd. Glass; Forest, Thomas Jones; Moore, Robt. Fleck and Jas. White; Petrolea, John Shields; Plympton, Geo. Dewar and Richard Williamson; Sarnia, Wm. Ireland and Joseph Lowrie; Sarnia Tp., John Lowrie (Warden) and T. W. Brown; Sombra, Andrew Smith and Wm. Campbell; Warwick, Duncan Campbell and Peter Dewar; Watford, Jno. McLean; Wyoming, H. H. Hunt.

1876.—Warden, Geo. Shirley, Reeve of Brooke. Council: Bosanquet, John Dallas and J. C. Pollock; Brooke, Geo. Shirley (Warden) and J. Lovell; Dawn, Solomon Huff; Enniskillen, D. McNaughton and Robt. Brock; Euphemia, Jas. McCready and Chas. Armstrong; Forest, George West; Moore, David Hossie and Jas. White; Oil Springs, G. Hindley; Petrolea, G. Moncrieff; Plympton, David Nisbet and Thos. Donald; Sarnia, Wm. Ireland and Joseph Lowrie; Sarnia Tp., John Lowrie and D. Livingston; Sombra, W. Kimball and J. P. Gibson; Warwick, E. McGillicuddy and Jacob Smith; Watford, John McLean; Wyoming, H. H. Hunt.

1877.—Warden, G. Shirley, re-elected. Council: Arkona, Wm. Vahey; Bosanquet, Robt. Rae and J. C. Pollock; Brooke, Geo. Shirley (Warden) and Wm. Kelley; Dawn, Hiram Willson; Enniskillen, D. McNaughton and Henry Gooden; Euphemia, Jas. Roberts and W. D. Drew; Forest, Albin Rawlings; Moore, Robt. Fleck and Jas. White; Oil Springs, A. V. Elliott; Petrolea, W. H. McGarvey; Plympton, Finlay Smith and Wm. Sparling; Sarnia, Dr. A. C. Poussette and Ed. Proctor; Sarnia Township, Jno. Lowrie and D. Livingston; Sombra, Wm. Kimball and J. Thompson; Warwick, E. McGillicuddy and James Campbell; Watford, Robt. Campbell; Wyoming, H. H. Hunt.

1878.—Warden, D. McNaughton, Reeve of Enniskillen. Council: Arkona, Robt. Dunn; Bosanquet, Robt. Rae and Jas. H. Collins; Brooke, Geo. Shirley and James Lovell; Dawn, Hiram Willson; Enniskillen, D. McNaughton (Warden) and H. Gooden; Euphemia, Jas. Roberts and James McKeune; Forest, Albin Rawlings; Moore, Robt. Fleck, G. S. Phillips, and Jos. Featherstone; Oil Springs, Wm. Smith; Petrolea, W. H. McGarvey; Plympton, Finlay Smith and Wm. Sparling; Sarnia, Joseph Lowrie and Wm. Ireland; Sarnia Township, Dugald Livingston and John McFarlane; Sombra, Henry Winters and Jno. Thompson; Thedford, Jonas Cornell; Warwick, E. McGillicuddy and Jacob Wintermute; Watford, Robt. Campbell; Wyoming, H. H. Hunt.

1879.—Warden, Wm. H. McGarvey, Reeve of Petrolea. Council: Arkona, Wm. Vahey; Bosanquet, Robt. Rae and James McCordic; Brooke, J. W. Lovell and Wm. Ansley; Dawn, Hiram Willson; Enniskillen, Duncan McNaughton and Henry Gooden; Euphemia, Jas. Roberts and James McKeune; Forest, Thos. Jones; Moore, Robert Fleck, James White, and H. J. Miller; Oil Springs, H. B. Walker; Petrolea, W. H. McGarvey (Warden); Plympton, Finlay Smith and Peter Cairns; Point Edward, Dugald Livingston; Sarnia, Dr. A. C. Poussette and Wm. Ireland; Sarnia Township, J. H. B. Moore and Thos. Brown; Sombra, Wm. Kimball and W. H. Watson; Thedford, T. T. W. Brady; Warwick, E. McGillicuddy and T. B. Heley; Watford, Robert Campbell; Wyoming, W. H. Hunt.

1880.—Warden, Col. R. Campbell, Reeve of Watford. County Council: Arkona, W. Vahey; Bosanquet, Robt. Rae and Stephen Cornell; Brooke, John McKeune and William Ansley; Dawn, Hiram Willson; Enniskillen, Duncan McNaughton and William Anderson; Euphemia, Wm. Drew and James McKeune; Forest, Thomas Jones; Moore, S. G. Phillips, Patrick Holland, and John Farquharson; Oil Springs, John McLister; Petrolea, W. H. Hammond; Plympton, Finlay Smith, Peter Wellington, and Wm. H. McMahon; Pt. Edward, D. Livingston; Sarnia (town), A. C. Poussette and George A. Proctor; Sarnia (township), John McFarlane and T. W. Brown; Sombra, John D. McDonald and James S. Murray; Thedford, T. T. W. Brady; Warwick, E. McGillicuddy and Richard Karr; Watford, Col. R. Campbell (Warden); Wyoming, H. H. Hunt.

We here present the names of the Clerks and Treasurers of the different municipalities, as well as the post office addresses of the former:

MUNICIPALITY.	CLERK.	POST OFFICE.	TREASURER.
Arkona.....	G. B. Stephenson.....	Arkona.....	W. J. Ward.
Bosanquet.....	Adam Duffis.....	Widder.....	Thos. Crawford.
Brooke.....	W. G. Willoughby.....	Walnut.....	Jno. W. Branan.
Dawn.....	H. N. Roberts.....	Florence.....	Jas. C. Wood.
Enniskillen.....	Jno. L. Wilson.....	Petrolea.....	G. S. McPherson.
Euphemia.....	Wm. Armstrong.....	Sutherland's Corners.	Robert Gamme.
Forest.....	Thomas Woods.....	Forest.....	Wm. Lemon.
Moore.....	James Watson.....	Birkhall.....	John Linton.
Oil Springs.....	H. Brown.....	Oil Springs.....	Henry Brown.
Petrolea.....	Geo. S. McPherson.....	Petrolea.....	P. Barclay.
Plympton.....	T. R. K. Scott.....	Ogemah.....	Geo. Whiting.
Point Edward.....	James Palmer.....	Pt. Edward.....	W. Willy.
Sarnia Town.....	E. H. Johnston.....	Sarnia.....	M. Fleming.
Sarnia Township.....	John Lowrie.....	Sarnia.....	The Clerk.
Sombra.....	A. A. Henderson.....	Port Lambton.....	V. C. Mabey.
Thedford.....	Martin Watson.....	Thedford.....	Thos. Kirkpatrick.
Warwick.....	W. H. Stewart.....	Warwick.....	E. G. Morris.
Watford.....	T. D. Stickle.....	Watford.....	Thos. Fawcett.
Wyoming.....	Wm. Smith.....	Wyoming.....	Henry Pyle.

The names of the county officials (other than those connected with the administration of justice, elsewhere given), together with the amount of salary drawn by each, are as under:

Hon. Alex. Vidal, Treasurer.....	\$700 00
Hugh Smith, Clerk.....	500 00
John A. Mackenzie, Solicitor.....	100 00
Geo. E. Murphy, Auditor.....	100 00
M. Sullivan, ".....	100 00
Samuel Allen, Messenger.....	75 00
John Brebner, Public School Inspector, West Lambton.....	630 00
Chas. A. Barnes, " " East.....	540 00

In addition to the salaried officials, the Warden usually receives an allowance of \$100.00, and, for 1878, two members comprising a "Board of Audit" received \$30.00 each, and the Chairman of the Public Buildings Committee \$25.00, which would imply that the Council can appreciate the services of capable officials.

But little remains to be said on this subject, after having traced the current of municipal government in the county from its first inception down to the present day; still we could not justly conclude this sketch without expressing our thanks to the officials through whose courtesy we have been enabled to gather not only the items of information here set forth, but also many others of a general and statistical character, which we present elsewhere in this work. In fact, the county officials of Lambton have by their efficiency, integrity, and obliging politeness won an enviable reputation among all with whom they are brought in contact, and it is but just to say that in no county in Canada have we had the pleasure of meeting a class of men in similar positions who were more deservedly esteemed for the traits of character mentioned.

The gentlemen who have composed the Council from year to year have been distinguished for their able and economical management of county affairs, as well as for the exceptionally high standard of intelligence which has prevailed among them; and it is no exaggeration to state, that for all the attributes which constitute the successful and popular municipal legislator, the members, past and present, of the Lambton County Council, stand unsurpassed by those of any other county in the Province.

EDUCATIONAL.

" 'Tis education makes the common mind," are the words of some level-headed scholar who apparently recognized educated intelligence as the corner stone of our moral, social, and political structure. The free school is by many considered (and no doubt justly so) the bulwark of our liberties; for here are disseminated the elementary ideas of right and justice, which develop into the more perfect theories of social and political government, as the minds to which they are imparted strengthen and expand under the influence of age, experience, and study. The free school, wherever found, betokens a high standard of intelligence among the people. It is the storehouse whence are drawn the means for the triumph of mind over matter and muscle, and of reason over passion.

In no country in the world has the excellence of the school system been brought to a higher degree than in Canada, owing to the fostering care which has been bestowed upon it by the Legislature, who appear to have recognized the fact that upon the completeness and efficiency of our educational institutions must rest the hope of a healthy national development and our country's future greatness. But it is not proposed to enlarge upon the details of legislation affecting our system of education; still, a brief reference thereto will be interesting, as tending to show the rate of progress which this momentous interest has made in the public mind, as expressed by the statutes which have from time to time passed the Parliament of the country.

The first Common School Act passed Parliament in 1816, by the provisions of which each township's educational affairs were entrusted to the care of three trustees, who controlled the hiring of teachers, selection of books, and all other departments appertaining to the whole; but as this Act made little provision of means for the carrying out of its object, Hon. S. B. Harrison secured the passage of an Act in 1841 by which a sum of \$200,000 was annually appropriated for the maintenance of schools. Two years later the townships were divided into sections, over each of which a board of trustees was given control.

From that date one Act has followed so closely upon another that a recital of all would be both tedious and perplexing; suffice it to say, that each added a fresh feature of completeness and convenience to our already excellent system, under which the number of school houses has increased till each rural locality is now blessed by the presence in their midst of one of these agencies of culture and refinement.

Without remarking at greater length upon the general features of a system whose practical operation is familiar to every school-boy in the land, we invite the reader's attention to the results of that system's application to Lambton.

The county is divided into two Inspectors' districts—East and West Lambton—the former of which includes Bosanquet, Brooke, Euphemia, Plympton, and Warwick Townships, together with the Villages of Arkona, Forest, Thedford, Wyoming, and Watford; while the Western District comprises all the rest of the county, save the Towns of Petrolea and Sarnia, each of which controls its own schools. The Inspectors of these two districts are, respectively, John Brebner, of Sarnia, for the western, and Charles A. Barnes, of Forest, for the eastern; and that both these gentlemen thoroughly understand their business, and are more than usually efficient, is attested by their reports submitted to the County Council, which convey a concise comprehensiveness of information often found wanting in reports of other officials in similar positions.

The report of Mr. Barnes shows the number of names on the registers of his division to be 6,724 in 1878, as against 6,875 a year earlier; but he adds, "while this might appear somewhat discouraging, an examination of the report of the Minister of Education for the year '1877 shows that there are only eight counties having a larger attendance than Lambton, and some of these are much larger in territorial extent." Regarding the attendance in this division, it is shown that while 1,470 pupils attended school for a period ranging between 100 and 150 days, only 417 attended more than 200 days, and 3,411 attended during periods ranging from 100 days down to less than 20.

The number of schools or teachers in this division is not reported, but the total expenditure for the year is set down at \$44,239.39, of which \$10,032 was for school sites and buildings, one of which was erected in Euphemia and another in Wyoming, the latter being a very commodious structure, with four departments and a seating capacity of 300 pupils. The average amount of salary paid to male teachers in this division was \$407.82, being an increase of 2½ per cent. over 1877; while the average female salary reached \$277.11, an increase over the previous year of about 1½ per cent. This high average of salary is greatly to the credit of the people who have thus displayed their enterprise and liberality.

In the Western Division, the state of school affairs is also very encouraging, the items of greatest interest having been shown in tabulated form by Mr. Inspector Brebner, in his last Annual Report to the County Council. We append portions of these tables, from which the general status of the system in that riding may be clearly seen.

TABLE A.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Reported School Population (6 to 16) 1878.	Names enrolled of all ages.	Daily average per Municipality.	Daily average per Teacher.	Expenditure for all purposes.	Average expenditure per Teacher.	Average cost per enrolled Pupil.	Average cost per Pupil attending.
Dawn.....	487	513	175	24	\$2434	\$348	\$4 75	\$13 91
Enniskillen.....	977	894	324	23	7043	486	7 96	21 72
Moore.....	1157	1202	504	28	7821	434	6 50	15 52
Sarnia Township.....	1111	989	455	30	8449	563	8 53	18 56
Sombra.....	911	1058	352	25	5421	387	5 13	15 40
Oil Springs.....	134	175	75	37	970	485	5 54	12 93
Totals.....	4777	4831	1885	28	\$32138			
Average.....					\$450	\$6 40	\$16 34	

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

V

TABLE B.

MUNICIPALITIES.	1878	1879	TEACHERS, CERTIFICATES AND SALARIES.										
	Schools open in	Schools open in	Separate Schools.										
				Males.	Females.	1st Class Provincial 'Certificates.	2nd Class Provincial 'Certificates.	Other Certificates.	Average Salaries—Male Teachers.	Average Salaries—Fe- male Teachers.	Highest Salary paid Male Teacher.	Highest Salary paid Female Teacher.	
Dawn	7	7	—	4	3	—	—	7	\$361	\$260	\$400	\$336	
Enniskillen	15	15	—	10	5	1	1	13	412	237	500	275	
Moore	18	18	1	6	12	1	—	17	395	249	500	275	
Sarnia Township	15	14	—	5	10	1	2	12	455	249	600	300	
Sombra	14	14	1	7	7	—	2	12	397	260	500	300	
Oil Springs	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	500	250	500	250	
Total	71	70	2	33	38	4	5	62	\$420	\$252			
Averages													

From the report published by the Minister of Education for 1877, we find the total school population of Lambton (exclusive of Sarnia and Petrolia) to have been 11,193, between the ages of five and sixteen, the total attendance during the year reaching 11,568, of whom 6,072 were boys, and 5,496 girls; but the average attendance of all reached only 4,992.

The number of schools provided for this population was 159, and the amount expended for their maintenance, \$84,265.20. Of this amount \$49,618.94 were raised by the assessment of trustees, \$18,726.14 was drawn from the "Clergy Reserve Fund balance and other sources," \$5,051.00 constituted the Legislative Grant to be applied on teachers' salaries, and the municipal school assessment yielded \$8,776.27.

The expenditures included the following items: For teachers' salaries, \$47,923.25; for maps, libraries, and other apparatus, including ten per cent., \$948.74; for school building and sites, \$13,826.93; for rent, repairs, and other miscellaneous expenses, \$9,617.84—making a total expenditure of \$72,316.76, thus leaving a balance of \$10,295.53.

As before intimated, the schools, both High, Model, and Public, of the incorporated towns are under a management entirely distinct and separate from those of the counties and incorporated villages; and as the purpose of the present sketch is to deal only with the affairs under the control of the County Inspectors, we leave the description of those schools within the Towns of Sarnia and Petrolia to the local sketches of those municipalities.

In the whole, the substance of the Inspectors' reports is of a generally satisfactory character, and gives cause for congratulation; being to the effect that the schools are in a prosperous condition as regards school accommodation, qualification of teachers, and general educational advancement, and, what is of still greater importance, the average attendance of pupils—all of which facts reflect credit upon the ability and business tact of the Inspectors, and at the same time have a tendency to retain and strengthen in the minds of the masses their affection for a system which is imparting to the rising generation of the country such advantages as will redound to the future benefit of the nation and the wellbeing of its citizens.

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

The first and greatest source from which a county or other territorial division may draw the means of its municipal existence is the real estate within its limits. Of this commodity the County of Lambton includes a vast area, a large percentage of which is highly improved, and all of which is susceptible of such improvement as would render it at once attractive and valuable. Other important items, which should not be overlooked when the material resources are under consideration, are the population (without which, indeed, there can be no municipal existence of any territory), the personal property, including domestic animals, implements of labor, etc., of the people, and such property as the law regards as "chattels real," though it does not come properly under the head of real estate.

All the more interesting in this connection will be a comparative statement, showing the actual status of the county's resources at certain periods, as well as the progress made in the development of these resources from time to time.

Prior to the census returns of 1851, no connected official report of the status of Lambton's resources appears on record, but in the County Clerk's office there exist some old-time assessment rolls and other documents, from which we were enabled to glean the following items relating to a few of the townships of the county. In 1822 the then United Townships of Dover and Sombra contained 112 tax-payers, whose taxes totalled £23 14s. 5½d. There were six frame houses in the townships, which also boasted one stone house, 103 horses, and 299 cattle. The assessment roll of Plympton for the year 1834 embraces the names of 85 ratepayers. In 1836 Sarnia Township had 44 ratepayers who represented property—real and personal—assessed at £3,136 10s. There were 60 ratepayers in Warwick, in 1835, the total amount of whose taxes was £9 19s. 10d., there being at that date within the township 258 acres of cultivated land, four horses (valued at a total of £32), 24 oxen, and 34 cows. In 1826 Sombra appears to have been united to St. Clair (now Moore), the ratable property in both townships aggregating £3,072 8s., on which taxes to the amount of £12 16s. were collected.

More items of a kindred nature might be given were it not that sufficient have already been set forth to show that the development of the county at the dates mentioned was by no means far advanced, as well as to form a basis on which to consider, or a standard by which to judge, of the progress witnessed in later stages of the county's history.

The easiest manner, and at the same time the most accurate, of forming an estimate of any section is by studying the census statistics; and the best idea we can possibly form of its material progress and latent resources is by a comparison of those figures for a number of succeeding periods. We shall endeavor to do this by giving the results of the census enumerations in some of the most representative features, from 1851 to 1871 inclusive.

We find that in 1851 there were within the county 1,618 dwellings, occupied by 1,629 families; but of these dwellings 85 are described as "shanties," two uninhabited, and three in course of erection. The total number of churches (under which head all buildings designed exclusively for public worship are gathered), was 20, of which 18 were of the Protestant denomination, and the remaining two of the Roman Catholic. The entire population was 10,815, among whom were 2,575 school pupils, for whose instruction twenty schools had at

the time been established. There were in all 1,546 occupiers of land; the number of acres thus occupied reaching 168,469, or an average of 108.97 acres to each occupant, whom we presume to have been the head of a family. Of this area but 34,497 acres were under culture, making an average of 22.31 acres to each clearing, or rather that extent cultivated by each occupier.

Of domestic animals there were owned in the county 1,961 horses, 3,658 oxen, 3,536 cows, 10,925 sheep, and 6,869 swine; and these, with the total of 92,067 bushels of wheat that year produced, constitute the most interesting items regarding this branch of our subject, which are set forth in the very much condensed census returns of 1851.

Of factories, mills, and other industrial institutions, there were then the following numbers in Lambton, viz.: grist mills, 8; saw mills, 13; carding and fulling mills, 1; one tannery, and one classified under the head of "other factories."

Ten years later, in 1861, the population of this county had increased to 24,916, while the total extent of occupied land reached 291,083 acres, divided between 2,869 occupiers, being an average of 101.43 acres to each. The acres under culture now numbered 96,092, or within a fraction of 33½ to each occupier. The cash value of these farms is set down as having been \$4,736,426, which sum,—added to \$168,856, the value of implements owned; \$741,042, which the live stock in the county represented; and \$16,246, which was the value of the products of orchards and gardens,—makes a grand total of \$5,392,602, as the value of the agricultural interests at that date.

In a ratio corresponding with other features of progress the live stock in the county increased, till at the period mentioned there were 6,221 horses, 2,234 oxen, 8,101 cows, 23,038 sheep, and 18,094 swine, valued, as we before hinted, at \$741,072. The vast increase in cultivated land was of course attended by an increased production of grain and other products of the soil, the quantity of wheat raised in that year amounting to 360,279 bushels, as against 92,057 bushels a decade earlier, thus reaching within a fraction of quadruple the amount then produced.

The temporal comforts of this largely increased population were enhanced by an addition to the number of dwellings till 4,002 thereof were erected, and in which a total number of 4,279 families were sheltered; but spiritual matters appear to have lost pace with secular affairs during that decade, for the number of churches in the county remained the same as ten years earlier, viz., 20, of which 19 now belonged to the Protestants, and only one—instead of two, as formerly—to the Catholics.

Regarding the development of the milling interests, it would appear from the census returns either that very little attention had been bestowed by the people on this important branch of trade, or that the census enumerator had failed to obtain a correct list of the various establishments of this character throughout the county, for only three grist mills are reported as existing here, against eight in 1851; the saw-mills number only 17; tanneries, two; one carding and fulling mill; one foundry, and five "other" factories.

The items thus far given are necessarily brief and condensed, for the reason that no census of the county by townships appears in the work from which we have quoted, until the year 1871. During the decade which elapsed from the date at which the items last quoted were collected, viz., 1861, and the time of taking the last official census, there was probably a greater development of the latent resources of the county than during any other period of equal length either before or since. It was during this decade that the traffic in petroleum sprung up, which created a new epoch in the commercial history of Lambton. During the business prosperity and excitement then prevailing, towns, villages, and hamlets arose, as though by magic, to grace those portions of the county whose appearance would have repelled settlement, only that fortunes were weekly flowing and being pumped from the bowels of the earth in the shape of petroleum. Business continued "booming" until a "break" occurred in the oil market, the effect of which is too plainly visible in the present condition of some of the former oil centres of the county, and which will be found described in our sketch of Oil Springs.

Coming down to the date of the last census, then, we find the population has increased from 24,916 to 38,797, divided as follows: Bosanquet, 4,425; Brooke, 2,538; Dawn, 1,116; Enniskillen, 1,528; Euphemia, 2,390; Moore, 3,998; Oil Springs Village, 551; Petrolia Village, 2,651; Plympton, 5,259; Sarnia Township, 3,438; Sarnia Town, 2,929; Sombra, 3,397; Warwick, 4,677.

This population included 4,895 occupiers of farms, of whom 4,175 owned the lands so occupied; the balance, 702, tenants. The total acreage of land thus occupied was 401,349, of which 181,120 acres was improved, 131,514 under crops, and 6,030 occupied as gardens and orchards. The production of wheat from this land aggregated 241,236 bushels, of which 98,538 bushels were of the spring, and 142,698 bushels of the fall or winter variety. Of domestic animals there was a total of 89,569, including 7,115 horses, 704 oxen, 11,869 cows, 18,749 other horned cattle, 34,585 sheep, and 16,547 swine.

There were marketed in this county (exclusive of the Townships of Sombra, Dawn, and Euphemia, which are classified as belonging to the electoral division of Bothwell), in 1871, 211,704 cubic feet of oak timber, 54,155 feet of elm, 3,050 feet of walnut, 14,714 feet of hickory, and 327,731 feet of other timber, besides about 33,000 saw logs, 2,054 thousands of staves, and 130,411 cords of firewood.

We would here explain that these statistics are published and totalled by electoral districts instead of by separate municipalities, and we are therefore obliged to give such as are credited to Lambton, with the three Townships of Sombra, Dawn, and Euphemia left out, as before hinted.

Turning our attention to the industrial establishments of the county, we notice that in 1871 there existed six bakeries, turning out \$23,268 worth of manufactured products; 46 blacksmith shops, employing 74 hands, who manufactured articles valued at \$54,649. There were 37 boot and shoe factories, employing 64 hands, to whom \$18,461 were paid in wages, their manufactured products being valued at \$57,219. Three brick and tile yards the same year employed ten men, and produced \$10,250 worth of those articles. Of furniture factories there were nine reported, in which 20 men were employed, who turned out articles valued at \$10,740. There were five carding and fulling mills, in which \$13,130 worth of raw material was manufactured into articles valued at \$16,350, the expense in wages having in this instance been \$1,720.

Eleven carpenter and joiners' shops employed 33 hands, consumed \$6,639 worth of raw material, paid \$9,130 in wages, and turned out manufactured articles valued at \$31,550. There were 67 hands employed in 19 carriage shops, to whom \$18,759 were paid in wages; the cost of the raw material here consumed was \$13,761, but after its

manufacture the value was increased to \$49,644. Sixty-two hands in 13 cooperages earned \$26,990 in wages, and manufactured products valued at \$52,704.

But one of the most, if not the most, interesting items in this entire list is that relating to the flour and grist mills. Of these indispensable establishments there were 14 in this electoral division, in which 37 hands were employed, who earned \$9,400 in wages. The value of grain or "raw material" here consumed was \$236,300, producing \$286,370 worth of mill products. In six foundries 41 hands worked up raw material valued at \$15,220 into articles the value of which was \$39,450. One hundred and fourteen men found employment in 28 saw-mills, where they earned \$27,483, used up \$67,080 worth of material, and turned out products valued at \$155,710; while in seven mills 40 men produced \$24,471 worth of shingles. Three tanneries employed six hands, whose wages aggregated \$2,350; they manufactured from raw material, valued at \$8,300, articles worth \$14,900. The large proportionate profit arising from the prosecution of this industry would tend to confirm the assertion that "there's nothing like leather."

Referring to the manufacture of clothes, we find twenty tailor shops reported as existing here, in which 32 males and 36 females were employed, at a yearly rate of wages reaching \$13,510. They used \$22,718 worth of material, which assumed a value of \$45,709, after passing through their hands. There were reported 11 tin and sheet iron shops, where 21 hands manufactured goods to the value of \$29,875 from material valued at \$14,745. In two woollen cloth factories 9 males and 4 females were employed to manufacture articles of \$14,400 value, from material worth \$8,633.

One brewery graced (?) the county at that date, and here 7 hands received \$1,500 to manufacture from material valued at \$2,000 an amount of beer and other beverages of the alleged value of \$7,950. Cheese was manufactured in only one factory, where five hands made \$6,625 worth of that staple from material valued at \$5,300. The county jewellers numbered three, who manufactured \$2,000 worth of jewellery from \$215 worth of material; the expense in wages attending this transaction being \$1,550. One meat-curing establishment, run by a one-man power, who valued his services at \$50, and produced \$1,000 worth of cured meat from a quantity valued before this process at \$800.

Five painters and glaziers were reported as employed in two shops, where they transformed material of \$800 value into products worth \$2,000. Among other manufactures there were then 8 pot and pearl asheries, employing 13 men, at a salary of \$2,345, and from raw material worth \$1,959 goods were produced to the value of \$6,166. One marble and stone-cutting establishment is reported as having employed two hands, using \$500 worth of material, and producing articles worth treble that amount.

Another item fraught with interest to Lambton is that pertaining to oil refineries, though at the date of the last census this trade had become completely paralyzed at Oil Springs, which was a few years previously the chief producing centre of this commodity in Canada; and though the trade was still comparatively brisk at Petrolia, the major portion of the crude was shipped to London East and elsewhere for refining, consequently the number of refineries reported in Lambton is by no means an accurate standard by which to judge of the volume of business then done in petroleum at that place or within the county. The number of oil refineries then in operation in Lambton was 15, in which 97 hands found employment, receiving \$55,972 in yearly wages. The estimated value of the crude oil here refined was \$312,110, and after passing through this process its value was increased to \$727,619.

The census further reports one wood-turning establishment, where one man, at \$200 salary, manufactured \$300 worth of articles from material valued at \$36; three boiler factories, where twenty hands turned out products of \$17,250 value; one gun shop, from which \$1,100 worth of manufactures were turned out, the work of two men, whose wages were estimated at \$800, and the value of the material used at \$300. One scutching mill, where 22 hands are employed, at a rate of wages aggregating \$3,000; the value of raw material here used is reported at \$2,000, and that of the products at \$5,000. One cork-cutting establishment, producing goods of \$1,260, the result of one man's labor, which is valued at \$900, while the material is represented as being worth the remaining \$360. One foundry working in brass, iron, and lead, where one man turned out articles worth \$1,000, from material valued at \$300.

To epitomize: the total amount of capital invested in manufacturing in Lambton at the time of taking the census is reported as being \$504,964. The number of hands employed in this branch of trade was 991; the amount of yearly wages paid was \$286,625; the value of raw material consumed \$843,020; and the total value of products \$1,752,009.

We would once again draw the attention of the reader to the fact that these figures represent only the status of the industries as then existing in the electoral division of Lambton; and had the three remaining townships of the county, viz., Sombra, Dawn, and Euphemia, been included in this table, there is no doubt the grand totals would have reached at least one-third higher than they now do. This statistical description of the status of Lambton's industries needs no comment from us to show that the county is exceptionally well provided with all those classes of manufactures which are necessary to the development of her fine resources, as that fact is fully attested by the figures quoted; while a comparative examination of all the census reports here presented will convince the reader that the material progress of Lambton has been at all times, and under all circumstances, most satisfactory and substantial.

Another feature which may very properly be classified among the "resources" of this county, is its excellent and elaborate railway system. Of these great double bands of steel the county is girded by no less than three, none of which are the "one-horse" tramways in many places dignified by the name of railways, but each is emphatically a first-class concern, according to the most modern idea of what a first-class railway should be.

The most northerly of these is the Grand Trunk, which enters the county at the eastern limit of the Township of Bosanquet, about midway between its northern and southern boundaries. It runs thence, in a generally direct line, west south-west to its Canadian terminus at Point Edward, about 2½ miles north-west of Sarnia, where Lake Huron discharges its wealth of waters into the River St. Clair. En route to this point, it traverses the county for a distance of 35 miles. It is provided with three stations, besides its terminus, within this county, the most easterly of these being Widder or Thedford, the next westerly Forest, between which place and Point Edward is Cam-lachie, a small village in Plympton Township.

This portion of the Grand Trunk was constructed in 1859 through

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

a tract of country then new, and in many places unbroken by the clearing of the settler for long distances together. This road had been built as far west as St. Marys (whence a branch runs to London) several years previously, and the extension westward to Sarnia had long been in contemplation, but circumstances in which financial stringency was chiefly prominent defeated the consummation of this design until the date named.

At the present time this section forms a link in one of the greatest chains in railway property in the world, there being now a continuous line (of which it is part and parcel) owned and operated by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, from Portland, Maine, to the great north-western metropolis, Chicago. Consequently the importance of this road to the country cannot be easily over estimated; and in full keeping with this importance are all the appointments of the road at and around its western Canadian terminus at Point Edward; but as a full description of this property appears in our sketch of that village, it is not necessary to repeat the same in this place.

Next to the south, but first in regard to the date of its extension to this town, is the Great Western. This road was constructed in 1856 as a branch of the main line, from which it diverged at Komoka, 9 miles west of London. From that town it runs through Strathroy and several other places of considerable importance to its point of contact with Lambton, at the eastern border of the Township of Warwick, in the Second Concession south. The distance thence to Sarnia is 32 miles. Several thriving villages are located along the line, at each of which the company has commodious depot facilities. The number of these is four in all, their names being respectively Watford, Wanstead, Wyoming and Mandaum, in the order of their location from east to west.

The Great Western is regarded as furnishing the chief facilities for travel to and from Sarnia, to which fact these two substantial reasons contribute, viz., the depot is located in a most convenient portion of the town, within easy distance of hotels, stores, and docks; and the City of London being less remote than any other town where a like amount of trade centres, the people of this section of country draw a large portion of their supplies from that city, which fact accounts in a great measure for the immense amount of business done by this branch. It only remains to be said that the Great Western is first-class in all its equipments, the road bed is as good and substantial as the best, the passenger coaches, arrangement of trains, and courtesy of officials is such as to invite the patronage of the travelling public, and as a result, the amount of traffic on this branch is only surpassed by that of the main line.

Running parallel with the Great Western, but about 12 miles farther to the south, is the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern, built about eight years since, from a junction on the main line of that road at a point a short distance west of St. Thomas. It enters the County of Lambton very near the extreme point on the eastern border of Brooke Township, where the Township of Mosa projects into its territory, so to speak, forming two acute angles. A few rods farther on the railway passes into Mosa, and crossing one of the angles referred to, which is here about 1½ miles wide, it again enters Brooke, and continues in an air line to Courtright, on the River St. Clair, opposite the City of St. Clair, Michigan, from which place an extension of this road, known as the Michigan, Midland, and Canada Southern Railway, connects with the Grand Trunk at Ridgeway, Michigan, 20 miles distant.

From its first point of contact with the county to its terminus at Courtright, the distance traversed by this road is 35 miles, in addition to which a second branch has recently been constructed from Oil City to Petrolia, a distance of 9 miles to the north, making a total of 44 miles within the county.

The St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern was built, not for the profit which may accrue from the local traffic along its line, but with the expectation and intention of forming for it a western outlet, or rather inlet, to Chicago, by means of the Michigan Air Line, then in process of construction from Ridgeway (the western terminus of the Michigan, Midland, and C. S. before mentioned), through Pontiac, Pinkney, Jackson, Three Rivers, Niles, &c., to the objective point; but owing to the treachery of a majority of the Air Line Directors, that line was leased to the competing magnates of the Michigan Central, after it had been constructed, between Niles and Jackson. In consequence of this transfer the Air Line has never been completed to a point east of that last named, though a good portion of the road has been graded, notably a stretch of several miles in the vicinity of Pinkney; and the enterprise still languishes for want of a patron, who will probably defer his appearance until either the Canada Southern or some of its western "feeders" have passed into other hands than Vanderbilts; and until that time arrives there is not much probability of the St. Clair branch becoming anything more than it now is, viz., a purely local road. The excellent equipment of this branch is in keeping with the grand scale on which all this company's works have been constructed; and while it is a source of regret that so much valuable property should lie in such comparative inactivity as is now forced upon it for want of a through connection, yet it is gratifying to know that the advantages which its operation confers upon the section of country traversed by it are fully appreciated by the people, who recognize in this enterprise the herald of progress, through whose agency much of the territory lying tributary to the road in Lambton County has been reclaimed from a state of nature and developed into a succession of thriving agricultural communities, and to which the present flourishing villages of Alvinston, Oil City, Bridgen and Courtright, owe their inception, while for their recent expansion and prosperity other towns are indebted to the same enterprise.

Of the highways of Lambton it is necessary to speak briefly and delicately, in order to avoid a reference to the great natural disadvantage under which the people of this county labor, in having few or no gravel deposits in their midst from which to construct a good system of roads. Our remarks on the geological formation of this territory will have shown that the clay composing this soil is not calculated to either repel or absorb the moisture to such a degree as to make the roads at all times convenient for travel, a fact which will be confirmed by a trip over any of the natural highways during a wet season.

There is, however, one highway owned by a private corporation which demands a passing notice. This is known as the Sarnia and Florence Road, owned by a company under the same corporate name. It was built from Sarnia to Oil Springs, 19 miles, in 1864, as a plank road, the cost of the construction being \$40,000, one-half the stock being subscribed by the Town of Sarnia, and the balance by private individuals. The immense amount of traffic on this road reduced it to a dilapidated and worn out condition within a few years, where-

upon the Town of Sarnia surrendered their stock in the concern, and the company replaced the plank with gravel on about 8 miles of the Sarnia end of the road, but the balance was abandoned, and has now resumed its place among the ordinary highways of the county.

Having thus dwelt at considerable length on the industrial resources of the county, past and present, there remains but little to say, in order that the reader may form a fair idea of the present wealth of this corporation, at least as accurate an estimate as the limited space at our disposal will allow us to impart. The present assessed valuation of the county, and the several municipalities thereof, will prove an interesting item, in view of this forming the basis on which the levy of taxes is made, and representing the source from which the means of municipal government are derived. It will be noticed that in the case of some municipalities the assessment has been considerably raised, while in other places it has been lowered in a more than corresponding degree, as notably in the case of Point Edward, the valuation was "equalized" at a sum \$73,000 below the assessed valuation. Without further comment, we here present the schedule:

MUNICIPALITIES.	Assessed.	Acres.	ASSESSED VALUE OF			Total assessed value of real and personal property and taxable income.	Total assessed value equalized.
			Real Property.	Personal Property.	Taxable Income.		
Township of Rosanquet.	70,886	28,828	\$384,206	\$76,045	\$700 00	\$1,060,951	\$1,050,000
" Brooke	74,614	19,648	987,678	72,025	950 00	1,029,703	1,000,500
" Dawn	65,725	7,767	684,868	26,798	425 00	682,666	786,000
" Enniskillen	81,672	17,594	1,062,481	189,900		1,252,381	1,159,000
" Euphemia	37,650	17,594	276,610	50,096		326,706	619,500
" Moore	73,133	18,445	904,040	93,720		997,760	1,202,500
" Plympton	76,053	28,436	1,288,422	60,300		1,348,722	1,333,500
" Sarnia	39,623	12,550	601,989	43,105	400 00	645,094	680,000
" Sombra	69,474	27,015	1,214,681	85,485		1,300,166	985,000
" Warwick			85,081	134,550		1,050,761	1,248,500
Town of Sarnia			523,701	135,630	41,150 00	684,761	803,500
" Petrolia			59,557	6,668	23,400 00	67,525	68,500
Village of Arkona			212,375	13,059	975 00	226,400	128,000
" Forest			67,892	10,300		78,192	63,000
" Oil Springs			82,470	11,400		93,870	73,500
" Theford			127,640	11,625	1,000 00	141,265	136,500
" Watford			96,695	6,985		103,680	84,000
" Wyoming						122,500	52,500
" Point Edward							
	590,830	140,083	\$10,625,496	\$1,071,112	\$70,730 00	\$11,809,194	\$11,868,000

We further append the schedule showing the amounts paid by the several municipalities towards the support of the county government during the year, as follows:—

MUNICIPALITIES.	Equalized Value	Rate for Current Expenses.	Jury's Rate.	Total County Rate.	School Rate.	School Insp's Rate.	Total
Township of Rosanquet.	\$1,050,000	\$1,238 63	\$176 95	\$1,415 58	\$492 00	\$7 50 for each School.	\$1,423 08
" Brooke	1,000,500	1,180 20	168 60	1,348 80	433 00		1,781 80
" Dawn	786,000	927 20	132 46	1,059 66	215 00		1,274 66
" Enniskillen	1,159,000	1,367 20	195 31	1,562 51	353 00		1,915 51
" Euphemia	619,500	730 79	104 40	835 19	364 00		1,199 19
" Moore	1,202,500	1,418 52	202 65	1,621 17	676 00		2,297 17
" Plympton	1,333,500	1,573 05	224 72	1,797 77	756 00		2,553 77
" Sarnia	680,000	745 18	106 17	851 35	566 00		1,417 35
" Sombra	985,000	1,161 95	165 99	1,327 94	381 00		1,708 94
" Warwick	1,248,500	1,470 80	210 40	1,681 20	429 00		2,110 20
Town of Sarnia	803,500	947 84	135 41	1,083 25	481 00		1,564 25
" Petrolia	68,500	80 81	11 55	92 36			103 91
Village of Arkona	128,000	148 64	21 23	169 87			191 10
" Forest	63,000	74 31	10 62	84 93			95 55
" Oil Springs	73,500	86 71	12 38	99 09			111 47
" Theford	136,500	161 03	23 00	184 03			207 03
" Watford	84,000	99 09	14 15	113 24			127 39
" Wyoming	52,500	61 93	8 85	70 78			79 63
" Point Edward							
	\$11,868,000	\$14,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$16,000 00	\$4,318 00		\$20,318 00

The total expenditure of the year 1878 aggregated \$36,424.38, as against \$41,872.84 of receipts, of which latter item \$6,217.45 was a balance from 1878. Some of the other items of receipts are

Cash from Gov't., Criminal Justice Account.....	\$3,145 21
" " Registrar Surplus Fees	2,597 80
" " Sinking Fund to Coupons of Interest, 1877, no rate being levied	1,080 00
" " Sinking Fund to pay Debentures Nos. 5 and 6 ..	2,000 00
" " " Current expenses	3,800 00
" " Municipalities on account of County Rate.....	21,726 68

Among the expenditures we find the items of

Payments on County Buildings	3,507 85
Jury Expenditure	1,917 60
Criminal Justice Expenditure	9,464 97
Ordinary Municipal Expenditure	6,095 30
Road and Bridge	929 02
Grants by Council	2,270 90
Miscellaneous	421 80
Internal Improvement Debentures, including cash paid Non-Resident Land Funds, and transferred Debentures Rate to School Fund	11,736 94

There remained in the Treasurer's hands a balance of \$5,448.46 with which to begin the business of 1879, in addition to which the only assets of the county are the County Buildings in Sarnia, erected in 1852-3 by Mr. (now Hon.) Alex. Mackenzie, at an original cost of \$10,000, but subsequent improvements and additions have increased this account to \$58,195.54; but as these fine buildings are fully described in our local sketch of Sarnia, we refer the reader to another page for further information on this subject.

The liabilities are within a fraction of \$8,000, being the balance of \$20,000 borrowed on debentures for the construction and improvement of roads. The county has also guaranteed debentures issued by the Town of Sarnia to the amount of \$70,000 to facilitate the construction of their excellent system of water-works. It was at one time proposed to give a bonus of \$110,000 to the Erie and Huron Railway, which it was intended to construct from Rondeau on Lake Erie, through Blenheim, Chatham, and Dresden to Sarnia, and in fact this amount was voted by the people, but the subsequent collapse of that enterprise, and the consequent failure to conform to the terms of the grant, obviated the necessity of advancing this amount.

We have thus endeavored to give a fair and sufficiently detailed statement of the resources of this county to admit of their being readily and clearly understood by the reader; and if any farther comment is called for from us in this connection, we would assert that the present very satisfactory state of her finances, the high order of her public improvements within her limits, and the vast agricultural, mechanical, and mineral wealth which she possesses, combine to form one grand resource to which further development will impart additional value, and which is already capable of easily supplying the means of municipal government, or of responding to the demands of any financial emergency which future events may call forth.

SARNIA TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

The St. Clair District, as well as that of the D'Etoit, has had two distinct periods of settlement—the French, which is ancient; and the American or Canadian, which is comparatively modern. The French had their little domiciles here a century and a half ago, but it was not till the fourth decade of the present century that Anglo-Saxon immigration began to flow freely into territory whose bounds are lavied by the waters of the St. Clair. On the southern portion of the "water-stretch" of which the St. Clair forms a part, the settlements, although no earlier formed, still developed more rapidly than along the northern section; and we thus find that by the time the "second period" of the settlement of this frontier commenced, the law of *seigneurie* had divided up the land facing the water-fronts on both sides the national boundary into narrow strips, on each of which nestled the white-washed cabin of the *habitant*, giving the course of D'Etoit, or "the strait," the appearance of a village bordering its shores for its entire length; while along the St. Clair there existed but a few scattering clearings and cabins, especially on the British side of the boundary, though considerably more numerous on the American, till the inception of the "second period" above mentioned.

When this last-mentioned period did commence, it was found that about the only family located within the limits of what is now the Township of Sarnia as well as the most northerly settlement of the whole chain, was that of the La Forges. The ancestors of this family had undisturbedly occupied a tract of land which now forms the southernmost portion of the Township of Sarnia for a very long time—probably three quarters of a century, and possibly even considerably longer—as fruit trees then growing in M. La Forge's orchard indicated an age of from fifty to seventy years, and there were evidences of still older ones having already gone to decay.

The people peculiar to the "first period" of these settlements, and others formed similarly at a corresponding period, were a gay, contented race who raised the same little crops in the same little fields year after year, and ground their maize in rude windmills, some of which existed along the shore till a comparatively recent date (one at Fromfield, in the south-west corner of the Township of Sarnia, having been in operation long before the commencement of the "second period" of settlement in 1832, and even at that time seemed like a very old building); while they alone of all the colonists of the New World readily assimilated themselves with the aborigines, with whom they lived in harmony and friendship. Long before the "second period" of settlement on the frontier under discussion commenced, however, all trouble from the original owners of the soil had ceased by their being driven back towards the Mississippi by the Americans, while the Canadian Indians who occupied and owned the lands of the Western Peninsula of Upper Canada, including the present Counties of Lambton, Huron, Perth, Bruce, Grey, and parts of Middlesex and Wellington, had been withdrawn from their former hunting grounds, and located, by the treaty of 1827, on Reserves which are mentioned in connection with the General History of this county, and on the "Indian Peninsula" of Ontario.

Very soon after the location of the Indians as above, the Government built churches, schools, &c., at the several Reservations, and to each Reservation sent a clergyman and school teacher to look after their moral and intellectual training; and those public servants on the Sarnia Reservation were the only white people except the La Forges who were located in the present limits of the Township of Sarnia when the settlement of what is the present town commenced.

As near as we can learn, the immediate cause of the "second period" of settlement of this section was the circulation in England of a book called "The Backwoodsman," written by Dr. Dunlop, manager of the Canada Company's affairs in Canada. His descriptions of the country induced many Old Country gentlemen, including a number of ex-army and navy officers, to come out here in 1832 and 1833. The first of these who located in Sarnia was Lieut. Vidal, of the navy, father of Senator Vidal, who came in 1832. He "located" 200 acres of land where the chief part of the town now stands, and built a log house on the east side of what is now Front Street, just above the Senator's present residence. Subsequently one Ferguson moved into this cabin while Lieut. Vidal was absent in England (whither he had returned for his family), and started a tavern there, the first one anywhere on the St. Clair frontier. When Lieut. Vidal came here a frame house had been built for Wm. Jones, the Indian Agent, some distance below where the railway now crosses the River Road, and this, with La Forge's house, were the only ones within the present town limits. In the present township limits there were none except those built along the river some years previously by the Government for the use of the Indians, who however still lived in their wigwams, using the houses—where used at all—for their ponies.

During the year 1833 quite a large number of Old Country gentlemen came into the locality, several settling on the site of the present town. Among the arrivals of that year were George Durand and Peter McGlashan. They came in within a few days of each other, Mr. Durand being a little earlier. This gentleman built and carried on the first store in the place, his first stock being purchased in London, whither it was transported on an "ox jumper," over bare ground, and most of the way through the forest, yet undisturbed by the woodman's axe. He was the same who was afterwards chosen as the first District Councillor for Sarnia by acclamation, in 1842, Mr. McGlashan (who was chairman of the meeting) being nominated but declining to run. He was a brother-in-law of the Hamilton who gave the "Ambitious City" its name; was a man who did much for the early advancement of Sarnia, where he amassed a fortune; and is now a resident of Queenston.

Mr. McGlashan, now Collector of Inland Revenue, is the oldest settler living in the place. He was the first Clerk of the original Magistrates' Court, of which Wm. Jones (Indian Agt.), Henry Jones (father of the present P.L.S.), Capt. Hyde, Capt. Vidal, and George Durand were members. This Court had jurisdiction up to £10; but shortly after the Commissioners' Courts were established, having jurisdiction up to £20. There were seven of these commissioners in the district, of whom Mr. McGlashan was likewise one; and their duties lasted till the introduction of District Councillors in 1842.

In the year 1834 quite a large number of new settlers came in, many of them from the County of Lanark. Several of these settled in what is now the township, and this was, in fact, the first year in which any had so located. Among them were Samuel Cole, Joshua Lockington, Robert Sym, John Stokes, Andrew Graham, the Pattersons, the Burns's, George Watson, James Miller, Robert Menzies, James Duncan, one Finlay, Samuel Proctor, and Capt. Elliott; also, Andrew McCausland, who had located in Plympton in 1833, but removed this season to Sarnia. When they came there were only some half-dozen families in what is now the town, including (besides those above mentioned) Oliver Allen, who kept a little log tavern where the Bellchamber House now stands, and Mr. Harris, a deputy of the Indian Agent, who performed the duties of Indian schoolmaster. All the above (except Capt. Elliott, who was afterwards appointed Customs Officer at Windsor) went back home (to Lanark) after making small clearings and erecting shanties thereon, returning with their families in 1835. Only three or four heads of families now remain who came in as early as the year 1834. Quite a number also settled the same year in what is now the town, among whom were Messrs. Gemmill, Porter, and Cameron, who purchased 100 acres of what is now the chief business portion of Sarnia from Mr. Harris, the Indian Agent's deputy, who was the original patentee from the Crown. The sum paid for this 100 acres was £400, Halifax currency.

The first school in the township was that built on Lot 7, 2nd Concession, where Samuel Proctor was the first to wield the ferule; and the first religious service ever held was by James Evans, a Methodist minister, who was preaching to the Indians through an interpreter named McGee. The old windmill of the eighteenth century was then running in a manner at Froomfield, on the river bank, but "its usefulness was gone," and when in the year 1835, or thereabouts, the Wilkes' mill was built at Wilkesport, the settlers in the interior of the township for many years waded thence through swamps, and toiled through a labyrinth of primeval forests with their grists on "ox jumpers," if not indeed on their own backs, while many of those along the shore went by canoe even as far as the Detroit settlements.

By the year 1835 Sarnia was beginning to "assume a position" among the frontier settlements. It was then known as "The Rapids," and was a straggling village on one side of a single street running along the river bank. There was one wharf (just south of the location of Clark's dock), and the village extended south to the Durand block, where there was a deep gully crossed by a rickety bridge, beyond which lay the farm of Joseph La Forge, extending to the Indian Reserve. There were two stores, kept by Geo. Durand and John Jones, and two taverns, Crampton's and Oliver Allan's. The latter was the "swell" place, and everywhere known as "the double-N-I" (from the fact that the party who put up the sign could not read, and nailed it on the building upside down, thus, "NI"), and was a log building of two stories, with one room in each. There was also a tailor shop, a cobbler shop, and about a half-score of houses. The only road to London was perfectly impracticable except in winter, and the "ferries" consisted of canoes. Even horses were ferried across by placing the fore feet in one canoe, the hind feet in another, and the canoes tied together; but the Indians invariably swam their ponies, one paddling the canoe, and another sitting in the stern, holding up the pony's head.

There was no church but the Indian mission-house, and the nearest post office was Chatham, about 50 miles in a direct line. Mr. Jones, the Indian Agent, used to send down an Indian courier every fortnight, and permitted the settlers to use this means of mail facilities; and it was not till the year 1836 that Government established a weekly mail, carried on foot from Chatham, via "the Rapids," to Etrol, a "town" then on paper and in anticipation but now on paper only, which the government had laid out for a future city on the lake shore, in the Township of Plympton; and Geo. Durand was the first Postmaster. The only steamboat on the river was the *Gratiot*, a high pressure craft, whose exhaust could be heard many miles off, as she plied to and fro between "the Rapids" and Detroit, occupying from fifteen to eighteen hours in the passage.

There were no customs regulations then, and "those were happy days," as an old resident remarked; in fact, in 1836, when Crampton (above mentioned) was appointed Deputy Collector under the supervision of Goderich, it was considered extremely dangerous to attempt the collection of revenue. For instance, we have the following authentic account of a characteristic interview between collector and importer: "Capt. Vidal owned a little schooner, in which he brought up his supplies from Detroit. Shortly after Crampton's appointment, he went aboard Vidal's schooner and demanded duty on her cargo, but this the captain refused, and even threatened to blow out Crampton's brains if he caught him again about his vessel, whereupon he left, preferring to carry off his brains without the duties than to lose both. On a certain universally admitted principle, Vidal was subsequently appointed to succeed Crampton, and catch any thieves who attempted to defraud the revenue of H. M. Customs."

In 1835, Sir John Colborne, Lt.-Governor of Upper Canada, visited "the Rapids" with a view to selecting a site for a fort, to offset the advantages of the American fort at Point Gratiot, across the river, in case political troubles, already brewing, should lead to international complications; but there being no good site for a fortress, the scheme was abandoned. At the time of his visit there was one frame house (yet unfinished), several log houses, and a number of log shanties in the place; yet he predicted "a future" for "the Rapids," a name which he suggested should be changed to "Sarnia," from one of the Channel Isles, where he previously had his home. This conduced to the already growing feeling of self-importance of the "Rapides," among whom the question of a name was thenceforth agitated, and the 1st of January, 1836 (which was also to be the date of their first "town meeting"), was set apart to finally decide the matter.

When this auspicious day came the "town meeting" was organized, with Peter McGlashan as chairman. F. Bachelder was elected Assessor, and Mr. Moderwell, Clerk. The latter was the manager of Mr. (afterwards Hon.) M. C. Cameron's store, which had been started in 1835, although Mr. Cameron himself remained in Perth some years longer. In regard to the naming of the town, there were two parties strongly opposed to each other, the Scotch and English. The former got up a procession on the day of the meeting, with music, and banners on which was inscribed the motto, "Let Glasgow Flourish"; but Capt. Vidal having proposed the name of "Sarnia" in deference to the wishes of Sir John Colborne, the adherents of "Glasgow" as a future name for the town were metaphorically routed, and thenceforth the present name attached itself to this ambitious frontier town.

Ambitious we had truly said, for during the same year (1836) a meeting of settlers called at "the Rapids"—no, Sarnia!—at which Capt. Vidal presided, elected delegates, and raised a subscription to pay their expenses to York to lay the scheme of a railway to be built between their town and London. In 1856 a writer on the subject, "Sarnia in '35," makes this remark: "Now, twenty years later, we are to have the G.W. Railway branch finished, and Sarnia will be placed in communication with the outside world; but whether we will ever have additional facilities by the extension of the G. T. Railway from St. Marys is extremely problematical."

In the early part of 1837 the first church was built. The Methodist body erected it, but procured the money by general subscription, and it stood right in the middle of Lochiel Street. During the year the troops occupied every settlement along the St. Clair frontier, remaining till the end of the Rebellion. They were under command of Col. Dunlop, of Goderich, Mr. McGlashan being Commissary for the whole force. Those at Sarnia were quartered in this church, the pulpit being occupied as a private apartment by Sergt. Green and his wife. The Sergeant was a "character" on the frontier, and notorious for his good temper and immense size.

In 1839 Geo. Durand built a saw-mill, there being previous to this none nearer than the old Brewster mill, at the present site of Grand Bend. The *Munisietung*, the Canada Co.'s steamer, plied between Goderich and Detroit, and the periodical "blows" off Lake Huron sometimes detained her on her up-trips (as well as what few other craft were at that day on the western waters), these "blows" always proving a rich harvest to the store-keepers of Sarnia, both crews and passengers of vessels lying in the "cove" generally landing and making extensive purchases.

As we have previously mentioned, the first municipal organization of the township, which of course included "the Rapids," took place in 1836. Official records still exist concerning this meeting, together with statistics in regard to the municipality at that time, and from these we quote the following synopsis from the assessment roll:—

" 7,120 acres uncultivated land	£1,424
" 156 " cultivated "	156
" 4 sq. or hewed 1-story houses	80
" 3 addl. fire-places	12
" 9 frame 1-story houses	315
" 6 addl. fire-places	20
" 2 brick or stone houses	120
" 2 additional fire-places	20
" 3 merchants' shops	600
" 20 horses	160
" 16 oxen	64
" 36 cows	108
" 22 young cattle	22
" 1 open carriage	25
"Total	£3,126

"No. of taxpayers, 44."

Previous to 1837 the growth of "the Rapids" was extremely slow; in fact, up to that time, people living in the east scarcely knew even of the existence of such a place as Sarnia; but the importance it acquired and the celebrity it attained during the Rebellion inaugurated a new era in its history and prosperity. It is scarcely necessary to follow every little detail of its development after the inauguration of this epoch. Suffice it to say that by the year 1853, an official census taken by John Robson returned 800 as the exact number of residents within the precincts of the village, and by 1856 a new railway (the G.W.R.) was built into the place, which had assumed a position of sufficient importance to be incorporated as a town by Special Act of Parliament, since which time it has been a separate and distinct municipality from the township, though the history of the two is even yet almost identical.

As to the municipal representation of Sarnia, the earliest official account preserved of the same is of the year 1850, the first year of the operation of the "Municipal Act," when we find that James Porter, James Robertson, Robert Sym, J. B. Swartz, and Geo. Stephenson were

elected Councillors, the last named being subsequently chosen Reeve, and Thos. G. Mudie, Clerk. In 1851 Jas. Porter was Reeve; in 1852, Geo. Stephenson; then Henry Glass, for three successive years; followed by W. P. Vidal, 1856; Samuel Proctor, 1857-8-9-60; John Waddell, 1861-2-3; Thos. Bulman, 1864; John Waddell, 1865-6-7; John Lowrie, 1869 to 1877, inclusive; D. Livingston, 1878; J. H. B. Moore, 1879. The last named gentleman was the first Deputy Reeve, in 1870-71, since which time the vice-chair has been filled by Wm. Cole, James Beatty, Thos. W. Brown (two years), Dugald Livingstone (two years), John McFarlane, and (1879) T. W. Brown. The following in succession performed the duties of Clerk: Mr. Mudie, three years; Alex. Vidal, one year; P. T. Pousette, four years (retiring to accept the Town Clerkship in 1857); E. Watson, 21 years (retiring to accept position of Indian Agt. in 1878); and John Lowrie, since that time. For the present year the township officials are: Reeve, John McFarlane; Deputy, T. W. Brown; Councillors, W. L. Simpson, Neil Leckie, James Purvis; Clerk and Treasurer, John Lowrie.

The municipality owns a town hall on Lot 9, Con. 5, where the Council meetings are held. The normal condition of the material resources shows an average annual assessment of very nearly \$600,000. The financial condition of the township is excellent, there being only about \$40,000 of liabilities, incurred for purposes of drainage, chiefly of Perch Creek, and through Lake Wawanosh, a body of water in the northern part of the township, originally containing about 1,000 acres of water, which is now mostly all dry land.

The whole township, which occupies the north-western corner of the St. Clair district, having that river for its western and Lake Huron for its northern boundary, consists of an exceptionally flat section of country, containing nearly 39,000 acres of land, which is light and sandy along and adjacent to Lake Huron, but changes to a varying deep black vegetable deposit and stiff clay in the central and southern portions. The natural productiveness of the soil is remarkable—every variety of fruit, vegetable, and cereal, which will grow anywhere in a temperate climate, here attaining to the highest excellence. The low flat character of the country has hitherto retarded its improvement, but now that it is sufficiently drained and this great impediment removed, its present rate of development promises to bring it in the near future to the standard of the very best of our Western Ontario townships.

Reverting to the Town of Sarnia, which withdrew from the township in 1856, and assumed independent municipal government in 1857, we find that the first set of town officers elected in the last named year were as follows: Mayor, Thomas Forsyth (succeeded during the year by Hope F. Mackenzie); Reeve, W. P. Vidal; Deputy, Fred. Davis; Councillors, John R. Gemmill, Daniel Mackenzie, John Mackenzie, William Harkness, and Clarke Curtis; Clerk, P. T. Pousette. The succession to the Mayoralty has been as follows: Henry Glass, for 1858; Thos. W. Johnston, 1859-60-61; Joshua Adams, 1862-3; Robert Mackenzie, 1864-5; Fred. Davis, 1866-7; R. S. Gurd, 1868-9; Charles Taylor, 1870-71-2-3; Geo. Stevenson, 1874-5; Michael Fleming, 1876-7; Daniel Mackenzie, 1878-9. In 1858 W. P. Vidal was again Reeve, followed by Arch. Young in 1859 and 1860; John R. Gemmill, 1861-2-3; Daniel Mackenzie, 1864; John R. Gemmill, 1865; R. S. Chambers, 1866; Geo. Russell, 1867-8; Chas. Taylor, 1869; Geo. Russell, 1870-71; John A. Mackenzie, 1872-3; William Ireland, 1874-5-6; Dr. Pousette, 1877; Joseph Lowrie, 1878; and Dr. Pousette, 1879. A Deputy Reeve was first elected in 1866, in the person of Geo. Russell, who was succeeded by Chas. Taylor in 1867-8; Geo. Leys, 1869-70-71; Wm. Ireland, 1872-3; Daniel Mackenzie, 1874; Joseph Lowrie, 1875-6; Ed. Proctor, 1877; Wm. Ireland, 1878-9. Mr. P. T. Pousette, the first Clerk, who was also Division Court Clerk for a great number of years, retained the Clerkship of the town till his recent death, when the present incumbent succeeded to the position. The municipal officers for the current year are: Mayor, George Leys; Reeve, Dr. A. C. Pousette; Deputy, Geo. A. Proctor; Councillors, John Davis, Ebenezer P. Watson, Wm. J. Keays, John M. Hoskins, John G. McCrae, James Fowlds, Andrew H. Dalziel, Wm. Luscombe, Robert Whitmarsh; Clerk, Ed. H. Johnston; Treasurer, Michael Fleming.

The best comment on the splendid development of Sarnia since its incorporation as a town, is to be found in its present exceedingly prosperous and flourishing condition.

It is not a manufacturing town, yet there are two large steam gristing and flouring mills, each with four run of stones, a large brush and broom factory, a large steam woollen mill, where they manufacture tweeds, flannels, and all descriptions of knitted goods, a large brewery, three oil refineries, several lime-kilns, the stone for which is brought from Pte. au Pelee Islands, two custom foundries, two carriage and five blacksmith shops, besides a number of minor industries. Boring for salt was also undertaken several years since, but abandoned at the depth of 1,500 feet. There are over sixty stores in all lines—many of which are of a most excellent description as well as very spacious in extent, also eight hotels, several liverys, express and two telegraph offices, two chartered banks, several private bankers and brokers, the head offices of the "Huron and Lambton" and the "Lambton Permanent" loan and investment companies, and branch offices of all the leading loan and insurance offices, home and foreign.

There are six churches in town, of which the Congregational, St. Andrews Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic are exceptionally fine. The latter was recently completed at a cost exceeding \$20,000; while St. Andrews, which has a very handsome spire and public clock, cost \$18,000.

The schools of Sarnia are in keeping with the general enterprise and prosperous condition of the place. The High and Public School Boards are united. The High School is one of the oldest in the Province, having been in operation since 1844, at that time as a Grammar school. There is a Model School which cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000 in 1878, a "central" school which cost \$5,000, and two "ward" schools, which cost respectively \$900 and \$1000. All the above are new.

The press of Sarnia is acknowledged throughout the Province as being far in advance of the average of similar towns. Its history has been a rather chequered one. The first paper started was the *Lambton Banner*. This was previous to 1850 and before political journalism existed in the provincial towns, but the paper only lasted a couple of years. In 1852 the *Shield* was started, but was suspended in 1854 by a libel verdict obtained against the proprietor by Hon. Malcolm Cameron. This paper was edited by Mr. (now Hon.) Alex. Mackenzie. In 1853 Jno. R. Gemmill (who had previously published the *Lanark Observer*, in the Town of Perth) started the *Observer* here, and continued its publication till 1878, when he sold out to Evvel & Gorman, the present proprietors. This is justly credited with being one of the best weekly newspapers published in Ontario. In 1857 (the *Observer* being the only paper then published), the *Tribune* commenced its career under the management of Wm. Burness, who in the course of a couple

of years transferred his interest therein to Dr. Bucke; and some time after this its name was changed to the *British Canadian*, under the management of J. H. Wood, from whom it subsequently passed into the hands of S. A. MacVicar, of the Canadian Printing Co. It is also a very able local journal, being Conservative in politics, while the *Observer* is Liberal.

The secret society orders here represented include a chapter and two lodges of A. F. & A. M., an encampment and a lodge of I. O. O. F., two tents of the K. O. T. M., a council of the Royal Arcanum, L. O. and O. Y. B. lodges, and two or more temperance lodges, besides which there are a number of literary, scientific, national and charitable organizations in successful operation.

Sarnia is the terminus of the St. Clair branch of the Great Western Railway, which has extensive freight and passenger depots here, a splendid water front, and an elevator with a storage capacity of 56,000 bushels, built at an original cost of \$60,000. It is also practically a very important station on the Grand Trunk, though the crossing of that road is nearly three miles above the town, at Pt. Edward, elsewhere fully described. The connection is by the Sarnia and Pt. Edward Street Railway, which runs directly to the Grand Trunk freight and passenger depots on the one hand, and the Great Western depot on the other.

As a shipping point Sarnia is one of the very first in the Province, both as regards imports, exports, and passengers. Aside from the immense railway business done, there is an enormous lake traffic to and from this point. The North-West Transportation Company have their head office here. Their line consists of the screw steamers *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *Asia* and *Sovereign*, and the side-wheel steamer *Manitoba*, one of which runs twice each week to Prince Arthur's Landing and Duluth, and three times each week to Sault Ste. Marie. The "Star" line of Detroit and up-lake steamers call daily both ways. The "Dresden and Wallaceburg" line runs steamers twice daily to St. Clair and Sydenham River ports, and the local trade brought by these steamers to Sarnia aggregates a very large amount yearly, and adds very materially to the prosperity of the town. There are also two lines of ferry boats across the river, running every ten or twelve minutes, and thereby affording the greatest convenience for inter-communication; besides the G. W. R. ferry, connecting all trains on its own road with those of the Chicago and Grand Trunk in the city of Port Huron.

The value of taxable property within the corporation exceeds a million dollars. From \$25,000 to \$30,000 is annually collected in taxes, about \$5,000 in rents and licenses, and about \$6,000 spent each year for school purposes.

The public improvements of Sarnia are exceptionally good, and in addition to schools, railways, &c., &c., already mentioned, consist of magnificent water-works, a first-class fire department, and a very fine town hall. The water-works were built by the corporation on a system similar to the "Holly." For this purpose \$70,000 were raised by debentures, and guaranteed by the county. The water-works building is a white brick edifice of ornamental design, and the machinery of the most powerful description and modern construction. The works cost some \$15,000 or \$18,000 less than the original estimate, and this balance, along with \$7,000 additional raised for the purpose, making \$25,000 in all, was applied to the building of the new Town Hall, which is one of the finest we have seen in any town in Canada. It is built of white brick, is of modern design, and surmounted by a tower. It contains a very fine public hall, splendid municipal chamber, the police court, town offices, and (in the basement) market stalls. The fire department consists of three efficient hose companies and a company of "hooks," no engines being required since the water-works came into use.

Generally described, Sarnia may be classed as one of the most pleasant, prosperous, and substantial of any of our provincial towns. As we have seen above, its every attribute is in advance of the ordinary average. From an artistic point of view it is extremely picturesque, the main business portion of the town being built along two streets parallel to each other and to the river, whose banks rise gently, and to a considerable height above the water level, and show the town, when viewed from the American shore, as a succession of terraces, with the beautifully proportioned spires of the churches and public buildings piercing the sky at such intervals as give a "proportion" to the picture, and add to its effect.

The bulk of the vast commerce of the great West and North-West passes Sarnia in "floating palaces" during the season of navigation, which constitutes it an exceptionally pleasant place of resort during the summer months, and it is of late becoming quite popular as such. In fact, taken altogether, we know of no spot possessing a greater combination of advantages: a railway centre, an important lake port, the county seat and chief commercial town of a most prosperous county, a place possessing the best of modern improvements, a magnificent situation, a healthy atmosphere, and the most desired and desirable attributes of civilization and enlightenment—Sarnia, indeed, stands in the enviable position of being the "banner town" of what was until a very few years the western frontier of Canada.

TOWN OF PETROLEA.

This thriving and prosperous town—the second in population as well as in commercial importance, in the County of Lambton—is not only the centre of the Canadian oil trade, but its entire source of supply is situated either within its limits or immediate neighborhood.

As may be judged from its name, it owes not only its origin but its subsequent rapid development and present prosperous condition to the existence, discovery, and profitable production of *petroleum*, or rock-oil.

Situated a short distance to the north of the centre of Enniskillen Township, the locality of Petrolea was almost a literal wilderness up to within a comparatively short space of time, although there was one family settled within its limits as early as the year 1838, viz., that of Samuel Eveland, since deceased, who located during the above year on Lot 14, Concession 10; yet it remained nothing but a "bush settlement" even up to the time of its magic development on the failure of the Oil Springs works in 1866.

The history of the first discovery of oil in Canada, and the subsequent rapid rise and sudden collapse of Oil Springs, is detailed under the local sketch of that incorporated village. Although the actual *first vein* of oil was struck at Oil Springs, the excitement caused thereby set men to prospecting in all directions, and during the summer of 1861 (next year after the first "find" at "The Springs") oil was struck on Lot 13, Concession 10 (owned by John Blye), by Messrs. Watkins, of Hamilton, and Miles, of Toronto. The discovery of "flowing wells" at The Springs, however, soon after, drew all the energy of oil operators to the latter point, and the neighborhood of Petrolea remained as it had previously been—a bush settlement—till the causes which led to the

decline of Oil Springs, as detailed elsewhere, operated in the re-opening of the territory since known as Petrolea, in 1866, and its unprecedented "boom" in 1867, since which time the development of the place has been both continuous and rapid.

The first discoveries in 1861, as well as the first re-opening of the industry in 1866, were at the "east end," but by next season the producing district had spread westward, and covered over what is now the business centre of the town. By this time the amount produced had advanced to such an enormous extent that the Great Western Railway conceived the idea of building a branch from Wyoming, on the Sarnia division of their road, to the centre of the oil district. This scheme was carried out during the same season, and the tremendous business activity of the place, which was but the previous year a "howling wilderness," may be imagined from the fact that during the *first six months* of its operation the Petrolea branch entirely paid for its cost of construction, besides operating expenses. It was at first a cheaply built road, and done by the Company's own men, under the belief that the oil production would soon cease, and the road be no further needed.

The first store in the place was opened by Andrew Thompson, from Sarnia, and the first tavern by Wm. Contlee. This was in 1866, and they were both located at the extreme "east end," on the Wyoming and Oil Springs road.

The first school was also built in 1866, at the east end, on Lot 14, Concession 10, then owned by Mr. Barclay, present Town Treasurer and Postmaster. It was a rough board shanty, accommodating but one teacher, George Murphey, who was the first Town Clerk, and for many years the incumbent of that position, as well as head-master of the town schools after they became more numerous, which they did very soon, there being in less than four years from the building of the first shanty school house a staff of eight teachers employed. There are at present the "east end" and "west end" school houses, each with five departments, the whole presided over by James McLurg, Gold Medalist of the Normal School; while the number of good stores in July, 1879 (since considerably increased), was by actual count forty-nine, with a large number of small shops of various descriptions; and of about ten hotels in the place, there are two, opposite the G.W.R. depot, with considerable pretensions as to both size and merit, the place being likewise supplied with a proportionately large number of saloons, billiard halls, barber shops, liveryies, &c., &c.

Aside from oil, the manufacturing interests are in no way extensive, though there is a steam grist mill, steam scutching mill, small custom foundry, and several carriage, waggon, and blacksmith shops, &c. There is one private banking company (Vaughn & Fairbank) doing an immense business, two lawyers, five doctors, six churches (including a R.C. and most of the Protestant denominations), a Chapter (Bruce, No. 53) of R. A. Masons, two Lodges (Petrolea, No. 94, and Washington, No. 260) of A. F. and A. M., Odd Fellows, and Orange Lodges, a Council of the Royal Arcanum, several literary, scientific, benevolent, and national societies—the "Oil Exchange" owning a public hall and two exceptionally cosmopolitan weekly newspapers, the *Advertiser* and *Topic*.

The first paper started here was the *Valuator*, in 1866, by Thomas Galbraith, whose theories of currency and banking have for years excited great interest among all interested in questions of finance. The citizens of the place gave a cash bonus of about \$1,000 to the proprietor, but the paper ceased publication in about two years. The *Advertiser* was started as the *Sentinel*, by R. Herring, the present proprietor, who was also the one to establish the Oil Springs *Chronicle*, the first oil paper in the Dominion. The circulation of the *Advertiser* is over 1,000. The *Topic* was started in 1877 by Lowery Brothers, the present proprietors. Its circulation and influence are on the increase, it being really an able exponent of public opinion, and particularly of the oil interests.

The general character of the buildings of Petrolea is inferior, there being very few which are really good, the majority being of wood material and "balloon" structure. The Vaughn block, completed last year, was the first really fine business block in town, though there are already quite a number of very good private residences.

Petrolea, though first settled, as we might say, in 1866, was incorporated as a village the same year (coming into operation in 1867) by the usual course, under the Municipal Act, and Wm. H. McGarvey was the first Reeve; Messrs. Barclay, Chamberlain, Hunt, and Taylor, Councillors; and John G. Bolt, Clerk. In 1873 it was incorporated as a town, the proclamation of the Lt.-Governor being dated December 17th of that year. The name of the place was intended to be PETROLEA, but through a clerical error in the office of the Provincial Secretary the word was made PETROLIA, in which manner the name continues to be written in official documents, though it is spelled *Petrolea* still everywhere and by everybody else.

The first set of municipal officials for the town included George Moncrieff, Mayor; W. H. Hammond, Reeve; Messrs. Brake, Chamberlain, Collier, Cooley, Coryell, Draper, Dunlop, Garner, Mearns, McDonald, Noble, and Perkins, Councillors; George Murphey, Clerk. The present municipal officials are: Mayor, James Kerr; Reeve, W. H. Hammond; Councillors, Boyes, Canniff, Chamberlain, Draper, Lawson, Mearns, McCarthy, McGarvey, Perkins, Rosenberg, Simmonds and Van Camp; Clerk, George S. Macpherson; Treasurer, P. Barclay.

The area included within the town limits is 2,700 acres, and the assessment last year was within a fraction of three quarters of a million.

The public improvements, besides the schools already mentioned, (which consist of two buildings, erected at a respective cost of \$5,750 and \$6,000), include a town hall and a first-class fire department; and in no town in America is this latter attribute more required. Nevertheless, if efficiency may be judged from results, this department must be first-class in every respect; for during the entire year of 1878, the aggregate amount of destruction by fire amounted to but \$120, and during the preceding year it was even less than one half that sum. Considering that everything in and about the town is of the most inflammable material—so much so, in fact, as to make insurance rates practically prohibitory—this is certainly an extraordinary showing.

Petrolea is essentially and entirely an oil town—not to be compared, perhaps, with some of those in Pennsylvania oil regions, yet an oil town, strictly and literally, notwithstanding. It had its inception in oil. Its early stages of development were fostered and supported by oil. Its present prosperity and activity is the direct result of the production of oil. And it is claimed that even its future existence is dependent upon the continued profitable yield of oil. In fact, the alpha and omega of Petrolea is oil, oil, oil. Everything smells of oil; everything tastes of oil; everything is covered and smeared with oil; everything is oil. You hear nothing but oil spoken of in the cars, in the hotels, in the public offices, in the stores, in the "Exchange," on the streets, *everywhere*; and we would think from a casual visit that not only the prosperity of Petrolea, but the lives of all its inhabitants and the existence of the whole country, depended on whether "crude" advanced or declined one-eighth of a cent "on 'Change" within the next ten days.

To comprehensively describe the oil interests of Petrolea would itself require a volume, and we can but glance at it in the most cursory manner. We might premise this by the remark that until the completion of a branch of the Canada Southern Railway from Oil City, on the St. Clair division, Petrolea was completely at the mercy of the Great Western, which company kept it at the greatest possible disadvantage as compared with towns having railway competition. For instance, such discriminatory rates were placed upon "refined" as against "crude" petroleum, that the latter could be shipped to points having competing facilities, and refined there much cheaper than the "refined" could be shipped from Petrolea even after its manufacture. This had the effect of crushing out the refining business of Petrolea, and throwing it entirely into the hands of the London refiners, till the building of the Canada Southern into the town in 1877, broke the monopoly of the Great Western, and has resulted in building up here a great refining business which is rapidly extending. To assist in the building of this road, Petrolea gave a bonus of \$15,000.

The chief of the Petrolea refineries is that of Englehart & Co., which is also the largest in the Dominion, and said to be as complete in every detail as any on the continent. And in this connection a brief description thereof might not be uninteresting.

Commencing with the "crude" as it comes from mother earth, we might mention that the works themselves occupy a site at the north end of the corporation limits between the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways. The wells from which the "crude" is obtained, however, are scattered throughout various parts of the oil territory, but are all either pumped, or the oil drawn to the works after it is pumped, by steam pumps on the works—each well being connected by pipes operated by steam force pumps, and joining the small local tanks with the immense underground reservoirs at the works, which have a storage capacity of about 100,000 barrels.

From these latter tanks the "crude" is drawn by steam pumps, at the proper time, and forced into the stills. These consist of six tubular iron vessels, similar in shape to a locomotive boiler, but each with a capacity of 350 barrels. They are placed side by side, like the boilers of large steamships, on beds of solid masonry, and underneath each is a fire-box, extending the whole length of the still. Along the front of the tier of stills runs a tube with steam-cocks opposite each fire-box, through which coal-gas (collected by a new patent process from the various wells) is forced out in a stream (which is under the control of the operator) directly underneath each still. These stills being filled with "crude" and securely fastened, the stream is turned on, when the heat caused by the burning gas evaporates the "crude," which is forced through long parallel pipes (similar to the "flues" in a locomotive boiler), and these pipes being conducted through an immense tank of cold water for the distance of 100 to 150 feet, the evaporated crude oil is changed during its passage into a transparent liquid, which runs into receiving vats at the other end, and is then in the stage known as "distillat," and from these receiving vats it is forced into the "agitator" for further treatment. While in the condition of "distillat," the oil is highly inflammable, and the utmost care has to be exercised to prevent ignition, which is in some cases spontaneous. When working by night, light has to be thrown upon the scene by powerful lamps and reflectors at a distance—even the faintest spark or flicker in the near vicinity of the "distillat" being sufficient to cause an explosion only equalled by that of nitro-glycerine.

The "agitator" of Englehart & Co. is said to be the largest in the world, and it "treats" at one time some 75,000 gallons, or over 1,800 barrels. The "agitator" building is an octagonal brick structure set upon foundations of stone and concrete, with an inside diameter of over fifty feet and a height of more than that distance of main wall, surmounted by a cupola. The "agitator" is an immense funnel-shaped vessel of boiler iron, standing on end, and occupying nearly the whole of the inside of the structure. The "distillat" is forced into it, as well as the acids, alkalis, &c. &c., used in the process of "treating" by steam force-pumps worked by an oscillating engine, which also performs the "agitating," a process occupying 36 hours.

When this course is concluded, the oil is forced by steam into vast "settling" tanks, of which there are three, each over fifty feet in diameter, composed of boiler iron, and each situated in a building erected for the purpose, standing 15 feet from the ground, and supported by iron pillars resting upon stone and concrete foundations. It here receives a supplementary treatment which brings it up to the "fire test" and required specific gravity; and before leaving these vats it is all tested and approved by a government inspector.

The next process is the barreling. This is carried on in the "filling and shipping" shed, 300 x 30 feet. Long pipes extend the whole length of this building, and on each side, faced by racks on which the barrels are laid side by side, and each connected with the main pipes (into which the oil is forced by steam) by an automatic feeder, which shuts off of its own accord when the required number of gallons have run in.

It should be mentioned here that the barrels, before being used, are "glued"—i. e., sealed with boiling glue inside, drained, and dried—otherwise wooden vessels would not hold the oil. These barrels are all made on the premises, the cooper shops consisting of buildings 28 x 200 feet, and the paint shops of a building 25 x 50 feet.

Although most of the oil is put up for home consumption, a large quantity in the aggregate goes to India, China, Japan, and Central and South America. The "foreign" oil is all put up in ten-gallon tin cans, every part in the manufacture of which is performed on the premises. There is a separate building where the cans are made, another where the patent screw-caps are manufactured, a third where they are filled, and still another where they are sealed, soldered, and varnished; each part of the work being performed by intricate and beautifully-working machinery.

Having followed the manufacture of the product from the time it leaves the bowels of the earth as "crude" until it is barreled and canned for shipment to the home and foreign markets, we look around and see cars of the various Canadian railways standing alongside the "annexes" at either end of the shipping sheds, one track being owned by the Great Western and the other by the Canada Southern, and these trains are interspersed on both lines with the rolling-stock of the New York Central, Hudson River, and Erie Railways, taking on loads of the "foreign" oil, which goes through to its several points of final destination—whether it be to India, China, Japan, Australia, or South America—without breaking bulk but once, viz., at New York harbor.

There are several very important adjuncts to the Englehart refinery which have not yet been referred to. The motive power which works the whole establishment is contained in two brick buildings, 60 x 45 and 40 x 45 feet respectively. The former is the boiler house, and contains four large tubular boilers, which generate steam for the machinery in the other building, the engine-house, in which is placed altogether eight steam engines and steam force-pumps, aggregating a power, nomi-

nal, of 150 horses, which can be worked up to at least twice that extent. All the fuel used in all departments of the works consists of mixed crude oil and coal gas.

Another very important and interesting feature of the establishment is a complete system of water-works on the "Holly" principle, having twelve hydrants, operated by an independent engine, which also pumps the water for all the appliances of the refinery, from a well over a half-mile distant, into an immense tank at the works, containing 5,000 barrels. The employés of the establishment are thoroughly drilled as a regular fire brigade, with hose, reels, &c., and the dangers from the devouring element are reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

Mr. Englehart, the proprietor of these works, formerly carried on refining in Hamilton, but purchased the present works some years since from the defunct "Carbon Oil Company," the town encouraging their recuscitation by granting a five-years' rebate of municipal taxation. He has already added about \$150,000 of improvements to the old works, and good judges of oil interests now estimate the value of the Englehart refinery at over a quarter of a million of dollars.

The above, as we previously remarked, is the chief refinery of Petrolea and of Canada; but there are in all eight others, some of which are very extensive and important. The "Home Oil Refining Company" is the next in "treating" capacity. This is a combination of nearly all the small and medium, with a number of the larger producers. Their works are located immediately south of Englehart's, and are very similar, except that they are much smaller, and they simply refine, not produce. Their storage tanks (underground) are connected with the well-tanks of all producers belonging to the association, the pipes in some cases extending to a distance of over six miles. The association was formed as a protection against the monopoly of a number of the large refineries which had formed a "syndicate," and dictated not only the price of refined, but of crude oil also. It is still presumably in the syndicate in so far as marketing refined oil is concerned; but its operation gives to producers the profits of refining in proportion to the amount of "crude" they supply.

The "Petrolea Crude Oil and Tanking Co." is the name of an incorporated association which first introduced the system of warehouse oil receipts. They have an underground tankage capacity of over 100,000 barrels. Their "receiving" station is at Marthaville, two and a half miles north-west of Petrolea, and their shipping station (and a small refinery also) a mile north of the town, between the two railways. The various stations are connected by a system of pipes through which the oil is forced by steam power.

In regard to the producing capacity of Petrolea, there are something over six hundred wells in actual operation, the best of which pump about thirty barrels each per day. The great majority, however, do not yield to exceed two barrels, and many are worked which yield much less. The average production of all the wells is said to be a trifle in excess of two barrels daily per well, or between twelve and fifteen hundred barrels for the entire district.

It will have been noticed that the tanking of crude oil is now all underground. The practice was formerly to store it above ground in huge iron tanks. The "Iron Tanking Co., of Boston," have yet two immense iron tanks standing, out of a large number formerly in use, the balance having been utilized principally in the construction of "tank cars" for the shipment of "crude" in bulk over the railways.

The quality of Canadian oil is considerably inferior to American for luminating, but very much superior for lubricating. One peculiarity which marks it is its offensive smell, a fact accounted for by scientists on the ground that it is a very much older deposit than the American. Means have been from time to time devised for obviating this difficulty by chemical solutions, &c., &c., until at last the foreign antipathy against Canadian oil has almost entirely ceased.

There has been an immense amount of capital sunk in the oil districts of Enniskillen in various ways. To the tremendous tumble in values at Oil Springs a reference is made elsewhere; and even in Petrolea the sums absolutely wasted may be counted almost by the million. It is estimated by a first-rate authority on oil matters that there now lies to "capital account" in the oil-producing district of Petrolea and immediate vicinity a sum closely verging on five millions of dollars.

Among the events which have from time to time agitated the oil world were the operations of the notorious "Western of Canada Oil Works and Lands Co." This scheme was manipulated by the celebrated Harry Prince, a son of Colonel Prince, notorious during the Canadian Rebellion as the officer who, upon his troops capturing some insurgent prisoners, reported to the military authorities: "I ordered them to be shot, and they were shot accordingly." He was an ex-conductor on the Great Western, where the cultivation of an "economy" by which, within a few years, from a very modest salary he managed to save \$30,000 in cash, eminently fitted him to run an oil-ring. With the aid of this \$30,000 he succeeded in enlisting the support of a number of influential men of the Western Peninsula, whom he induced to "lend their names" to the enterprise, generally in consideration for a certain amount of paid-up stock in this new company. Having obtained the names, amongst others, of Sheriff Monroe of Elgin County, the "Hon." (as stated on prospectus) Rufus Stephenson, M.P. for Kent; Hon. John Carling and Col. Walker, of London; and H. W. Lancey and J. H. Fairbank, extensive oil operators of Petrolea; and having secured several thousand acres of utterly worthless "oil-lands," scattered through different portions of Lambton and Kent Counties, this gentleman stocked the "Western of Canada" to a fabulous sum, and actually succeeded in selling to credulous parties in England sufficient stock to make his own cash "earnings" (represented by his *pro-rata* share of "paid-up" stock and the worthless lands he had managed to sell to the company) exceed \$200,000, with which modest sum he quietly levanted to Chicago, where he engaged in speculation, lost his ill-gotten gains, and died poor. Some of the gentlemen above named soon saw that Prince's manipulation would, if allowed to proceed, severely injure Canadian oil interests by thoroughly frightening all English capital henceforth away from the oil regions, and did their best to oppose the swindle, after innocently lending their names thereto; but Prince took the men sent out by English capitalists to inspect the "Western of Canada" works, &c., right under his wing, kept every one else from them, entertained them magnificently, showed them immense yields from worthless wells which had been connected for the occasion with other and valuable ones (in other words "salted," as they say of mines), and so impressed them with the glories and profits of his scheme that he completely hoodwinked through them the capitalists they represented. Some of the responsible members of the Canadian Board of Directors were subsequently led to rue the day they ever lent their names to the "Western of Canada," having been mulcted for large sums by some of the English stockholders, who instituted proceedings in the Canadian Courts to recover what they had been swindled out of.

It took years for the Petrolea oil interests to recover from the shock received through the disgraceful operations of the "Western of Canada," but in the course of time matters settled down again to their normal condition, and for the past few years, even throughout the late period of universal commercial depression, there has been nothing but activity and prosperity observable on every hand.

As we have already remarked, the buildings are of an inferior type for a place of such size and importance; but it must be remembered that Petrolea is but yet a very new place, and in most instances the buildings first erected still stand. Of late, however, their quality is being very much improved, and a movement is plainly apparent signifying a continuance and increase of this improvement. In fact, from all its attributes and surroundings, we know of no place on the entire Western Peninsula which gives greater promise of a greater future, and every one who has visited the oil-centre, and become acquainted with its courteous public officials and obliging and intelligent business men, cannot but add his own wishes to the hopes of the citizens, that Petrolea may realize the fairest and brightest anticipations which are everywhere indulged with regard to its future.

VILLAGE OF ARKONA.

Arkona is one of the seven incorporated villages of Lambton, and is remarkable chiefly for the fact that it is the only one in the county, save Oil Springs, which is not traversed by a railroad. Its location may be described as partially in each of the Townships of Bosanquet and Warwick, seven miles south of Thedford, and about the same distance east-south-east of Forest, its nearest railway stations. Arkona does not owe its growth to any unwonted excitement and mania for building on the part of its people, nor to an abnormal activity of the commercial pulse. The village has had no mushroom growth; it was not built on speculation; but has received its acquisitions of tradesmen, manufacturers, and others just in proportion as the natural or acquired advantages of the place have suggested the wisdom of a location therein. As a consequence, the whole monetary system of the village is exceptionally healthy; it contains only such industries and inhabitants of a commercial order as had the way to success paved by the requirements of the village before their embarkation in their several enterprises. The location of this little town is also particularly pleasant as regards the scenery of the locality and the excellent nature of the country by which it is surrounded, nestling among the gentle hills of either township, on and among which picturesque woods, fertile fields, and handsome homesteads are distributed in "sweet confusion;" while the neatness of its streets, ornamented with a profusion of the choicest shade trees, and the good taste displayed in the design of its buildings, both public and private, give a decidedly attractive appearance, and elicit the remark from strangers that Arkona is the counterpart of the liveliest of American or Canadian villages.

The history of the settlement of Arkona dates from 1821, when Asa Townsend located a tract of 390 acres which he had obtained from the Government, probably as an inducement to develop the salt resources which he believed to have existed in this locality, though perhaps the land was conferred as a reward for his services in locating the line between the tract belonging to the Government and that of the Canada Company. At any rate, two things are certain: he surveyed the line referred to from the west corner of Lobo through to Lake Huron (which line formed the boundary between Bosanquet and Warwick, and later, the principal street of Arkona), and afterward located permanently on the tract named, and abandoning the object of obtaining salt, settled down to the life of a pioneer farmer. This shows Mr. Townsend to have been among the earliest settlers in the county, and the very earliest in any township in this quarter of Lambton.

About twelve years after the location of Mr. Townsend he was followed by Henry Utter, who settled in the immediate neighborhood, and in 1837 built the only mill within a wide radius, settlers coming to his mill all the way from Lake Huron shore, 12 miles distant. When Mr. Utter located here there were no settlers, save Townsend, within ten miles, but the same year of his settlement (1833) he was followed by Joseph, John, and Lezar Smith, who located on Lots 3 and 4, Bosanquet, South Boundary. Lot 6, Bosanquet, South Boundary, was soon after taken by another man bearing the unusual name of John Smith, and next west to this lot, viz., on Lot 7, David Cryslar settled; while about opposite them, on the Warwick side, were Nadab Eastman and Gillis McPherson.

As early as 1850 the territory hereabouts had become so thickly settled as to wear somewhat the appearance of a village in the immediate locality of the present corporation; and to cater to the needs the people, Henry Utter during that year opened the pioneer store of Arkona, being soon after followed in that enterprise by Thos. Radcliffe; and from that day to this the growth of Arkona has been steady and permanent, and her prosperity ample and satisfactory.

In 1876 the village had increased to such a size as to warrant and suggest the assumption of separate municipal honors, and accordingly the County Council passed a by-law on the 10th June of that year, conferring upon Arkona the habiliments of a village. This by-law did not take effect till January following, however, when the following gentlemen were elected as the guardians of municipal interests, viz.: Wm. Vahey, Reeve; G. N. Eastman, Robert Dunn, A. Dickenson, and A. Champion, Councillors. At the first meeting of this Board, held January 15th, 1877, G. B. Stephenson was appointed to the Clerkship, W. J. Ward received the appointment of Treasurer, George Ott, Assessor, and Henry Utter, Collector. During 1878, Robert Dunn occupied the Reeve's chair; in 1879, Wm. Vahey succeeded him; and for the current year the Council is composed of Wm. Vahey, Reeve; R. G. Brett, M.D., R. Dunn, G. M. Ernest, and H. Utter, Councillors. Mr. Stephenson retains the Clerkship, and W. J. Wood is Treasurer of the municipality.

Arkona is well supplied with the attributes of a thriving village. Its stores are of an unusually good order, which commentary will apply with equal fitness to its business blocks and hotels. There is a foundry and machine shop of considerable proportions, an extensive woollen mill, a good number of mechanics' shops, including carriage makers', blacksmiths' and tinsmiths'; the medical profession is well represented, and the village supports a private bank. The press has a representative in the *East Lambton Advocate*, an independent journal established in 1877 by W. W. Buchanan; whilst the various fraternities also flourish.

No further comment from us is necessary to show the general status of Arkona to be all that could well be desired. It has the advantages of an enterprising population of about 900, and a magnificent stretch of country from which to draw the means of continued prosperity; and although it will in all probability never figure as a metropolis, yet all appearances lead to the belief that it is destined to retain its position of one of the most progressive villages in the West.

VILLAGE OF FOREST.

This is one of the many villages of Lambton County which were ushered into existence by the construction of railways. Prior to the building of the Grand Trunk, in 1859, the place where Forest now stands had not reached the medium between the untrodden wilderness and the cultivated farm, as it inclined to the former rather than the latter. The locality was not without settlers, however, for George West and Robert Dire had located in Plympton, while in the north-west corner of Warwick Capt. Karr and several brothers, David Trowbridge, and David Cascaiden, were all settled before the construction of the railroad, Mr. West having located as early as 1840. Towards the shore of Lake Huron there were a considerable number of settlers, among them Thos. Woods and Capt. Pollock, who located there in 1837, while at Hillsboro', on the shore, there was a small village where the trade from the vicinity of the present Village of Forest centred.

When the building of the railway through this county was undertaken, it became apparent that there was a future in store for this locality, and its favorable geographical position tended not a little to its subsequent development. Twenty-two miles from Sarnia, it was sufficiently removed from that town to be out of reach of injurious competition, and the junction of the town line between Plympton and Warwick, with that between these two townships and Bosanquet, afforded easy highway communication east, west, and south.

With all these circumstances in its favor, it is no matter for surprise that the nucleus of a village soon gathered around the railway at this place; nor is it at all astonishing that the nucleus so formed should develop into the finest village in the county.

The first store was opened here in 1859 by Jno. Woodruff, and was of the small and "general" stamp which usually characterizes the pioneer store of a village. About the same time Philip Smith opened a tavern, and two more stores were soon added, one by Robert Dire, the other by a Mr. Hickey. The land on the Plympton side was owned by Timothy Rusague, who planted a village thereon in 1860, and it was on this side that the principal portion of the village was built during the next decade; but in 1870 a large farm on the Warwick side was laid out in building lots, which were eagerly bought up and built upon.

It cannot be said that Forest enjoyed any unwonted growth during the first few years of its existence, for its progress was rather slow than otherwise up to 1870; but the benefit of this slow and deliberate advancement is seen in the substantial and permanent character of its development. It has never outgrown its necessities, but there has been discernible a concord between its commercial needs and the manner of supplying them which has produced most satisfactory results.

There was not an entire absence of drawbacks to the village's prosperity, however, and one which retarded its growth somewhat was the alleged unfairness of the municipalities of which Forest formed a part, in not allowing a proportionate share of the township funds to be spent in improving the village; and it was owing as much to this as to any other one fact that the people agitated for and secured incorporation in 1872, the population at that time (750) being only sufficient to allow their assumption of village government. Since that date, however, the improvement of the place has been so rapid that the population is now placed at 1,800.

Referring to the municipal affairs of the corporation, it will be seen that the first Council, elected in 1873, was composed of George West, Reeve; George Coultis, John Coultis, Robert Dire, and John Mason, Councillors. Thomas Woods was Clerk; Joseph Caih, Assessor; Thos. Jennings, Collector; and Wm. Leamon, Treasurer. For the present year the following named gentlemen compose the Council: Thos. Jones, John Coultis, Richard Frayn, Allen McPherson, and Dugald McPherson, the first named being Reeve. H. W. Harrison is the present Clerk, and Wm. Leamon still retains the Treasurership.

The name of Forest was conferred on the station here by the railway authorities from the fact of its having been located in a dense bush, and the people were so well pleased with the name, that, in response to their petition, it was conferred upon the Post Office, which was opened the same year (1859), with Robert Dire as Postmaster. Two years later the pioneer church of the village was built, chiefly through the exertions of Mrs. Woodruff (now Mrs. Dr. Scott), who thus gave a practical demonstration of the superiority of mind and will over the lethargy and indifference to church affairs which characterized some of the inhabitants at that time. This church was of the Episcopalian order, and previous to its erection religious services were held in the large sitting room of the hotel. There are now one Roman Catholic and seven Protestant churches in the village. The secular education of the people is also well attended to, there being an exceptionally fine white brick Public and Model School, erected in 1874 at a cost of \$6,000, in which five teachers are employed, of whom E. A. Ferguson is Principal; but this proving insufficient to accommodate the whole school population, another building has been rented till such time as a new one can be erected.

Those who should know state that more grain is shipped from Forest than from any other station west of Stratford on the Grand Trunk Railway, and the prices here obtained are the highest paid in the county. The people of the village can appreciate pleasure as well as business, and to contribute to the former the Forest Pleasure Park Company has recently been incorporated, and purchased and fenced twelve acres of ground (one half of which is grove) for use as an exhibition ground, and other purposes of combined business and pleasure.

That the military spirit pervades the people of the place is amply attested by the existence here of one of the finest volunteer companies to be found in the West—No. 7 of the 27th Regiment—under the command of Capt. Pollock.

There appears nothing wanting here to give Forest such an impetus as will soon place it in the vanguard of Western Canadian villages. That commerce and trade are thrifty is proven by the additions constantly being made to the ranks of the tradesmen and mechanics; that intelligence is widely disseminated is shown by the eagerness with which the educational facilities are utilized, as well as by the flourishing condition of two first-class weekly newspapers; while the existence of brotherly love is substantially attested by the presence of most prosperous lodges of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and Good Templars; and in the general tone of Forest society we see reflected these exceptionally superior attributes of its material condition.

VILLAGE OF OIL SPRINGS.

Among the many instances of rapid growth and subsequent decay, no place in Canada that we are aware of stands out so prominently as Oil Springs Village. In a remarkably short space of time it rose from the forest, and ranked as a leading centre of trade and commerce; in a still shorter, it tumbled from its zenith of prosperity to a counterpart

of the "Deserted Village." The cause of its inception was the discovery of oil; the cause of its prosperity was the development of the oil-trade; and the cause of its collapse was the suspension of that industry, consequent on the discovery of the article at points nearer to lines of transportation.

The inception of what subsequently led to the discovery of oil was an undertaking on the part of a man named Tripp, a former resident of Woodstock, to utilize the celebrated "gumbeds" of Enniskillen by manufacturing therefrom some useful article of commerce. These "gumbeds" were known as the east and west beds, and were located respectively on Lot 18, Con. 1, and Lot 16, Con. 2. Their existence had been familiar to the residents ever since the settlement of the country, but their use or value seems never to have been suspected. However, about the year 1850 Tripp conceived the idea of utilizing the "gumbeds," and purchased the two above named lots from the Government, and subsequently quite a number of other lots in the vicinity, till he was at one time possessed of a large tract of land in the southern part of the township.

It should be mentioned that this "gum" is a thick deposit, formed from the solid properties of petroleum by the effervescence of the liquid part at these places where that article had been exuding from the earth, in lesser or greater quantities, for indefinite periods of time. The deposits cover areas of many acres in extent, and are of a thickness varying from several inches to two feet or more.

As above stated, Mr. Tripp began operations, looking to the utilizing of this product, about 1850, and in 1852 had erected buildings and machinery and commenced the manufacture of asphaltum. The enterprise did not succeed, and Tripp was obliged to look for outside aid, convinced that time would prove the correctness of his theory that there was value in the "gumbeds." In this dilemma he enlisted the support of Mr. Williams, of Hamilton, since then M.P.P. for the city, and now Registrar of Wentworth.

Great difference of opinion exists among those who ought to know as to who was the actual discoverer of oil at the springs. Mr. Williams is generally credited with being the man, but it would appear that he only explored the region in 1853, in order to satisfy himself as to whether there was really oil, on the representation of Tripp, before investing anything in Tripp's speculation. The result of this visit was to convince him that oil really existed in large quantities; and returning to Hamilton, he formed what was known as the "Canada Rock Oil Co.," of which he became President, and at once commenced the development of the enterprise. It is stated, however, authoritatively, that as early as 1854 or 1855 Tripp sunk a well for obtaining water; that at the depth of a few feet it filled with oil, of which he did not know the use; and it was after he had been convinced, by information in respect to the Pennsylvania oil regions, that he concluded there was value in the oil, and sought the aid of Mr. Williams, as above mentioned, to thoroughly test it.

After the formation of the Canada Rock Oil Co., a very considerable impetus was given to the locality by their establishing works, by the influx of oil men from all parts, by the opening up of very many "surface" wells of less or greater volume, and by the general business activity which these combined influences set a-going. At first these wells were pumped mostly by hand, and penetrated the earth to the distance of 20 to 50 feet from the surface. In 1860 tremendous excitement was occasioned by the tapping of a "flowing" surface well. Land went up to fabulous prices; hundreds of new oil men were added to the already largely increased population; derricks were put up and wells sunk in all directions; and the scenes rivalled those of the present day in a newly discovered gold mining town. After a time, however, the flow from some of the wells became intermittent, then in some ceased altogether. At this stage, "rock" wells were inaugurated when a surface well failed to bring the oil. The first of these ever sunk was on Lot 17, Con. 1, but it was abandoned before oil was struck. The first man to "strike oil" in a "rock" well was an American oil man, L. B. Vaughn, ever since a large Canadian oil operator, and now also carrying on a private bank in Petrolia. The date of this was October 8th, 1860.

This was the signal for another fresh rush and wilder speculation than before; and "rock" wells were now sunk in every direction, sometimes with profitable results, at others, otherwise. Among the firms who operated in the article in the early days were a party of Americans known as Holmes & Co., who purchased and shipped immense quantities to the European markets—the venture proving their utter ruin. Still, all the oil produced could be readily sold at big prices at the wells, till the tapping of the "flowing" wells. The first of these was struck by Hugh Shaw, originally a photographer from Strathroy, who came here in the early days of the oil discovery, invested all he had in the purchase and development of oil territory, and was one of four (the others being J. M. Williams, Jas. Thompson, and W. E. Sanborn) who laid out the village in 1860. Just before he made this strike, he had been reduced by his want of success to such pecuniary straits, that it is related of him that the very day he struck oil he was refused credit for a pair of boots. A few hours after this he was a rich man, and was actually offered the same day the sum of \$50,000 for his well by an American speculator. This well was the one to hold out longest and latest as a flowing well, pouring an incessant stream of oil from the bowels of the earth for over a year. When the Shaw well was tapped the excitement became more intense than ever, and as one flowing well after another continued to be struck, it correspondingly increased, till it reached its highest in 1866. At this time it is estimated there were over 1,500 wells in operation at The Springs—22 of which were flowing rock wells, and 2 flowing surface wells. The largest well ever struck was the "Black & Mathieson," which poured forth over 3,000 barrels per day. In the early days of the flowing wells, before facilities could be procured for confining the oil, an immense amount of it was wasted. For months the branch of the Sydenham known as Black Creek ran oil a foot deep on the top of the water, and for spaces of 40 or 50 acres in the immediate vicinity of the largest wells, oil stood on the ground from a foot to three feet in depth.

Much of the oil was refined on the spot, there being in operation here at one time no less than 27 refineries, and the amount of business life inspired by handling this product was indeed wonderful. It was a matter of everyday occurrence to witness 500 or more teams start out from The Springs to Wyoming with loads of oil. The road lay almost entirely through forests and swamps, and the hauling was principally done on "stone-boats," two barrels being a load for a team. The road was popularly known as the "canal," and a canal it literally was, the stone-boats making a channel through the yielding soil, and the teams fairly waded through this up to their bellies in the most adhesive mud to be found anywhere in Canada. There was of course a vast amount of food, feed, &c., consumed at The Springs, and freight rates in from Wyoming station, a distance of twelve miles, were considered reasonable

at \$1 per hundred pounds. Oil at one time was worth from \$9 to \$10 at Wyoming station, and freighting it out through the "canal" cost \$3.50 per barrel.

But in 1866, when business prosperity was at its zenith, the Fenian raid into Canada occurred, and most of the leading oil operators being Americans, an exodus took place at once to their homes, under fear of coming war between the United States and England. This effected an immediate stagnation, which was increased by the discovery of oil at Petrolia, to which a branch of the G. W. Railway was built from Wyoming; and this gave Petrolia such immense advantages over The Springs that production at the latter place became unprofitable, the cost alone of shipping it to Wyoming by the "canal" being greater than the market value when it got there. In consequence of this, the collapse of the place was much more sudden than its rise, as an instance of which we might mention that in the fore part of 1866 a special census was taken with a view to incorporation as a town (it having been a village only since the beginning of the previous year), and the population was found to number 3,046. By the time proceedings were to have been consummated the first reverse had fallen, and the project, delayed at first from choice, afterwards fell through from necessity. But previous to the beginning of the decline, and subsequent to the taking of the official census above mentioned, it is the opinion of many who were familiar with all the circumstances and competent to judge, that the population had actually exceeded 4,000.

At this time there were 12 large general stores, besides a large number of small shops of various descriptions, a daily newspaper, and 9 large hotels in full blast, besides saloons, &c., &c. In addition to these nine a Chicago company, for whom one Hall was manager, built during that season a very extensive hotel, said at the time to be the largest wooden building in Ontario. It contained 108 bed rooms, with a proportionate number of all other kinds. On the very day the plasterers finished work upon the interior, the Fenian raid occurred, the American exodus took place at once, and the new hotel was never even swept out. Part of it has been pulled down to make use of the material for other purposes, and a part still stands, the home of bats, and rats, and owls, instead of speculative travellers and live oil operators.

The main street was "planked" for the distance of a mile and a half with double width and double thickness of white oak, and was justly called the finest paved street in Canada. There was a line of omnibuses running from one end to the other of the town every five minutes during the day, and at longer intervals during the whole night. The streets were brilliantly lighted with ornamental lamps, set on handsome posts, some of which still remain to remind the traveller of the departed glory of "Oil Springs by lamp-light," and a regular line of stages plied four times daily by the new plank road to the county town, 19 miles distant in a straight line, the traffic over this road being so immense that two continuous "streams" of vehicles poured over it in opposite directions day in and day out.

And as an instance of the manner in which prices of property were affected, we might just refer to a few sales during the prosperous times. The west half of Lot 17, Con. 1, was sold for \$22,000, and never a single barrel of oil was taken out of it, as the oil interest collapsed soon after. Lot 21, Con. 1, was purchased for \$80,000 by an American company, who subsequently disposed of it for \$1,200. The "Chicago and Oil Springs Company" paid \$14,000 in gold for 8½ acres on Lot 16, Con. 2, and offered \$20,000 for another piece of equal size adjacent thereto, but were refused. A frame hotel (the Oxford House, still standing and in use), with half an acre of land attached, was sought for by an American, who offered \$9,000 in gold for it, but was refused; and the above are but a few samples of the thousands of transactions which were then of every-day occurrence.

Yes, those were "booming" times! but now the scene is changed, and such a change!! Soon after oil "blew out" at The Springs, the population had fallen from 4,000 to below 300. Now, by the increase occasioned by the natural development of the surrounding country, caused by the building of the Canada Southern, the population numbers 522, and is slowly augmenting. The town has, however, a most dilapidated and forlorn appearance; houses in all stages of ruin and decay, and general inactivity, being the chief features presenting themselves to a stranger. There was lately but one good store in the place, but another has been recently opened. There are also a drug store and several other small shops, two hotels, a school and telegraph office, and the town has daily mail off Oil City, 2½ miles distant. The place bears no evidence of having once been an oil centre, the derricks and machinery having been all either destroyed or removed to Petrolia; nought but hundreds of "dry holes" remaining as evidence of the character of the industry which gave the town its existence.

Oil Springs was incorporated as a village under the general provisions of the Municipal Act in 1864, the said provisions coming into effect in 1865, and at the first village election John H. Bennett was returned as Reeve; Henry Brown, Clerk (an office he has ever since retained); John Savage, Treasurer; James Gray and George Robertson, Assessors; George H. Lee, Collector; and Wm. F. Thompson, Standish G. O'Grady, Robert McBride, and Wm. Harrison, Councillors. For the current year the chief officials are as follows: Reeve, John McLister; Councillors, George P. Osborn, George Hindley, Wm. Smith, John P. Selby; Clerk, Henry Brown; Treasurer, George Yates.

To the very sanguine there is a great future in store for Oil Springs, the anticipated causes being the increased consumption of oil throughout the country, or the "blowing out" of the Petrolia wells, or both in whole or in part combined. To the disinterested spectator this seems strongly improbable, though certainly possible; but beyond a doubt it has a future in the general development and progress which is insured by the settling up of the fertile tract of country lying contiguous, the way for the settlement and cultivation of which has been opened up by the construction of that "modern civilizer," the railway, whose beneficent influences are already apparent in the recuperation from a state of approximate ruin to one of fairly healthful activity and reasonable promise.

VILLAGE OF POINT EDWARD.

This municipality is the youngest in the entire county, having entered upon its corporate existence only with the beginning of the year 1879, with the following gentlemen as its public officials: Reeve, J. J. Livingston; Councillors, Patrick Coyle, Joseph Kraupp, Geo. Paton, D. Whittaker; Clerk and Collector, James Palmer; Treasurer, W. Wiley; Assessor, J. E. O'Neill; Constable, Walter Wake;—while the same gentlemen again hold the above respective positions of Reeve, Councillors, Clerk, and Treasurer, for the current year.

Situated at the extreme north-west corner of the county, Point Edward owes its original inception, subsequent growth, and present condition solely to the fact of its being the western Canadian terminus

of the Grand Trunk Railway. Many years previous to the building of the road, however, there were settlers at the Point, though very few, engaged in farming and fishing. The first actual settler within the present corporation was John P. Slocum, from New York State, who located during the year 1838, and moved in his family the next year. The point of his settlement was on the Lake Huron shore, a few rods above the G.T.R. passenger depot, where he died in 1849, and where his son, H. J. Slocum, has since lived. The object of his locating here was to utilize the fisheries, which in those days were passing rich, and which are still valuable. The firm of Slocum & Hitchcock now lease this fishery, extending about a mile along the shore, from the Government, at a rental of \$300 annually, and the "catch" amounts to an average of over 500 half-barrels, the varieties being pickerel in the spring and herring in the fall, with a sprinkling of white fish and sturgeon at all seasons. Old Mr. Slocum was a cousin of the Maj. Gen. Slocum who so distinguished himself in command of a division of the Army of the Potomac, during the late American War. With him came Henry L. Seward, a brother-in-law (and a distant relative of the late Secretary of State of the United States), but he subsequently left the Point and moved further up the lake shore, where he died quite recently. John Robinson, who died at Sarnia last winter, was the next settler within the corporation; he came in 1840, took up most of the land on which the village now stands, and engaged in farming. Besides these, there were no other settlers at the place till the building of the Grand Trunk.

The Point was selected as the crossing place for the railway, from the fact that the current is here always so swift (by reason of the near approach of the Canadian and American shores, being literally but a stone's throw apart) as to prevent freezing during the coldest weather, as well as to force down the river all ice-floes which would otherwise accumulate. The Grand Trunk property and appendages at the place comprise all the attributes and facilities of the water terminus of a first-class railway system. The passenger depot is a very handsome and capacious white brick structure, possessing the most approved modern conveniences, including dining and refreshment rooms. The "slips" are of the latest and best patterns known to the railway profession. An elevator, with a capacity of 120,000 bushels, cost when built in the neighborhood of \$100,000; large and commodious freight sheds, extensive train-yards and stock-yards, first-class locomotive engine repair shops, and a fine round-house, containing constantly 21 locomotives (though several times that number are employed at this station), comprise a part of the Grand Trunk establishment; and they have in constant operation, day and night, two large iron ferry-boats, each with a capacity of 21 loaded freight cars. A new elevator is also in course of erection, which will have a storage capacity of 300,000 bushels of grain, attached to which is to be one of the finest steam flouring mills in the country, estimated to turn out 500 barrels of flour daily.

What is the fact with regard to the population of Point Edward will already have been surmised, viz., that it is exclusively a railroad town, and composed absolutely of Grand Trunk employes and their families, and the merchants and tradesmen who supply their wants. The entire population is a trifle over 1,400, of whom 426 are men employed in various capacities on the road, or in and about the Company's works.

The general air and appearance of the place is that of a prosperous and progressive town, containing numbers of tolerably fine business and private buildings, though there are no public improvements. The chief building, aside from the railway works, is the Oddfellows' Hall, a fine edifice with public hall attached, which was recently built at a cost of \$4,000. The Oddfellows are a very influential body here, there being an Encampment (Dufferin, No. 8) and a Lodge ("St. Clair," No. 106) both in flourishing condition. There are also three churches (Episcopalian, Methodist, and Presbyterian), a fine school, two telegraph offices, express office, and five hotels; while the general business is represented by 2 general and 2 dry goods stores, 4 groceries, drug and book store, together with millinery, tailors', shoemakers', butchers', and bakers' shops, but no manufactures—yet we may safely infer that the advantages enjoyed, both local and general, by the citizens, give fair promise of a continuation in the future of that success and prosperity which have marked the history of Point Edward in the past.

VILLAGE OF THEDFORD.

This young municipality is another of the many Western Ontario villages which stand as monuments of the developing power of railways. Situated principally on Lots 20 and 21, Con. 3, of Bosanquet, it has risen within a score of years from a plain farming locality to a place of no inconsiderable importance as the seat of an extensive agricultural trade, and brisk and increasing railway business.

Our local sketch of Bosanquet will inform the reader of the *personnel* of the pioneers of this locality, and we will not therefore repeat those items in this place, but proceed to a more recent period of its history. Before the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, in 1859, Thedford had no existence as a village even on paper; but on the completion of that enterprise, a station was located here for the accommodation of the little Village of Widder, one and a half miles to the south-west. The rather suggestive name of this village was conferred upon the station, and the hamlet which sprung up around it was thereafter for many years known only as Widder Station. It was intended as a "branch" of the older village, but soon outgrew the parent stem, and subsequently absorbed the major part of its life and vitality; and gathering speed with every stride, it soon reached a place among the acknowledged villages of the west.

The first store in Thedford was a small grocery kept by Wm. Beer, in 1859, it being soon followed by a general store on a much larger scale, under the proprietorship of Thos. Kirkpatrick. Soon after this, additional stores were started by H. M. Atkinson and one Touffe; and thenceforward acquisitions to the mercantile ranks were so numerous as to render any account of the order of their commencing business quite beyond the purpose of this sketch.

The village was laid out by Nelson Southworth on his own property in 1860, and the outbreak of the American Rebellion a year later, which conducted so materially to the "boom" of business in Canada generally, had a beneficial influence on the growth of Thedford, so that at the close of that struggle it had assumed an appearance in full keeping with the volume of trade which then centred there.

No retrograde movement has ever taken place in this village, but as though having adopted "onward" for its motto, its progress has ever been in strict conformity with the spirit of that legend. Still, the growth with which Thedford has been favored has at no period been of an unhealthy nature, and there is no record of any important industry or branch of trade ever having languished here, as has been the case in too many towns of late, and especially in such as were characterized by a "spongy" growth.

As a result of the "steadily rapid" advance made by this place, it was found to be of sufficient size in 1877 to incorporate as a village, the advisability of which step suggested itself to its people because the township legislators did not fully appreciate their claims upon a fair share of the public funds, and no doubt the ambition to assume the dignity of separate government formed a considerable factor in the agitation. The Village of Thedford was accordingly incorporated by by-law of the County Council in 1877, and in January, 1878, the following gentlemen were elected as its first Council, viz.: Jonas Cornell, Reeve; E. Johnston, T. T. W. Bready, Charles Hall, and Richard Wilson, Councillors. The latter named of these tendered his resignation, however, before taking his seat, whereupon Jacob Kennedy was elected to fill the vacancy. The following appointments of municipal officials were made at the first meeting of this Board, viz.: R. F. Manley, Clerk; Samuel Plumb, Assessor; C. J. Paltridge, Collector; and Thomas Kirkpatrick, Treasurer. T. T. W. Bready was elected Reeve for 1879, again in 1880, the other chief officials for the current year being E. Johnston, Wm. Grattis, and John Morris, Councillors; Martin Watson, Clerk; and Thomas Kirkpatrick, Treasurer.

There is nothing calling for special comment in regard to the public property of the village, which consists of one rather plain-looking school, in which three teachers are employed, at an annual cost to the people of about \$1,200. Regarding the private buildings, however, and especially the hotels and business blocks, it is but just to say that they will compare favorably with those of many towns of twice the age and size of Thedford.

There is a smart weekly paper published in this place, called the *Thedford Herald*, established early in 1878 by Wallace Graham, of Parkhill, but now conducted on an independent political basis by R. F. Manley.

The assessed valuation of Thedford for 1879 is \$99,635, which is an increase of \$17,190 over that of the previous year. The population is within a trifle of 900, showing the assessed, which is probably 50 per cent. below its actual value, to be somewhat more than \$100 per head.

This is the seat of the Sixth Division Court of the county, which is under the management of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Clerk, and John Allen, Bailiff. The secret fraternities are represented by a lodge each of the Free Masons and Oddfellows, the former being "Cassia," No. 116, and the latter No. 176, I. O. O. F.

With the excellent tract of country by which Thedford is surrounded, coupled with the energy and progressive spirit of her citizens, there appears no reason why their past record of progress should not only be equalled but eclipsed by the success which awaits the efforts of the future to secure the same measure of prosperity to Thedford as a town which has thus far characterized it as a village.

VILLAGE OF WATFORD.

This now thriving and prosperous little town owes its existence and development solely to the building of the Sarnia branch of the Great Western Railway, on which it is now an important station, at a distance of 33 miles from London and 28 from Sarnia. It is situated on Lots 18 and 19, Con. 5, south of Egremont Road, Warwick.

The original settler was George Brown, in 1850. Murdo McLeay came in in October of that year, and found Brown, who had just moved in, fitting up as a dwelling a log shanty which some railway contractors had used for a stable. Mr. McLeay opened a general store here at that time, and has been in business ever since, and for many years was connected with township and village municipal affairs.

At that time the railway was completed, with a flag station at this place. There was also a P. O. called Watford, on Lot 18, three quarters of a mile north of the railway. It was a Capt. Brown, the original settler on the lot, who named it Watford, in abbreviation of Waterford, his native town in Ireland.

The next settler to locate here was James Merry, who also started a store; then soon after, Wm. Stewart, who started another one. The P. O. was removed to Mr. Merry's store soon after he opened. Mr. McLeay's father, John McLeay, who was a very early settler on Lot 18, Con. 1, S., was one of Sir John Franklin's party on his two first expeditions in search of the North-West passage.

Previous to the building of the railway the southern part of Warwick was extremely sparsely settled; but the completion of the road developed that portion of the township and the northern part of Brooke very rapidly; and as Watford, from its position, was the trade centre of all that section, the growth and development of the country and the village were identical, and naturally Watford with no uncertain tread pursued the way of progress, till in 1873 the inhabitants took steps to incorporate, the population having already exceeded the number (750) required by the conditions of the General Act.

Starting out as an independent municipality in 1875, the first set of village officials elected were: John McLean, Reeve; Jas. Bole, Richard Dixie, Jonathan Pattington, and James Merry, Councillors; Samuel Howden, Clerk; Thomas Fuller, Treasurer; John Fuller and H. Baker, Auditors; Henry Lane, Assessor; and John Lovell, Collector.

Those for the current year are: Reeve, Robert Campbell; Councillors, Messrs. Cook, Doherty, Dixie, and McLaren; Clerk, T. D. Stickle (who succeeded Mr. Howden on the latter's death in 1878); Treasurer, Thomas Fawcett. The incumbents of the Reeveship during intervening years are shown in our General Sketch.

The assessment returns for 1879 give the value of real property at \$127,640, the personal at \$12,675, and taxable income at \$1,000, or a total of \$141,265. The levy last year was 10 mills for municipal rates and 11 for schools, or a total of 21 mills in the dollar of taxation. There were \$1,587.40 expended for schools. The public improvements consist of a good school with four teachers, Town Hall, with lock-up, etc., valued at \$1,200; and a fire department possessing hand engine, fire hall, and water tanks at the corners of the principal streets.

The town supports a live local weekly Conservative newspaper (the *Guide*), has express and two telegraph offices, daily mail, Masonic Lodge, Orange Lodge, Foresters' Court, and Temple of the I. O. G. T., besides Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Roman Catholic, and Methodist churches.

A special census, taken in 1878 to settle the question of the number of taverns allowed in the municipality under the provisions of the "Crooks Act," proved the population within a fraction of 1,600; and the number has by this time considerably exceeded that figure.

The village has no material liabilities, and has never "bonused" any undertaking of any description, apart from exempting the Lambert steam grist and flouring mills from taxation for a period of ten years, as an inducement to locate at the place.

Besides the above named mill, the manufacturing industries consist of another steam grist-mill, 2 steam foundries, machine shops, and agricultural implement factories, 2 steam planing, sash, door and blind

factories, 1 steam saw-mill and bending factory, 1 steam cabinet factory, 6 waggon and carriage shops, 7 blacksmith shops, 4 carpenters' and builders' shops, 1 cooperage, 1 pump factory and a brick yard; while the general business of the place comprises 5 dry goods stores (some of which contain other departments), 7 groceries, 5 boot and shoe stores, 1 hardware, and 2 tin and stove stores, 3 book and 2 drug stores, 3 harness shops, 2 merchant tailoring establishments, 4 tailor shops, 2 millinery and dress making shops and 4 millinery alone, 2 bakeries and confectioneries, 3 butchers, 2 barbers. There are 4 hotels, 2 liquor stores, and 3 livery stables. The professions are represented by 1 lawyer and 4 doctors. There is also a photograph gallery, 2 private banks, and a very good public hall. Altogether, Watford may be classed as one of the most busy and progressive little railroad towns which form so important an element in the strength and wealth of this the keystone Province of the Dominion.

VILLAGE OF WYOMING.

The location of this corporation is upon Lots 15 and 16, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Plympton. Like several of the other villages in Lambton, it owes not only its development but its original inception to the railway. Previous to the building of the Sarnia branch of the Great Western, the locality was simply a farm settlement, with the settlers few and scattered. Geo. Brown and Robert McAnsin were the men who lived upon the lots now constituting the village plot.

Even after the railroad was completed the place was only a station (receiving its present name from the railway authorities), with a small store and hotel comprising the bulk of the "village" till the year 1861, when it received a wonderful impulse, occasioned by the discovery and development of the petroleum works at Oil Springs, to which Wyoming was the nearest railway station, and to and from which all the Oil Springs business was conducted for some years. So rapid was this development, that even during the first year of the oil discovery—or at least the first in which it was worked to any great extent—Wyoming had grown to a place of greater size than at present in population, though the growth at that time was of course of a "mushroom" character, the buildings of the cheapest description, and the general surroundings and attributes of the place very far behind their present standard.

At the time spoken of the oil interest was of course paramount. All the Oil Springs products were brought here for shipment, and some considerable portion was transported in the crude state for manufacture here, there being at one time four large refineries in the place. Of these but one is now left, that belonging to Mr. Ward (of the celebrated Pacific Railway firm of Sifton, Ward & Co.) with a capacity of some 500 barrels of refined per week.

The other manufacturing industries at present in operation are neither numerous nor extensive. There is, however, a woollen mill, two grist mills, and a saw-mill, planing, sash, door, and blind factory, all operated by steam power, besides five or six waggon and blacksmith shops; while the general business of the place is carried on by 3 general stores, 6 groceries, 1 drug store, 2 book and fancy goods stores, 3 tailor shops, 2 boot and shoe shops, several millinery and dressmaking establishments, and two each of tin, stove, and hardware stores, furniture stores, and butchers' and bakers' shops. There are three good hotels and two liversies, two doctors, one school, with three departments, and six churches, some of which are very fair buildings. They comprise the Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic. The school is an exceptionally fine one for a small village. It is a handsome brick structure, erected recently at a cost of \$6,000, and is certainly a credit to the place. The character of the buildings generally is fully up to the mark—in fact, above the average, there being many fine private residences and a number of excellent business blocks.

As to the municipal history of Wyoming, it was incorporated under the general provisions of the Municipal Institutions Act in the year 1873, the provisions of the said Act of Incorporation coming into force on the 1st of January, 1874. The first municipal Council elected by the new village was composed of H. H. Hunt, Reeve; and Messrs. Bell, Given, Moncrieff, and Ward, Councillors; while John B. Dale was the first Village Clerk. Mr. Hunt has uninterruptedly held the position of Reeve since the first incorporation, and Mr. Dale performed the duties appertaining to the Clerkship till succeeded by the present Clerk. For the current year the municipal representatives and corporation officials are as follows: Reeve, H. H. Hunt; Councillors, W. C. Brown, W. H. Brown, Wm. Brown, and Wm. Brock; Clerk, Wm. Smith; Treasurer, Henry Pye.

The Auditor's Report of 1878 shows an expenditure of \$8,294.94, which, however, was exceptionally large—the sum of \$6,089.80 being charged against schools, principally in connection with the building of the new school house above referred to.

The value of real property in the corporation is assessed at \$93,880, and of personal at \$9,250, or a total of \$103,130; while the population is set down at 744, and the number of ratepayers at 199. Wyoming is 15 miles from Sarnia and 45 from London. It has daily mail both ways, express, and two telegraph offices, one private bank, and alternates with Camlachie and Forest as the seat of the Fifth Division Court.

As above mentioned, it is the Junction of the Petrolia Branch with the Sarnia division of the Great Western Railway; and though this very branch was the original cause of Wyoming's temporary retardment and decline, by removing the oil business and all connected therewith thence to Petrolia, yet with the gradual settlement and improvement of the surrounding country, the fact of this being the junction has become no small adjunct to the multiplicity of causes which have tended to the latter-day prosperity and substantial and solid development of this now thriving and prosperous little town.

TOWNSHIP OF BOSANQUET.

Bosanquet occupies a more northerly position than any other portion of Lambton. It is one of the east tier of townships, and is isolated in its position by its bordering Lake Huron on the north-west. Even this township becomes reduced in width till it reaches a mere point at the northern extremity. This is effected by the converging of the Rivière aux Sables, its eastern boundary, toward the shore of the lake till it reaches within less than half a mile thereof at the northern point of Bosanquet, when it sweeps around toward the south and runs parallel with the shore—only a few rods distant, for several miles, when it finally discharges into Lake Huron. This peculiarly roundabout course of the river, coupled with its being at many points almost on a level with the land, has rendered the drainage of the adjacent territory extremely difficult. The course of the stream is such that it doubles back upon itself,

so to speak, a number of times, and runs many miles without making any considerable headway toward the lake. For instance, from its first point of contact with this township to its mouth is a distance of about 35 miles by the course which it pursues, whereas the distance in an air line is but twelve miles, and from another point somewhat further north it runs twenty-five miles to accomplish a distance of five.

The chief point of historical interest connected with this river is where it approaches so near the shore of the lake and bends to the south, as above stated. There is now a thriving village at this place known as Grand Bend, so called from the bend in the river. This was the first point settled on the lake shore of Lambton, and is interesting in other respects. In 1832 Messrs. Brewster & Co. purchased from the Canada Company (who owned the township of which we write) a mill site and privilege at the bend of the river referred to, and forthwith proceeded to the erection of a dam on the river, which caused the flooding of thousands of acres in the Townships of Stephen, West Williams, McGillivray, and Bosanquet, by reason of the already insufficient fall of the river being thus entirely destroyed. In all of these townships there were settlers on some of the land so flooded, and such as was not already settled could not be sold by the Canada Company, with whom and the injured sufferers both the dam and its proprietors became equally unpopular. Some nineteen years after stipulating that the mill and dam should be erected (this being one of the conditions on which the site was sold), the Canada Company instituted proceedings at law to compel the demolition of the dam, and to oblige Messrs. Brewster & Co. to compensate the settlers for the injury sustained by the overflow of their lands. Those gentlemen thereupon took proceedings in Equity to restrain the carrying out of the inferior Court's decision, which provided for the remedies asked by the Canada Company; and Chancellor Blake granted the relief sought by Messrs. Brewster & Co. on the cherished principle of law and justice, that "when a person has stood by, 'seeing an act done, or has consented, he shall not use his legal rights 'in opposition to that permission.' After the granting of this decree, the proprietors offered to demolish their dam on payment of a reasonable compensation by the Canada Company, but the refusal of that body to accede to this reasonable proposition was but one addition to the multitude of pre-existing evidences that there was no connection between their philanthropy and their purse. The mill and dam caused so much annoyance to the settlers in the above-named townships, however, that some time subsequently a mob was collected and marched to the demolition of the alleged nuisance: which gave rise to the expression of a descriptive writer, that in consequence of this attack there no longer remained at "Brewster's"—as the village was then called—"any dam by a mill-site, nor any mill by a dam-site."

There is now a smart little town at the Grand Bend, containing saw, planing, moulding, grist, shingle, and oatmeal mills, two good hotels, Post Office, with tri-weekly mail off Parkhill, 12 miles distant, and mechanics' shops and stores of every kind in proportion to the size of the place. It is 45 miles from Sarnia and 33 from Goderich, and is situated partially on each side of the Rivière aux Sables, and consequently partly in each of the two Counties of Huron and Lambton, though the greater portion (including the mills and Post Office) are in the latter.

The topography of the northern portion of Bosanquet is characterized by a combination of high, sterile sand hills and low, marshy areas, while an extensive tract in the eastern part of the township, and somewhat north of the centre, has until recently been entirely submerged in water, and was known as Lake Burwell, over which the settlers used to transport themselves and freight in boats; but since the construction of a large ditch or canal across the township from the eastern boundary opposite the mouth of the Aux Sables to the latter point, and the network of smaller ditches which intersect a large portion of the late lake, this area has assumed the appearance and condition of comparatively dry land. The sand hills referred to are confined to the locality of the Aux Sables, from Grand Bend south to its mouth, beyond which the country relaxes into a remarkably attractive and fertile farming district, gently undulating, and comprising one of the very best fruit-growing regions of Canada. This feature of topography is shared by the balance of the township to the south and east, the whole forming one of the finest and most attractive agricultural districts to be found in the county.

The superficial area of Bosanquet is somewhat in excess of 75,000 acres, including two Indian Reserves on the shore of Lake Huron, aggregating about 6,000 acres. The assessed valuation of the township (exclusive of the Reserves, which are entirely distinct from the municipal government) is \$984,206 for real property, \$70,045 for personal effects, and \$700 of taxable income, making a total of \$1,060,951, representing the wealth of 2,282 of a population.

Bosanquet received its first influx of settlers almost simultaneously with several of the other townships in the north-eastern portion of the county, viz., in 1833. Regarding those who about that time settled in the south-eastern quarter of the township, we refer the reader to our sketch of Arkona for information; but along the lake shore the Hodgins family were among the first, and were followed at a later day by a large family of Johnstones, many of whom remain in the vicinity. It was as late as 1849 or 1850 before the settlement of the lake shore became at all dense, and about the latter date the Rawlings family settled near the south-west corner of the township.

Along the "Ridge" which forms the south-western boundary of the Lake Burwell tract, the Ward Brothers—Henry and Samson—were the first to locate, the date of their settlement having been 1833. It would appear from the narrative of a gentleman who came through this portion of Bosanquet in 1849, *en route* from the lake shore south to Goderich, that the Wards were even at that late day the only settlers in that immediate locality, but soon thereafter one Chase came in and opened a tavern on the "Ridge," and Jesse Furry and Donald Kenney also located in the same vicinity. There were also in this neighborhood, as early as 1843, two settlers named respectively English and Williams, the latter of whom kept a house of entertainment.

In the neighborhood of Thedford there was no very early settlement as compared with other parts of the township, but among the earliest to locate here were Samuel Southworth, Allen Kennedy and brothers, Wm. Ketchum, on Lot 15, 1st Concession, Uriah Chester, John Elliott, Edwin Dark, the McKellars, — McPherson, and Robert Rae, who took up a lot on the 10th Concession, but subsequently removed to Pine Hill and opened a second store in the township, the first having been established near Lake Burwell by George Durand, of Sarnia, with one Brown as manager. This store was subsequently removed to Pine Hill, which grew to be the "metropolis" of Bosanquet, and retained its commercial supremacy till the construction of the Grand Trunk gave an impetus to the growth of the section which is now Thedford. The Post Office of Pine Hill was opened in 1850, with Uriah Chester as Postmaster. Its location was then about a mile south of the present village, whither

it was removed soon after, and its name changed to "Widder" in honor of Fred. Widder, Senior Commissioner of the Canada Company at that time. A village was platted here in 1855, by Hon. Donald McDonald, who had the ostensible ownership of the land, as he signed all deeds for lots, etc. The village made considerable headway for a time, but the building of the Grand Trunk diverted the trade from this place to the commercial community which sprung up around the station named for this same village—"Widder"—about a mile and a half distant.

It would appear from reliable data that municipal organization was effected in 1847, but the earliest official records now extant of these affairs are dated 1850. When first organized for local government, there were scarcely enough men in the township to fill the offices who could "qualify," which perhaps accounts for the passage of a certain resolution by the electors who assembled 7th January, 1850, to elect the first Council under the provisions of the Municipal Act. On that occasion the chair was taken by James Parkerson, when it was moved by Wm. Ketchum, seconded and carried, "that there is no qualification necessary with respect to property for the several officers appointed at this meeting." The Council was then elected, and composed of the following gentlemen; Wm. Ketchum, Jesse Furry, Hugh Johnson, Thomas Ward, and Simeon Crawford. At the first meeting of this Board Wm. Ketchum was elected Reeve, and the various other officers were appointed as follows: T. F. Eastman, Clerk; Uriah Chester, Treasurer; Wm. Williams, Collector; Levi Hillborn, Ben Berry, and Thos. Parkerson, Assessors. Our sketch of the Municipal History will show the Reeves and Deputies henceforth, the following being the chief officials at present; Reeve, Robert Rae; Deputy, Stephen Cornell; Councillors, James McCordie, J. C. Pollock, and Wm. Carruthers; Clerk, Adam Duffus; Treasurer, Thos. Crawford.

Nothing that we can here say about the progress and prosperity of this township, as a whole, will in the least alter the facts of the case; but the opinion of any unprejudiced and intelligent observer of its present status must be, that Bosanquet is destined to retain the superiority which it unquestionably possesses over the average Canadian township, and that for fertility of land, beauty of landscape, the high state of improvement observable, or the intelligence and thrift of its people, this township will well bear comparison with any other in Lambton County.

TOWNSHIP OF BROOKE.

The Township of Brooke is bounded on the north by the Township of Warwick; on the west by Enniskillen; on the south by Euphemia; and on the east by Metcalfe and Mosa, in the County of Middlesex; the north gore of the last named township projecting into the south-eastern corner of Brooke in such a way as to make its eastern limit consist of two nearly equal parallel north and south straight lines, intersected at an acute angle by a third running north-west by south-east. The main branch of the Sydenham River, commonly known as Bear Creek, traverses in an uneven course the south-eastern portion of the township, and several branches of the same meander through the whole eastern half, the western being free from streams, but covered by the greater portion of what was formerly known as the "Great Enniskillen Swamp;" consequently, the western portion of the township is in a great measure unsettled, and much even of the east is comparatively new; yet there are no finer farms, handsomer or more comfortable houses, or more inviting landscape scenes, anywhere within our knowledge than in this same township. The western portion of the township will one day no doubt be one of the very best in the Province, the soil being extremely rich in vegetable deposits, underlaid with a clay subsoil. The character of the eastern portion is more of a clay loam, easily worked, very fertile, slightly rolling in general, and approaching the broken near the streams. The deep alluvial soil bordering Bear Creek is exceptionally fertile; and here is said to be the only spot in the Dominion, except the Niagara frontier of Ontario, where the paw-paw is found. It flowers and bears fruit along the Bear Creek flats, but the fruit seldom comes to perfection. The original forest growth included an immense amount of magnificent black walnut; and we are informed by most reliable residents that many of these trees measured thirty feet in circumference six feet from the ground.

The township was surveyed by Samuel Smith in 1832 and opened for sale in the latter part of 1833, a very large portion of it being taken up in U. E. Loyalist rights.

There is the same difficulty in establishing the facts of the earliest settlement of Brooke as are met with in all similar cases; and though, as a matter of historical interest, the circumstances connected with the first actual settlement are to be desired, and the more so with time, yet they are not matters of any material importance; but all the same, the difficulty of arriving at the true facts could not be obviated by any lessening or increase of that importance; and we find that the greatest amount of research has not been able in many cases to establish who were actually the first settlers in certain townships, or the precise date of the first settlement; yet so far as inquiry among the oldest and best informed of the pioneers has been able to establish these facts, it has been done, and the remark applies to the various local sketches following and preceding this, as well as to Brooke itself.

One of the very earliest, if not the earliest settler in the township was Archibald Gardiner, who "squatted" at the site of Alvinston some time previous to the Rebellion. He built the "Brooke Mills" here, some say in 1836 and others place it as late as 1839, the first not only in the township, but in a very large extent of territory which comprised the adjacent townships on all sides. The exact site of the original "Brooke Mills" was where Branan's splendid mills now stand, on the right bank of the Bear Creek. This was some years previous to the time when the Government put the lands of Brooke into the market, some say before the survey was made; and as late as 1846, when R. W. Branan (father of the present proprietor of the mills) came in from Metcalfe and purchased Gardiner's right, that right still lay in the mill alone, the land being subsequently purchased by Mr. Branan from the Government.

Previous to 1840, John McKeune, Wm. and John Risk, Henry Brownlee, Joseph Paterson, and Thomas Wall, had settled on the 1st Concession on the Euphemia town line, John and Thomas Agar, on Lot 15, Con. 9, and on the Warwick town line, three families of Lucases and two families of Larratts. In March of that year (1840), Wm. Ellis, who for over 21 years has carried the mail between the "Brooke Mills," now Alvinston and Watford, settled on Lot 18, Con. 8; and about the same time or shortly after, Thomas and George Shirley (Con. 13) came in, also a family named Lent, Lot 18, Con. 13; John Holbrook, Lot 19, Con. 13; John Kelley, Robt. Gilliland, Wm. Whitcraft, Isaac Cowan, and Thos. Norris, on the Warwick town line; Thos. Edgar, Lot 17, Con. 9; William Kelley and Wm. Watson, Con. 13; and somewhat later, Richard Gorsuch, Lot 19, Con. 6; and Archibald Carmichael and Daniel McDougall on Con. 8. There was also Archibald Old

among the very earliest; and as late as 1848, the above-named, together with John Wallace, Samuel Smith, Wm. Pattison, Mathew Caldwell, Archibald McAlpine, Alex. McKellar, David Smith, the Whitcrafts, Cowans, Norris's, and Thomas Lett, composed (with possibly two or three additional families) the entire list of settlers in Brooke.

The settlement, in fact, was very slow, till after the building of the Samia branch of the Great Western Railway, when the northern portion of the township became rapidly developed, and was soon nearly all occupied; but the southern part still languished till the building of the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern, which was commenced in 1871 and soon after completed, and which in turn at once gave a very decided impulse to the development of the southern portion, the evidences of which are apparent on every hand.

To illustrate this latter stage of development, we may just instance the Village of Alvinston. The early history of the place, the old "Brooke Mills," as the locality was originally called, has been briefly touched upon. At the time of the commencement of the railway nine years ago, there was no approach whatever to even a country village, the whole comprising Branan's mill, a small store kept by one Leach, and a little tavern kept by Wm. Benner; and those families, with occasionally the family of Mr. Branan's miller, constituted the population of the entire locality, extending for some distance beyond the confines of the present village. Now the place contains over 900 inhabitants, and its attributes are in all respects in keeping with the most progressive villages of similar size. Two years ago a movement was inaugurated to incorporate, and a special census taken for the purpose showed the population to be somewhat in advance of 750, the required number at that time. The people were by no means unanimous in regard to incorporating, however, the opposition being chiefly caused by the fact that Bear Creek passes through the village, and is spanned by an expensive bridge, the rebuilding of which promised to become necessary at an early date. The villagers of course didn't want to foot the whole expense of this bridge, while the township hung off from rebuilding, in hopes the village would incorporate. The village held the trump card, however, and held off till the bridge became dangerous and the Township Council were liable to be indicted for allowing it to remain so, whereupon they quite recently went to work and erected a new bridge, at a cost approaching \$2,000; and now that it is built, the general impression is that Alvinston will incorporate.

And speaking of bridges, the valley of the Bear Creek is spanned at this point by an immense and costly trestle structure of the Canada Southern, which has a station here, 35 miles from St. Thomas; 30 from the St. Clair terminus; and 43 by railway (C. S. R. to Petrolia, thence via G. W. R.) to Samia.

The village now contains a large grist and flouring water-mill, with five run of stones, one steam and one water saw-mill, a steam stove factory, steam planing-mill, sash, door, and blind factory, a foundry, cabinet factory, four wagon and blacksmith shops, and two brick yards to represent its manufacturing industries. The products from one of these brickyards (Edward Hales') took the first prize for pressed brick at the late Industrial Exhibition at Toronto. There are ten stores in the place in various lines, some of which are very good ones, four hotels, a livery stable, a school with two teachers, five churches (Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic), the Township Hall, built some fifteen years since at a cost of about \$1,200, and the seat of a Division Court, of which J. W. Branan is Clerk and Thos. Cahill Bailiff, together with the best mail, express, and telegraphic facilities to and from all points.

Municipal records of the township exist as far back as 1842, which was the first year of its organization. From that record the following is an extract:—

"The first town meeting in the Township of Brooke was holden at the Brooke Mills on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1842, by virtue of a warrant issued by George P. Kerby and Nathan Cornwall, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Western District, when the undernamed persons were duly elected to serve as township officers for the current year: Town Clerk, John McKeune; School Commissioners, John Risk, Arch. Old, Andrew Lucas, William Whitcraft, Robert Gilliland; Assessor, Arch. Old; Collector, William Whitcraft; Fence Viewers, Thos. Norris, James Larratt, Sr., Thomas Wall, Sr.; Pathmasters, Wm. Risk, Arch. Gardiner, Arch. Old, John Lucas, John Kelly. The amount of money received during the year by the Town Clerk for township purposes was £12 10s., and the amount expended £12 8s. 11d. In addition to those mentioned as elected to offices at the town meeting of 1842, we see from register of "stock marks" that the following were also at that time residents of the township: Isaac Jackson, John Campbell, John Sinclair, and John McIntyre, together with others previously mentioned as being in the township as early as 1840. The first child born in the township was George, son of John Kelly above mentioned, and the first school house was an old log building known as the McKeune school (from being built near John McKeune's place), and James Wilson was the pioneer teacher of the township.

Up to 1850, we see the following names in connection with the various township offices: Clerk, John McKeune up to 1849, then John Wallace; District Councillor (only one ever sent from Brooke), Samuel Smyth, 1848 and 1849; Town Wardens, Thomas Wall, Henry Kuns, Wm. Watson, Wm. Pattison, Wm. Whitcraft, Wm. Risk, Matthew Caldwell, Arch. Carmichael, John Risk, John Lucas, Daniel McDougall, Arch. McAlpine, David Smith, Alex. McKellar; Assessors or Collectors, Robert Gilliland, Thomas Shirley, Thomas Lett.

At the first election under the Municipal Act, John McKeune, Wm. Watson, John Lucas, John Kelly, and Thomas Edgar were elected Councillors; John McKeune was chosen the first Reeve; John Wallace, Clerk; Thomas Shirley, Treasurer; Arch. Campbell, Assessor; Wm. Risk, Collector; Geo. Shirley, Superintendent of Schools; Henry Lucas, Surveyor; John W. Branan and Wm. Whitcraft, Auditors; and so recorded, but evidently a mistake of the ratepayers at the town meeting) John Risk, Thos. Munro, and Wm. Whitcraft, Town Wardens. John McKeune was re-elected Reeve in 1851, and from that date forward the representation of Brooke in the County Council is shown in the municipal sketch of the General History: the County of Lambton having been formed provisionally in 1852, and independently in 1853.

For the current year the municipal officials are: Reeve, John McKeune; Deputy, Wm. Ansley; Councillors, Capt. Wm. Kelley, Neil McLean, and John Hand; Clerk, W. G. Willoughby; Treasurer, John W. Branan.

The total amount of receipts from all sources in 1873 was \$24,759.92, and expenditures nearly equal. Of the latter \$11,916.08 went for local drainage, \$4,165.24 for schools, and \$4,045.02 on debenture account. The debentures are all of the drainage class.

There are 916 ratepayers in the township, and a population of 3,139. In 1844, at the first political election (the candidates being Joseph

Woods of Chatham and Hon. S. B. Harrison, afterwards Judge of the County of York), at which John McKeune was Returning Officer, there were only fourteen votes polled, though the election lasted two days. Of the 74,493 acres of land in Brooke, 16,931 are improved—rather a small proportion; yet the fact that the land is valued at over a million, and that the assessed returns estimate real and personal property at \$1,136,986, prove the correctness of the theory we set out with in the beginning of this sketch, that the township promises at no distant day to be one of the most prosperous communities in Western Ontario.

TOWNSHIP OF DAWN.

Dawn lies directly south of Enniskillen and east of Sombra. On the eastern side it is butted by Euphemia for a considerable distance from the north, southerly, and for the balance of its extent is bounded by the Bear Creek branch of the Sydenham, which divides it from Euphemia and the Township of Zone, in the County of Kent; while the Gore of Camden butts its southern limit.

Comparatively with size, Dawn is by far the most sparsely settled and most poorly developed township in the county. Of a total area of 65,524 acres, but 8,054, or less than one-eighth of the whole, are cleared. It possesses a population of 1,648, represented by 516 ratepayers; and the combined value of real and personal property is \$685,340.

The township, as originally constituted, included the present Gore of Camden, comprising the width of ten lots from south to north, which accounts for the first lot in the township now beginning at No. 11. The change was made when Lambton was set off provisionally, at the same time as the general re-distribution of districts, counties, &c., by the Municipal Act of 1849, which came into force the next year.

Up to and inclusive of 1822, as appears from old Western District papers still extant, the Townships of Orford, Howard, Camden, and Dawn were practically one municipal entity, being united for township purposes. The records of that year are the earliest extant, so far as we can learn, which throw light on its material resources or physical condition; and it may be safely inferred that an infinitesimal portion only of the aggregate for the four united townships refers to what is now the Township of Dawn. But here is a synopsis of the figures: Persons taxed, 147; amount of taxes paid, £49 6s. 5d.; largest clearing, Christopher Arnold, Camden, 112 acres; very few above 50 acres; the great majority from 5 to 25, and a large proportion with less than 5 acres cleared. The assessors were Wm. Desmond and John Oakley.

From 1823 to 1828, inclusive, Camden and Dawn were united; then Zone (including Euphemia) was added for four years. In 1834-5 Dawn and Camden were again united alone, and in 1835 Dawn withdrew from the union, this being the first year we have any record of the township singly, and even then it included the present Gore of Camden. There was then in the township cultivated land valued at £1,137 15s.; occupied land uncultivated, £1,949 6s.; 3 frame houses, £105; 2 grist-mills, £300; 4 saw-mills, £400; 288 horses, 264 oxen, 351 cows, and 48 other cattle. The amount of taxes collected was £20 3s. 7d. for the District Treasurer, and £6 14s. 6d. for the Member of Parliament (as was then customary). The number of men paying these taxes was 85, and the names of all the families (there were in some instances several of the same name) are herewith given: Allan, Butler, Burwell, Brundage, Bolton, Boyle, Bedford, Blakesley, Brown, Blackburn, Cyre, Collins, Crafts, Covell, Crow, Chambers, Cleveland, Desmond, Douglas, Drury, Edwards, Faslow, Granger, Gregg, Gillespie, Hall, Huston, Hannah, Harris, Howe, Holmes, Johnson, Laird, Langford, Long, Lepsonbe, Lutz, Lindsley, Mawlam, Morton, Mapes, Miller, Montgomery, McGregor, McLennan, O'Reilly, Page, Ferry, Phelps, Proctor, Simmons, Scarlet, Slater, Snider, Smith, Sharpe, Toles, Tiffin, Taylor, Vail, Ward, Williams, Willoughby, Warin, Waller, and Wilder. The assessors were David P. Ward and Jeremiah Collins. Of course the greater number of the above were settled in the front of the township as then existing, comparatively few being located in the present limits of Dawn.

The first settler to locate within the present limits of the township was Job Hall, on Lot 15, Concession 14. Almost at the same time John Butler settled on Lot 13, Con. 14, and John Bolton and — Boyle located with Hall, a little further down the river, in what is now the Gore of Camden, on Lot 7, Con. 9, and Lot 4, Con. 7, respectively. John and Thomas Tiffin came in immediately after, and settled a short distance down the river from the present Village of Florence, in what is now Camden Gore. Bolton and Boyle had come in with Col. Talbot, some years previously, and located on the Talbot Road, Elgin County, and made considerable improvements there. Afterwards new claimants turned up for their lots, and an investigation proved they had settled on land allotted to others, and in lieu of their improvements, the Government offered them each 300 acres wherever they should elect. They accordingly came in and located as above, "brushing out" a road all the way from Thamesville, which was one of the very earliest of the Thames River settlements.

After Mr. Hall had been in nearly a year, the Indians assembled in council in front of his house and demanded his immediate removal. He replied that he was a "stayer." They rejoined, "So be it; we won't hurt you, but will take your stock and everything you raise, just as long as you remain, till the Government pays us for our lands." Whereupon, after thinking the matter over seriously, he went back to his old home and remained a length of time, till a treaty was made with the Indians, when he again returned; and it was the time of his second coming which marked the advent of those mentioned above as having come in about the same date with him.

There were a number of settlers at a very early day in that part of the township east of the river, now belonging to Euphemia but then to Dawn, mention of whom will be found in the local sketch of that locality. Of the pioneers of the present township, Henry Mawlam is one of the earliest, if not the earliest now living. He settled in 1826 or 1827 where he still resides, on Lot 23, Con. 14, and has probably been more prominently connected with the township's affairs than any other man who ever resided therein, having been Reeve for very many years in succession.

In regard to the municipal history of Dawn, sufficient can be seen by a perusal of the General Sketch of the county subsequent to the establishment of Lambton provisionally in 1852. Unfortunately, no official records exist of any earlier date, and the recollections of the oldest inhabitants in regard to matters bearing thereon, as is quite common in cases where the events have so long transpired, are quite at variance the one with the other. For the current year the municipal officials are: Reeve, Hiram Willson; Councillors, Messrs. Brown, Cook, McLarty, and Reid; Clerk, H. N. Roberts; Treasurer, John C. Wood.

The Council meet at Dawn Centre (Rutherford P.O.), the only approach to a village in the township, 6 miles west of Florence, and the same distance north of Dresden. It contains a school, tavern, general

store, 2 small steam saw-mills, and the Town Hall, a nice brick building which is a credit to the township and a comfort to all having municipal business to transact.

As before mentioned, only a small portion of Dawn is settled up, a fact caused by the whole northern and eastern portions being very flat and wet. In the part settled, however, there are many exceptionally fine farms, and comfortable and substantial farm residences; and from the energetic manner in which the people have of late years taken hold of the drainage system, and the benefit it has already bestowed, it is safe to predict that it will be but a few years till Dawn can be classed among the best and most progressive townships of the Western Peninsula.

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISKILLEN.

Geographically, Enniskillen is the central township of Lambton, and the only one whose bounds are not partially identical with those of the county. It is butted on the north by Plympton, on the east by Brooke, on the south by Dawn, and on the west by Moore and Sarnia Townships. It is drained by the north branch of the Sydenham and its tributary, the Black Creek—both of which run in a very crooked course, but generally south-western direction, and approximately parallel—the latter rising within the limits of the township, and the former entering it near the north-eastern and leaving it near the south-western corner.

Topographically, Enniskillen is as flat as the sea, save where its surface is broken by the water-courses, the level of which is many feet below that of the surrounding country; a fact which renders drainage quite practicable and comparatively feasible. The soil, however, is of the most tenacious clay, which renders locomotion for long spells during the spring and fall rains almost impossible.

Although the township was settled comparatively early in the history of the county, yet its progress was exceptionally slow, caused in great measure, no doubt, by its natural qualities above noted, which made communication with the "settlements" of so much difficulty as to deter intending settlers from locating within its limits.

Who the first settler actually was, or the precise date of his coming in, we have been unable to determine. Among the very earliest, however, were J. Rouse, Wm. Oliver, J. Eveland, and the Durances. These were all said to have been here as early as 1836, for in 1837 the militia officers came out from the Egremont Road, and conscripted all the men of those four families capable of bearing arms, and took them away to join the force which was guarding the St. Clair frontier. The former of these came in from New York in the fore part of 1836, and the latter three families were already in. The second named was afterwards the first Reeve on the establishment of municipal institutions. The Durances were a numerous and influential family, and their descendants of the family still remain so. Mr. Eveland is the only one of those here previous to the Rebellion yet living, and he has removed from the county. The original locations of the above were as follows: Durance, Lot 15, Con. 8; Eveland, Lot 14, Con. 10; Oliver, adjacent to them; and Rouse, at the site of the present Village of Oil Springs. George S. McPherson, treasurer of the township, was also one of the earliest settlers within its limits. He was one of the first Reeves of the township, for many years held that position, and was Warden of the county in 1866.

In Enniskillen the first discovery in Canada of petroleum, or rock oil, was made. This has been fully referred to elsewhere; and we will only here say in respect to it, that although it developed certain portions of the township very rapidly, yet the effect upon the whole was greatly to retard settlement, as the unoccupied lands were all bought up by oil speculators, and by them kept out of reach of the actual settler; and even now tens of thousands of acres are thus held, though, by a wise municipal legislation, the resident land owners have instituted a comprehensive and effective system of drainage, which has not only added very materially to the value of the occupied lands, but put taxes upon unoccupied lands at such a figure that holders of such property have in hundreds of instances been induced to sell to those seeking the land for actual settlement. To give an idea how extensive this drainage system is in Enniskillen, we may simply state that there is now a "municipal" drain running the entire length of every concession line in the township, as well as along all the township boundaries. The effect of this public improvement is already seen in more valuable and more easily cultivated farms everywhere. What used to be known as the "Great Enniskillen Swamp" is now said to comprise the finest land in the township, and parts of it are actually said to be the driest; while land on all sides, and in every direction, which was a few years ago almost utterly worthless, has become very valuable.

Chief among the other causes which brought the township to its present state of development, was the building of the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern Railway. The original St. Clair division was built without aid from Enniskillen; but the municipality gave a bonus of \$5,000 to aid the building of the branch from Oil City to Petrolea, which by making that town a competing point between the Great Western and Canada Southern, gives the farmers of Enniskillen all the advantages of a railway centre for their local market.

The number of acres of land in Enniskillen is 80,988, which is valued (see assessment of 1879) at \$889,920. There is also an assessment of personal property, which makes the total of both come to \$1,092,570. The population is reported at 2,760, and the ratepayers number 808.

A good part of the oil business of Petrolea, so called, is really centred in and around Marthaville (P. O. name, Coplestone), within the corporate limits of the township, and three and a half miles N.-W. of Petrolea. At the time the last assessment was made there were 65,000 barrels of petroleum stored in the "mutual" tanks at Marthaville. These tanks are connected by a system of pipes with the receiving tanks along the lines of both railways, and the "crude," which is first taken from the various single-well tanks in the vicinity, is pumped by steam through these pipes and into the receiving tanks, a distance of three or four miles. Marthaville contains a couple of stores, two hotels, innumerable blacksmith and machine shops in connection with the oil wells, and a population sufficient, from observation, to incorporate. The Yankee country cousin's description of the town, that "he couldn't see it for the houses," might be applied, with a slight variation, to Marthaville. We have often heard of "forests of masts," and seen them, *i.e.*, the nearest approach in existence to "forests" of that article: but here are literally "forests of derricks," which hide everything but themselves from the observer at a distance; and one has to go through all the streets and lanes and alleys of Marthaville to realize that there are any houses or people, or anything in fact but the aforesaid "forest." To a stranger it is an exceedingly interesting place, for a time, but it requires a very short time to become monotonous. Everything smells and even tastes of oil; everybody is covered with oil, thinks of nothing but oil, and talks of nothing but oil. And still they are not happy,

but are ever sinking more wells, when oil is already such a drug—by reason of over two years' consumption being already in store—that the cost of production exceeds the market value. As an integral part of Enniskillen, however, Marthaville forms no inconsiderable or unimportant factor.

The only other approach to a village within the corporate limits of the township is Oil City, situated on Lot 16, Con. 5, a station on the St. Clair division of the Canada Southern, and the junction of the Petrolea branch. Messrs. Gurd, of Sarnia, McMillan, of Montreal, and Keating, then of Oil Springs, now of this place, purchased the above lot from the Government in 1874. It had been purchased by one Tripp, mentioned in connection with the Oil Springs sketch, as early as 1852. When Tripp failed the land lapsed to the Government, the payments already made upon it being forfeited. Later, when flowing wells were discovered at Oil Springs, the Government lands in Enniskillen were put upon the market, and this, among others, was sold by auction at London, about 1864. A company of American oil speculators purchased the lot at a fabulous price, and paid a considerable share of the purchase money into the Provincial Treasury. Meantime (1866), oil "blew out" at the Springs, the lot again became practically worthless, and the owners allowed it again to lapse to the Government, from whom it was a third time purchased as above indicated, just previous to the building of the railway. Oil City is now a smart little embryo village, right in the midst of a forest of wide extent on all sides, and contains at present two general stores, one hotel, a steam stove-mill, a steam saw-mill, blacksmith shop, grain warehouse, Montreal Telegraph Office, Post Office, with daily mail both ways, school, and population of 100 inhabitants.

Previous to 1855, Enniskillen had not sufficient population to entitle it to separate municipal government, and was joined to the Township of Brooke up to that year, when it became an independent corporation. The first set of township officials were as follows:—Reeve, Wm. Oliver; Councillors, Geo. S. McPherson, Wm. Houston, Daniel Durance, James Montgomery; Clerk, Wellington Bichan; Assessors, Joseph Barber, John Stapleton; Collector, Jas. Ingham. Mr. Oliver was again Reeve in 1856, when Geo. S. McPherson succeeded to the Reeveship, and held the position seven consecutive years; being succeeded one year (1864) by Wm. Harrison. From this time till 1871, inclusive, Mr. McPherson was again Reeve, except in the year 1868, when John Dupee filled the position. During his incumbency of the office he was Warden in 1866. From 1872 to 1874, inclusive, John L. Wilson, the present Township Clerk, was Reeve. He was succeeded by Duncan McNaughton, who has continued uninterruptedly in the position till the present time.

In 1865 the township became entitled for the first time to a Deputy Reeve, and the one elected was James Montgomery; but by the withdrawal of Oil Springs this year it was deprived of its deputy, and the subsequent withdrawal of Petrolea kept it in the same state till 1873, when the increase in the voting power again entitled the ratepayers to two representatives in the County Council, and Duncan McNaughton was elected. More territory having been taken from the township when Petrolea was incorporated as a town, there was but one Reeve elected in 1874 and 1875; but since the last named year the township has also returned a Deputy, as follows: 1876, Robert Brock; and thence to the present year, Henry Gooden.

For the current year the following are the municipal representatives and officials: Reeve, Duncan McNaughton; Deputy, Wm. Anderson; Councillors, Henry Ingram, Walter Miller, and John Brown; Clerk, John L. Wilson, who succeeded Mr. Bricken, the first Clerk (since 1855), in 1878; Treasurer, George S. McPherson.

The place of meeting of the Municipal Council is at the Town Hall, Lot 16, Con. 9, a wooden building erected in 1857 at a cost of about \$600.

The above is the only asset of the township, except \$46,221.12, consisting of uncollected balances against drainage assessments.

The liabilities foot up a total of \$53,758.25, of which about \$35,000 comprise drainage debentures and coupons; and \$10,000, Sarnia, Chatham, and Erie Railway debentures, which the township will in all probability never be called upon to pay, in consequence of the failure of the Company to carry out their enterprise.

The income of the township for 1878 was \$28,612.77, and the expenditure, \$25,877.96. Of the latter, \$2,475.01 was expended for official salaries, \$7,608.83 for roads and bridges, \$5,703.62 for schools, and \$8,454.31 for local drainage.

The above figures illustrate the fact heretofore hinted at, that for public spirit manifested in grappling with the natural drawbacks of the locality, and the enterprise displayed by the people in overcoming these by a judicious system of public improvements, Enniskillen has earned for itself the reputation of one of the most liberal and progressive townships in the Western Peninsula, a fact which will require not many years to demonstrate by the transformation of its old-time forest swamps into thickly settled communities of improved and fertile farmsteads.

TOWNSHIP OF EUPHEMIA.

In position this is the south-eastern township of the county, being bounded north and west respectively by Brooke and Dawn; east, by the Township of Mosa, in the County of Middlesex; and south, by the Township of Zone, in the County of Kent. In extent, it is very much the smallest township in Lambton, containing about 39,600 acres of land. In point of development it stands first in the county—the proportionate area of improved to unimproved land being the largest; the value of real estate in proportion to size, the greatest; the population, judged by the same standard, the most dense (being slightly in excess of 2,300); and the general conditions of all its attributes and surroundings, public and private improvements, roads, bridges, farmsteads, homes, schools, churches, and hamlets, being of a character very much superior to the average, and surpassed by none.

It is essentially and strictly an agricultural community. The lands of the eastern and southern portions incline to sandy loam, the surface being more or less undulating; while to the north and west a general flatness distinguishes the topography, and the soil at the same time is more clayey, varying from clay loam to vegetable mould, underlaid by stiff clay subsoil, the quality being everywhere adapted to all conditions of farming, and yielding most excellent crops of every variety. The original forest growth consisted chiefly of ash, oak, whitewood, walnut, chestnut, and cherry, beech, maple, and basswood, but neither pine nor cedar, and there is but one small tamarack swamp in the entire township. As may be inferred, the most valuable of these woods, including the few first mentioned varieties, are almost entirely gone many years ago.

Euphemia is better watered, and therefore better drained, than any other section of the county. Bear Creek and Hagerty Creek, with

several tributaries to each, traverse the township and join near the centre of the western portion, forming the east branch of the River Sydenham; while Fancher's Creek, also with several tributaries, runs through the southern quarter from east to west, forming a confluence with the Sydenham at the Village of Florence. As is general throughout the flat alluvial districts of the Western Peninsula, the level of the streams is much below that of the surrounding country, and land in their vicinity is more or less broken. Bear Creek, or (after its junction with Hagerty Creek) the Sydenham, is throughout its whole course through Euphemia one of the most magnificent streams anywhere in this land of lakes and rivers, and the scenery along its winding course is in many places fairly enchanting, while those natural beauties are everywhere brought within range of enjoyment by the main highways running parallel to the rivers on either side. The Sydenham is crossed by six handsome and substantial bridges within the township limits.

The original survey of the township was performed in 1822 by Samuel Smith, born at Ancaster, U.C., whose father was a New Jersey "Tory" in the Revolutionary War. He had been a volunteer in the War of 1812-15. In 1835 he partially abandoned his profession and located in Euphemia, Lot 27, Con. 4, where he owned 600 acres in a block, subsequently acquiring title to nearly 2,000 acres within the township. After his settlement here he was on active service with the Militia during the Rebellion of 1837-8, and was one of the old District Councillors of Zone (of which Euphemia was then part and parcel) during the existence of the Western District. At an early day of his settlement here he erected on the above lot a grist, saw, fulling, carding and turning mill, which has, however, long been a thing of the past. The location of this mill was about the only water privilege in Euphemia. The place is still known as "Smith's Rapids." The stream broadens at this point and rushes over comparatively smooth rock which here crops to the surface, forming a first-class exposure of the "Portage-Chemung" formation of the Devonian series of geologists, and which is utilized for building stone by the operation of quite an extensive quarry at the place.

In the days of the original survey there was no "Independence of Parliament" Act in operation. Mahlon Burwell, M.P. (after whom Port Burwell on Lake Erie was named), was the contractor with the Government for the survey of this as well as a great many other new townships, and Mr. Smith had a sub-contract from that gentleman. The township so surveyed extended from the Thames River to the present southern limit of Brooke, and was at that time and for many years subsequently all called Zone. The concessions numbered from west to east, and the lots from south to north. The first 14 ranges of lots were set apart by the Government for the exclusive use and benefit of the Delaware Indians, known as the Moravians (from the fact of their supposed religious conversion by Moravian missionaries), presumably in reward for their services in the War of 1812-15, it being on the site of their village "Moraviantown," where the celebrated Battle of the Thames was fought, in which Tecumseh was killed.

The north part of the then Township of Zone, beginning with the 15th range of lots, constituted one of the townships settled by Colonel Talbot, so well known in the history of Western Upper Canada. Subsequently the southern part was also surrendered by the Indians to the Government and opened up to settlers; and finally, by the operation of the "Municipal Institutions Act" of 1849, the line between Lots 15 and 16 was made the boundary between Zone and Euphemia, which latter was now constituted a new township, comprising Lots 16 to 35, inclusive, of the old Township of Zone, and received its name in honor of the wife of Lord Metcalfe.

The first settler in Euphemia was David Fancher, of French extraction, whose ancestors settled in the Mohawk Valley (New York) at an early day in colonial times. He had been a teamster in the Revolutionary army when quite a boy. At the time of his settlement here, which was in March, 1825, he had a large family of grown-up sons and daughters; and William Walker and Jonathan Brackett, who had married two of the latter, came in at the same time, locating on Lot 17, Con. 3, while Mr. Fancher took up Lot 18, Con. 3.

A little later on than Mr. Fancher's advent, but during the same spring, Richard Dobblyn, Thomas Moorehouse, and John and Gregory Bobier, came in and settled along Bear Creek, from two to three miles above Florence. The first named, who had served in the British navy, was afterwards the first Reeve of the township; and that office was filled by himself and son John, at different periods, for many years.

After the advent of the above, there arrived no more settlers in the township till about the year 1830, when Peter Wright from New York, the Huffs and Bartleys from the Bay Quinté region, and the Scotts, Palmers and McIntoshes from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, came in and settled mostly along Fancher's Creek (then and yet so called after the name of the pioneer settler), in Cons. 8, 9, and 10. At this time Florence, then called Zone Mills, and afterwards Victoria, contained some half dozen families—among them Wm. Hutchinson and Looman Long, who in company had built a mill there as early as 1827, also Wm. Granger, and one Boyce.

Further down the river, in what is now the Gore of Camden, there was quite a settlement effected, and the old "Butler" school house, so called from its location on the farm of that gentleman, who is referred to in our sketch of Dawn, was an established fact just south of "Zone Mills" as early as 1830. It was of course the only one anywhere in that section of country, and served the wants of what settlers there were in all the territory now constituting the adjacent parts of Zone, Dawn, Camden, and Euphemia. The first school house, however, which was built in the present Township of Euphemia was on Lot 18, Con. 5, a log house with one window, the sash of which Mr. Fancher walked all the way to the Selkirk settlement on the Sydenham to get a man to make. This school was built in 1834, and Wm. Walker (who had been a teacher in the State of Vermont) was the first regular teacher here. But previous to this, Miss Walker, daughter of the above, had taught a private school in her father's house previous to 1832. This same Miss Walker, by the way, whose Christian name was Lavinia, and John Fancher, were the first couple married in the township; and Frederick, a brother of this lady, was the first white child born therein.

The marriage ceremony above mentioned took place as early as 1832, and was performed by old Col. Kerby, one of the earliest settlers in Florence, and one of the oldest magistrates in the district. He was some time subsequently owner of the Zone Mills, to operate which he brought his brother, Aaron D. Kerby, here in 1835. Another brother, who also held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, was an after resident here. The family have always been a leading and influential one in this section of the county. One of the younger members, Edwin D. Kerby, was several years Reeve of Euphemia, and twice Warden of the county. Aaron still lives near Florence, and is one of the earliest residents of the township now living.

The "Moorehouse" church was the first erected in the township, in 1835. Here the first town meeting was held, and Robert Reid, a settler of 1831, was elected District Councillor. John Fancher was chairman of the meeting, and Miles Farland was elected Clerk.

Among the settlers of 1831 was Wm. Carey, with a large family of sons, some of whom yet occupy responsible municipal positions in adjacent townships, who located on Lot 20, Con. 5. During the Rebellion this man was a Captain of Militia, on active service, and after the Rebellion was over, lost his life in the service, under the following circumstances. During hostilities, as is well known, an armed party of some 600 insurgents marched from Elgin County towards York, to assist in the capture of the place. On reaching Brantford they learned of McKenzie's premature attack and repulse at Montgomery's Tavern, when they disbanded and fled to the United States as best they could, leaving their families behind. From time to time parties of them returned to their homes, disposed of their property and went back to the States, the chief route of these parties being from the St. Clair frontier via the Sydenham. Capt. Carey took it into his head to put a stop to this, and on one occasion when he learned that a small party were coming up the river, he, without authority, warned out a large number of men, all but five of whom refused, however, to respond to the command; and with these five he took position at Lynx's tavern, near Dresden, to intercept them. While his party were sleeping on the floor of the tavern the first night there, they were awakened by the fugitives looking for a pail in which to procure water from a spring near the river bank; and getting up they surprised them, to the number of four, sitting on the ground and partaking of food. Carey (whose men were very indifferent as to the capture) jumped into the midst of the party, and seizing one of their number, the rest ran off; but while searching his prisoner, he was shot and mortally wounded, the temporary prisoner also escaping. From marks on some clothing contained in a valise he left behind, he was believed to be Wm. P. Putnam, who was known to have left his home, above London, with the party of 600 previously alluded to, though this was never fully established. The affair, however, created intense excitement then and for a long time after.

We may remark concerning the municipal history of Euphemia (in so far as these facts do not appear in the General Sketch), that Richard Dobbins was the first Reeve and Wm. Clements the first Clerk, under the present system. The present township officials are: Reeve, Joseph Roberts; Deputy, James McKeune; Councillors, Dr. Davison, James Gage, George Johnston; Clerk, William Armstrong; Treasurer, Robert Gunne; Assessor, Thos. Wilson; Collector, Geo. Smith. The Council meet at Sutherland's Corners, a little village near the centre of the township, where there is the Town Hall, a general store and tavern, shoe, blacksmith, and cabinet shops, and P. O., with daily mail off Bothwell, on the G. W. R., five miles distant.

Of the forty-three men who have held seats at the Township Council Board, ten have occupied the Reeveship (see General Sketch); and of these ten Richard Dobbins, John Fancher, James McCready, Alexander McAlpine, and the present incumbent, are the only ones now resident within the township. Mr. McCready occupied a seat at the Council table for nineteen years, several of which he was Reeve, and was never defeated for municipal honors. Richard Wilson was elected to various positions at the Board fifteen consecutive years; Edwin D. Kerby was Councillor for two and Reeve for seven consecutive years, when he removed from the township. It is no reflection upon the other incumbents to say that Mr. Kerby was everywhere considered the best Reeve the township ever had. Dr. Davidson has many times refused nomination to the Reeveship on account of the duties so seriously interfering with his profession. James McKeune was Assessor seventeen consecutive years, and the very highest encomium upon his excellent official record is the fact that during the whole of that time no allegations were made in his valuations by the Court of Revision. Francis Cox performed the duties of Collector twelve concurrent years, till his death, and never issued a single distress warrant, or put a taxpayer to the first cent of costs. But perhaps the most remarkable example shown by the municipal records of efficient official services is the case of Wm. Armstrong, the present Township Clerk. This gentleman is a Scotchman, from Edinburgh, where he and the late Hon. George Brown were together under the instruction of Geo. Irvine, a teacher in the Edinburgh High School. He emigrated to Canada in 1827, commenced teaching in 1829, and drew his lot from Col. Talbot in 1831. He was the first recipient in Kent County of a first class certificate, and after teaching continuously for very nearly half a century, he recently retired on a Government pension of \$266 per year. Having interested himself in township matters as early as 1851, he was that year appointed Auditor, was for the next three years Assessor, and has now been twenty-six years Township Clerk. His high intelligence and vast experience make him a regular travelling encyclopedia on almost every conceivable subject, literary, scientific, educational, municipal, political, or historical. Though literally now an old man, Mr. Armstrong is essentially "one of the boys," and the "eccentricities of genius" develop themselves in a very decided and at the same time very pleasant manner, and protrude from every pore, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." For instance, he never shakes hands on parting from friends, on the ground that it would be an admission he didn't wish to meet them again, even in heaven; never asks for anyone's health unless he knows them to have been ill, and often unconsciously offends his friends by passing them unnoticed. Still he is immensely popular, and everywhere known by the familiar *sobriquet* of "Pap," while everybody describes him as one of the best men ever in Euphemia, whether as an official or a private gentleman.

In addition to the little Village of Sutherland's Corners, above spoken of, the only other in the township is Florence, which from its importance deserves a more than passing notice. A few points concerning its early history have already been noted. It might be added that the mill built here in 1827, to which was afterwards added a woollen mill of a primitive character, was the first grist-mill, so far as we can learn, in the territory now comprising Lambton County. It gave the original name of Zone Mills to the place, which was afterwards changed to Victoria, on the accession of that Princess to the throne of England, and subsequently named by Col. Kerby, the first Postmaster, after the then capital of Italy, in consequence of the confusion in transmission of mail, there being many "Victorias," and the choice was concurred in by the inhabitants.

But we might digress to explain that part of the Village of Florence has at various times belonged to different municipalities, having been transferred and re-transferred a number of times from and to the adjacent townships. According to the original surveys, the line between Con. 14 in Dawn and Con. 1 in Zone was the boundary all the way through. The Act which took the Gore of Camden from Dawn made Bear Creek the boundary between the two, from the point where it crossed the line between Lots 10 and 11 to the point where it first struck

the old north and south town line, and also provided that that stream should be the boundary between the new Township of Euphemia and Dawn, from the last named point to its crossing of the old town line, 2½ miles further north. Subsequently, through the representation of Mr. Mawlam, whose property (Lots 21, 22, 23, Con. 14, Dawn) was thus put into two townships, a Special Act was passed re-transferring the parts of those lots east of the river to Dawn, and Bear Creek is now the eastern boundary of Dawn from the point where it last crosses the old town line in its south-western course. This Act failed to "re-distribute" the portion of the original 14th Concession of Dawn lying east of the river, and it is now called the "14th Concession of Euphemia," though Euphemia has only eleven concessions; and thus Florence happens now to lie altogether within the municipal bounds of the last-named township.

Although the immediate vicinity of Florence was settled by Mr. Hall very soon after the close of the Anglo-American War, and though the Zone Mills were the first erected in the present county, yet the first twenty years of the existence of the place was unmarked by anything like rapid increase. In 1840, when Wm. Webster, the present Division Court Clerk, came in, almost the only residents were the Kerbys, John Van Allen, Mathias Herson, and Louis Piche, and a few hands employed at the mill. Van Allen ran grist and saw mill, Geo. P. Kerby kept store and P. O., Herson made fanning mills, and Mr. Webster at once started a furniture shop. For many years past, however, Florence has been a place of considerable commercial importance, exceptionally so for a country village without the advantages of railway communication, and this last fact alone prevents it becoming one of our most important inland towns. It now contains 3 general stores and several groceries, 1 dry goods, 1 fancy goods, and 1 boot and shoe store, 1 book, 1 drug, 1 tin and stove store, 1 tailor shop, 3 millinery and 3 shoe shops, 2 waggon and 4 blacksmith shops, harness shop, pump factory, and sash and door factory, cooperage, 2 steam grist and 2 steam saw mills, and an agricultural implement factory, 2 hotels, 1 school with two teachers, and five churches—Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic—besides being the seat of the Third Division Court. It has first-class telegraphic and mail facilities (the latter off Bothwell, seven miles distant), possesses many fine private residences for a village of the size, and a population of 400.

Before bidding adieu to Euphemia it might not be out of place to refer to the circumstances and surroundings of its pioneers during the earlier days of its development, by the relation of which the contrast may be better judged between their then condition and that of the modern highly enlightened community above described. From the fact that that part of Zone now Euphemia was one of the earliest settled portions of the county, as well as from its interior and comparatively isolated location, the disadvantages of its early settlers were evidently greater than in the case of those communities more favored in point of later date of settlement and geographical position combined.

Previous to the building of the Zone mills the settlers either had to grind their grain in hand-mortars of home manufacture, or go down the Sydenham in canoes to its mouth, and thence up the St. Clair to Black River, the present Port Huron, or down Lake St. Clair to Detroit. There were two small mills much nearer, but they were built on what was called "dry creeks," and it was only a short time in the spring and again in the autumn that they had sufficient water to run them; one of these was at Thamesville and the other at "Arnold's," five miles below. During the retreat of the British before Gen. Harrison, just previous to the Battle of the Thames, Tecumseh endeavored to burn both these mills, and effected it in the case of Cornwall's at Thamesville, but in the skirmish with the American advance guard at Arnold's the Indians were driven off so precipitately that the mill was saved. Cornwall's mill was rebuilt after the war—of logs.

In the early days wolves were wonderfully numerous and destructive. Bears were not so plentiful, which circumstance reminds us that Bear Creek was not named from any supposed connection with Bruin, but from the fact that "The Bear" was the euphonious cognomen of the Chief of the Indians who inhabited this region when the first white settlers came in. It received its name "Sydenham" after "Baron Sydenham of Kent and Toronto," the Governor-General, under whose administration the Provinces of Canada were, united in 1841; he himself (who was formerly plain Mr. Paulette Thompson, an ex-Baltic Sea timber merchant) having received the above title from the Queen as a reward for his services in connection with the consummation of that political union.

The greater part of the first settlers were poor, chiefly from Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, and the south of England. The lands were given them through Col. Talbot. Taxes in the early years were 50 to 60 cents for 100 acres; now taxes on 100 acres of wild land is about \$12. As an old settler remarked, "If municipal institutions have greatly improved the Province, they have at the same time fearfully increased direct taxation." But the value of the lands has increased even in greater ratio; lots which were then sold for \$20 to \$30 being now worth from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

The original dwellings were log "shanties," the best of them with one window, many with none; the "fire-place" and chimneys being built of crossed sticks plastered with mortar made of pounded clay, the roofs of alternately inverted "troughs" held down by weight-poles, and the best floors of hewed basswood logs. The hay-rakes, scythes, sheaths, cradles, harrows, and sleds, were all home-made, or made by one more handy than the rest, and paid for by exchanging work. The pitchforks were made of crotches of iron-wood or water-beech; and commonly, there was but one iron fork in each "settlement," which was used by all the neighbors to "top off" their stacks. Those were considered rich who possessed a yoke of oxen, a sled, a logging chain, a wooden plow, and nine harrow-teeth of 1½ inch iron.

Yet, to quote the words of a very old and highly esteemed citizen, "Those were happy days, and all the old folks know they were more joyous and contented then, than people now. Then there was neither rivalry nor jealousy; all were on an equality; each one rejoiced at the prosperity of his neighbor, and both grieved for and assisted him when he sustained a loss."

TOWNSHIP OF MOORE.

The central of the western or St. Clair range of townships, Moore is bounded on the north, east, and south by Sarnia, Enniskillen, and Sombra respectively, while on the west the St. Clair divides it from the State of Michigan.

The north branch of the Sydenham pursues its crooked way across its south-eastern corner, but besides this there are no streams other than the "dry creeks" which run from short distances inland, at right angles

to the St. Clair, into which they flow. The topographical characteristics of the territory are almost the exact counterpart of those of most of the other townships of the low, alluvial district of the Western Peninsula, and more particularly of Lambton County, so often elsewhere described.

As the earliest settlement of the county was along the St. Clair front, the subject came up in connection in the General Sketch, and reference here is avoided to save repetition. The present name of the township was given in honor of the celebrated British General, who was "buried darkly at dead of night" on the blood-stained field of Corunna, which immortalized his name: though it was formerly known as the Township of St. Clair, as shown by old district records in the county offices.

The earliest of these records now extant, which throw any light upon its condition or state of development, refer to the year 1826. Sombra, Walpole Island, and Moore (then St. Clair) were all united. There were 64 families in the whole (Sombra also including the present Gore of Chatham), the names of those in St. Clair (now Moore) being Barstow, Belose, Brandmore, Burke, Cosley, Cyre, Davis, Frechet, Henderson, Huling, La Forge, Mordica, Papineau, Runnalls, and Ward. These were all along the river, there being no settlement whatever in the interior of the township till about the year 1836, when the "Bear Creek settlement" was formed in the neighborhood of Brigden; those who came in there then or very soon after being Robert Brown, John Grant, John Coutts, John McKenzie, John Galloway, Ira Sturtevant, and Charles Duncan. At this time the section between "Bear Creek" (as the Sydenham was then and is even now very generally called) and the St. Clair front was an impassable swamp, which could only be traversed in deal of winter, the communication with the front settlements being down Bear Creek and the Chenel e Carte, and up the St. Clair. Of the above men who formed the original Bear Creek settlement, the township records show Messrs. Grant, Galloway, and Duncan to have been long, prominently, and creditably identified with municipal affairs.

These records, however, go no further back than the first year of the operation of the Municipal Act (1850), when we find that Enniskillen was united to Moore, but only for one year, being transferred to the jurisdiction of Brooke in 1851. The first set of municipal officers under the present system were: Reeve, Thos. Fisher; Councillors, James Baby, Sr., Wm. Featherstone, Jr., John Galloway, and Frome Talford; Clerk, Thos. Simpson; Treasurer, Capt. Alex. Vidal; Assessors, George Johnston, Geo. White, and Joseph Featherston; Collector, T. Crosswell; Supt. of Schools, Rev. G. Salter. In 1851 Mr. Fisher was re-elected. The representatives of the township thenceforward may be seen by perusal of the Municipal History. In the present year S. G. Phillips is Reeve; Patk. Holland, 1st Deputy; John Farquharson, 2nd Deputy; Thos. Leckie and Alex. Johnstone, Councillors; James Watson, Clerk; John Linton, Treasurer.

From the fact that there are nearly \$20,000 of outstanding drainage debentures against the township, it is but fair to suppose that energetic efforts have been commenced to convert the former impenetrable swamp, covering the central portion of the township, into a valuable and fertile section; and such is actually the case, the effects of the drainage system being already patent to the most casual observer, in the greatly increased value of all the lands which the scheme was introduced to benefit. The expenditures of the corporation last year amounted to over \$15,000, chiefly for schools, roads, and bridges, drainage, and interest on drainage debentures.

There are several villages of more or less importance in Moore, viz.: From the north southwards, Froomfield, Corunna, Mooretown, and Courtright, on the St. Clair, and Brigden, near the west boundary. The name of the first of these is formed by a combination of the Christian names of two brothers, From Talford and Field Talford, Englishmen, who tried to make a town of the place, but failed in the attempt. Among the early settlers here were many English "gentlemen" (as they call them "at home," though with us every man is a gentleman who behaves as such), notable among whom were Capt. Wright, of the navy, and Admiral Vidal, who, after his settlement here, was recalled for foreign service on the coast of South Africa. The only part of the old town now left is a store kept by John Wheatley, a highly respected and intelligent gentleman, who has lived at the spot for the past 42 years.

Corunna was laid out as a town by the Government in 1837, and named after that celebrated battlefield in Spain. There were no settlers at the "town," however, for some years subsequent to this. John Farquharson, one Ross, and Mirza Proctor were among the first to locate in the place, and the latter built a grist and saw mill. Mr. Miller, the present Postmaster, was the first store-keeper. Perryman, Fleck, and Menten, all soldiers, settled here in the earliest days. The former had lost an arm at the capture of Washington, during the Anglo-American War of 1812-15. Corunna now contains 2 general stores, 2 taverns, several tradesmen's shops, 1 school, an I. O. G. T. hall and lodge, 4 churches, and about 200 inhabitants.

Mooretown is the oldest settlement in the township as well as the largest village, and at one time was the centre of a very large trade, chiefly in connection with forest products. Though it is now much behind what it was 15 or 20 years ago in point of business, it is still a comparatively brisk place, and the location of quite a number of live enterprises. The first English speaking settler was Rufus Henderson, who previously located at Gross Point, near Detroit, whence he removed in 1813 and settled here. Even at this early date two Frenchmen, named Campeau and Papineau, had been located here for a considerable number of years. Mr. Henderson subsequently returned to the United States. One of his sons was the first teacher in the first school house ever erected in the township. This was the celebrated old "Sutherland" school house, between Mooretown and Courtright, a two-story log building, the lower part of which was used as a school and the upper part as a "meeting house," and for holding the sessions of the old Commissioners' Courts. It was subsequently used by troops in 1837, and burned by them when they withdrew from the St. Clair frontier. Mr. Sutherland subsequently built in its place a little brick church, still standing, though in a dilapidated condition. Rev. Mr. Evans, a Wesleyan missionary, whom the Government sent to preach to the Indians, is said to have been the first to preach a sermon in Moore, as he was the first to use the old Sutherland school house for religious services.

But having thus digressed from our subject, we will resume it by saying that Mooretown now contains 2 hotels, 2 general stores, 1 grocery, 2 saddlery shops, 3 waggon and blacksmith shops, 2 steam grist-mills, an oatmeal-mill, cheese factory, planing-mill, and carding-mill, telegraph office, Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, and school with two teachers. The place is the headquarters of the celebrated Mooretown Mounted Infantry Corps, commanded by Capt. Stewart, and is also the seat of a Masonic Lodge, the Seventh Division Court, and a Custom House. It is amply supplied with wharves, warehouses, etc., etc., con-

tains a population of 450 or 500, and enjoys those facilities for travel, shipment, etc., possessed by the best of the river towns, except perhaps

Courtright, a little further down the river, which is the terminus of the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern Railway. This place has grown into existence since the building of the above road, and now contains a general store, 2 groceries, several blacksmith and wagon shops, a cooperage, 2 steam planing mills, and 2 hotels, one of which at least is exceptionally good for a country village, a drill-shed, school, and Methodist church. It has the usual first-class telegraphic, express, and mail facilities of all modern railway towns, and contains a population of over 200. It is opposite the beautiful city of St. Clair, in Michigan, the eastern terminus of the Michigan Midland Railway. The terminal facilities of the Canada Southern here are extensive and complete, and a large steam ferry plies continuously between the Canadian and American shores. The place was first settled at a very early date by Francis Decatur, whose claim (Lot 26, river front) was purchased by William Cathcart, of the city of Enniskillen, Ireland, the father of Mr. Cathcart, the merchant here, in 1827.

Brigden is quite an important station on the C. S. R., 10 miles east of Courtright. Previous to the building of the railway there was nothing here but a farm settlement, and five years ago to-day there was but one building in the vicinity of the present busy little town. The growth and prosperity of the place are due as much to the enterprise and public spirit of Nathaniel Boswell as to the presence of the railway. This gentleman purchased Lot 7, Con. 5, in 1873; at once laid it out as a village plot; built grist and saw mills, hotel, blacksmith shop, and a large number of houses; and offered such inducements to would-be settlers that he soon had the satisfaction of seeing a healthy and prosperous town grow up around him. In addition to the industries above mentioned, there are now located here 3 general stores, 2 shoe shops, 1 drug store, 2 liverys, and several small shops; an extensive brick-yard, and a number of hotels. There are Methodist and Baptist churches, a good school, the best of telegraphic, express, and mail facilities, and a population (by actual count during the summer of 1879) of 506.

In short, few townships possess villages in greater number or of a better class than does Moore, a fact which is of course due in great measure to the presence of the railway. And what the railway has done for some of the villages it has also done to as great an extent for the township at large, particularly the southern part, by opening out and settling up portions which might otherwise have lain waste during the next generation. To illustrate: In 1872 the best improved farms in the vicinity of Brigden could be purchased for \$18 to \$20 per acre, and wild land for \$5; now the latter has advanced to the old prices of the former, which in turn cannot be purchased short of \$40, while many farms would be considered a bargain at \$50, and some are held as high as \$60 per acre; and while it is but truth to say that Moore deserves this state of prosperity, it is but reasonable to hope, under existing conditions, for its continuance, till the place which perpetuates the name of the immortal hero of Corunna shall stand forth the peer of the most advanced communities of the commonwealth.

TOWNSHIP OF PLYMPTON.

Plympton is the most northerly of the centre tier of Lambton County townships, and is bounded on the north by a portion of Bosanquet, on the north-west by Lake Huron, on the west by Sarnia Township, and on the south by Enniskillen, while the Township of Warwick forms its eastern limit. It is second in point of territorial extent among the Lambton municipalities, its superficial area being 76,080 acres, of which 28,436 acres, or somewhat more than one-third of the whole, are cleared and under cultivation, the whole being assessed at \$1,288,422, which, together with personal property valued at \$60,300, makes the total assessed valuation of Plympton \$1,348,722, and places it some \$48,000 in excess of any other municipality in the county. According to the official census of 1871, there was a population of 5,249 in Plympton, and though several hundred of these were included within the limits of Wyoming when it assumed the dignity of a village, yet the general increase in the rural districts since 1871 has nearly if not quite atoned for this loss.

The settlement of Plympton dates from 1833, in which year a large number of immigrants located along the Egremont Road, in the 5th and 6th Concessions. They came out from Europe under the patronage of Lord Egremont, for whom the road was named. There was also a settlement at Camlachie the same year, where Thos. Symington located Lot 10, Con. 10, and his brother John settled in the immediate vicinity. Here the first birth in Plympton occurred, the child being Isabella, daughter of John Symington.

The lake shore was settled in 1833 by Old Country men, most prominent among whom were a couple of ex-navy officers, Lieut Crooke and Capt. Hyde, T. R. K. Scott, the present Township Clerk, and John Cronin, the two latter-named gentlemen being now the only survivors of the original party. In 1835-6 a considerable number of Scotch settlers came to the southern part of the township from Lanark County, U.C., where they had previously settled, but becoming dissatisfied, came west in quest of more desirable locations. Among this contingent the Bannisters, Gammons, and Joneses were most prominent.

There exists in the County Clerk's office a copy of the assessment of Plympton for the year 1834, in which the names of the following land-holders occur, viz.: Allen, Bartlett, Bryce, Burbridge, Copeland, Carroll, Chalmers, Clunie, Clayton, Church, Card, Craig, Dimond, Davidson, Dennis, Edwards, Elliott, Fraser, Fisher, Finlay, Ferguson, Galletly, Gibson, Gilbert, Heath, Houston, Harvey, Hamilton, Hoggood, Hyde, Inglis, Leachman, Langley, McFarlane, McFadyen, McGuire, McKay, McTavish, Moffatt, Morrison, Randall, Reid, Salter, Schram, Smith, Sproule, Spencer, Stevens, Symington, Thomas, Tibbets, Toulmin, Vincent, Wallis, Weir, Wilson, Want, Watson, Weddell, and Young. There were in all 85 taxpayers. Paul John Salter and Robert Wright assessed the township, and John Symington collected the taxes.

Thus it will be seen that the early settlement was of a very rapid order; and that it was fully as substantial as rapid is amply attested by the fact that though a majority of the pioneers came here in poverty, they and their descendants have since been elevated to positions of independence and comfort.

Probably none of the pioneers won the esteem of his fellows to a greater degree than did Lieut. Crooke, before mentioned, who was familiarly known far and wide as "the Commodore." He settled on Lot 49, lake shore, where he lived generally alone (he being a bachelor); but his genial manner and proverbial hospitality, coupled with his inimitable faculty of entertaining those of any and every taste, especially his amusing manner of relating an anecdote, drew around him such a number of friends as left him no time to become lonesome. There was however another very material inducement for some people to visit

his house—an inducement to which a greater charm attached in those days than at present—happily for the present. The "magnet" referred to was a large barrel of whiskey, which is alleged to have been strictly first-class, and from this fountain of "spirits" all were welcome to drink at any and all hours, as he always kept it on hand.

When this settlement was effected along the lake shore, there was no way of communication with Sarnia (then a straggling hamlet, containing only one store) except by means of boats on the lake, and in this way the settlers as far up as Cape Ipperwash supplied themselves with necessities. As early as 1836 there were a school and church, the latter of logs, erected at Errol, where the first religious service was held by Rev. Wm. McAllister, a Presbyterian. Prior to the building of this church, Rev. Quinton Dick Hume, a cousin of Chancellor Blake, and an Episcopalian, held frequent services in private houses. Errol was laid out by the Government as the site of a town, and before Sarnia assumed any considerable dimensions. The Commissioners' Courts were held here. Even as late as 1836 this was the seat of what Government there was exercised in the county, and during that year a mail was established between here and Chatham, the carrier making weekly trips on foot and calling at Sarnia en route. The Postmaster of this office was A. P. Toulmin, and George Durand received a similar appointment for Sarnia.

Those were emphatically "hard times" for the settlers, and life in the woods was fraught with many sore trials to humanity. There was no mill nearer than Strathroy for several years after their first location, and a trip to that place from the lake shore and return used to take an even week for its accomplishment. The flour which they got was often so inferior as to be positively unpalatable, and regarding the difficulty of obtaining cash for produce such as the settlers could raise, the following incident, related by Mr. T. R. K. Scott, may prove interesting: A settler one day came from the Township of Warwick to Sarnia with sixteen bushels of wheat for sale. He went to Malcolm Cameron's store, where all kinds of produce was then purchased, and was refused even a dollar in cash for his wheat, though he had no trouble in getting its value in barter. Being far from home, he had to put up at a tavern and feed his oxen, and taking some money from his pocket, he remarked to Mr. Scott, that only for his good luck in having that laid away, he would be unable to purchase accommodation for himself and cattle, though he brought many dollars worth of produce to town.

Municipal organization was effected in Plympton in 1850, under the Municipal Institutions Act, and though the records of the first two years' proceedings are lost, yet the Reeve during those years is known to have been Lieut. George Hyde. The records of 1852 are extant, however, and from them we find the officers for that year to have been: Abraham Inglis, Reeve; Messrs. Dunlop, Anderson, Hill, and Fisher, Councillors; Alex. Scott, Clerk; Wm. Hastie, Assessor; and Duncan McNaughton, Collector. From that time till the present, the township was represented in the County Council by the gentlemen whose names appear in this connection in our Municipal History. For the current year the following named gentlemen have been elected to conduct the township business: Finlay Smith, Reeve; Peter Wellington, 1st Deputy; Wm. H. McMahan, 2nd Deputy; Peter Cairns and Michael Murphy, Councillors; George Whiting, Treasurer; T. R. K. Scott (who has discharged the duties of the position since 1856), Clerk.

Plympton is well supplied with post offices, but there are no villages of special importance within its limits. The principal of such as there are is

Camlachie, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, 13 miles from Sarnia. It contains only such institutions of a commercial and mechanical order as are usually found in villages of 100 inhabitants, besides which it enjoys first-class railway and telegraph facilities, and is surrounded by excellent agricultural country for miles either way.

Wanstead is the name of a station on the Great Western Railroad, 19 miles from Sarnia. In the village there are a hotel, two stores, a number of small shops, and about 100 inhabitants.

Mandaumin consists of one building, 10 miles from Sarnia, which serves as the depot for the Great Western Railway, Post Office, and Express Office, combined. It stands in the centre of a remarkably fine farming district, and thus has plenty of room for expansion.

Plympton is favored with a class of people in whom industry, intelligence, and enterprise are combined in equal degrees; and to their liberal exercise of these principles may be attributed their success in elevating the township to a position second to none as regards public and private improvements, including everything that contributes to intellectual, social, or commercial progress.

TOWNSHIP OF SOMBRA.

Sombra is situated in the south-western corner of Lambton County, being bounded on the north and east by the Townships of Moore and Dawn, on the west by the River St. Clair, and on the south by the Gore of Chatham in the County of Kent. This "Gore" comprises the four southern concessions of the original Township of Sombra, to which it belonged as an integral part till the operation, in 1850, of the "Municipal Institutions Act of 1849."

It was along the St. Clair front of Sombra that the early French settlements were made, the first in the present county; and also the then Township of Sombra (present Gore of Chatham) witnessed the first "English" settlement—which, however, was really made by Scotch; and the particulars concerning both these epochs in the early history of the locality are so touched upon in our General Sketch of the early history, as to make it unnecessary to refer to it again in this connection.

The first official record we have of any municipal organization of Sombra was in the year 1822, when it was united with the Township of Dover, now in Kent County. Dennis Drouillard and John Hamilton were the Assessors that year, and Robert Crow the Collector. There were only six frame houses and one stone house then in the two townships, now comprising East Dover, West Dover, Sombra, and Chatham Gore; and the number of domestic animals owned was 103 horses, 154 oxen, and 299 cattle.

In 1826 Sombra withdrew from Dover, and "St. Clair" Township (now Moore) was united thereto, as was also Walpole Island, on which were a number of white settlers, that territory not having been reserved by the Government for the sole use of the Indians till the treaty with Wawanosh's band in 1827. For the year referred to the Assessors were Neil Campbell and James Johnston, and the Collector, Angus McDonald. The total number of taxpayers was 64; the amount of ratable property, £3,072 8s.; amount of taxes collected, £12 16s.; acres of land cultivated, 362½; acres occupied but uncultivated, 6,219½. The "high standard" dwellings consisted of three "square-timber" houses, two "frame" houses, and one "two-story" house; and there were 35 horses, 112 oxen, 161 cows, and 95 young cattle, owned by the inhabitants. The family names of all the settlers in the then

Township of Sombra (Chatham Gore included) were as below: Allan, Atkins, Brown, Buchanan, Burgess, Burnham, Cadolie, Campbell, Cartwright, Coughlin, Fisher, Gouin, Holden, Johnston, Jones, Kerby, Labadie, Little, Mair, Martin, Murdoch, McCallum, McDonald, McDougall, McGregor, McLean, McPherson, Smith, Stewart, Sturtevant, and Williams.

From 1826 to 1847 there is a break in the municipal records. We succeeded in unearthing the "declarations" of the town officers for the latter year, from which we find that Neil McDonald was Clerk; Peter Hay, Assessor; Jonathan Palmer, Warden; and the following "scattered": John Morrison, Wm. Henry, Wm. Bury, Andrew Smith, James Johnston, David Tulloch, C. Stewart, James Holden, and Nathaniel Henry.

In 1848 the chief town officials were: Clerk and Assessor, as in 1847; Collector, Calvin Smith; Town Wardens, James Reid, Silas Knight, and John Palmer; and in 1849 there was no change. We could nowhere find a record of the District Councillors.

For 1850 there are no records, but those of 1851 show that L. H. Johnston was the Reeve the previous year, and therefore the first in the township; that Joseph Taylor was Clerk, and Calvin Smith, Treasurer; no other names appearing. In 1851, L. H. Johnston and A. P. Toulmin both claimed to have been elected to the Reeveship, and to avoid litigation, both withdrew their claims, and united in the choice of Wm. Kimball.

For the chief officials of the township from 1852 to 1879, inclusive, we refer our readers to the General Sketch. For the current year they comprise: Reeve, John D. McDonald; Deputy, James S. Murray; Councillors, Geo. Ramsay, Geo. Robson, Wm. Davidson; Clerk, A. A. Henderson; Treasurer, V. C. Mabee.

The number of acres in the township is 72,000; value of real and personal property, \$670,840; number of ratepayers, 856; and population, 2,691. The best portions of the township lie along the bank of the St. Clair, and contiguous to the north branch of the Sydenham, which runs through it from north to south in a very meandering channel, but generally even course, being joined in the centre of the northern half of the township by the Black Creek, a very considerable tributary, from the north-east. At a distance from these water-ways the surface declines to a low level, and much of the area of the township is and for many years must continue a comparative swamp, though much is being done, and with effect too, to redeem the heretofore useless lands and increase the value of those already occupied by a system of drainage which has already begun to bear good fruit, and will some day transform the whole of Sombra into a continuous expanse of valuable and fertile lands.

The municipal "capital" of the township is Sombra Village, on the St. Clair. The earliest "English" settlement at the spot was in 1821, by Abraham Smith and Samuel H. Burnham; though Angus McDonald had previously located just below, and Alex. Kerby some distance above; while two French families named Beauchamp and Matavie had been here many years. The place now contains the Town Hall (value \$1,800), 2 general stores, a grocery and various small line shops, a telegraph office, a branch Custom House, a school with two teachers, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and two Methodist churches, steam grist-mill, docks, warehouses, etc., daily mail off the county town 20 miles distant, and a population of 280.

The ordinary facilities of communication consist of the Sarnia and Sydenham River ports line of steamers, which advantages are also shared by Port Lambton and Baby's Point, farther down the river. The latter is situated at the extreme south-western corner of the township and county, and is also a calling point for the Detroit and Sydenham River port boats. The place was first settled by the Baby family from the Detroit settlements at a very early date, but still remains an unimportant hamlet, the local trade being monopolized by

Port Lambton, a short distance higher up the river. This, to our mind, is the liveliest little river town south of Sarnia; containing 2 steam saw-mills, steam grist-mill with 3 run of stones, steam shingle-mill, steam planing and turning mill, sash, door, and blind factory, 2 shoe shops, a wagon and 2 blacksmith shops, with several others in small lines; besides 8 general stores, 3 hotels, 3 liverys, 2 telegraph offices, school with two teachers, and daily mail off Sarnia, 25 miles north, and tri-weekly off Wallaceburg, 9 miles east. There are storehouses, warehouses, Custom House, etc., and a continuous dock extends a quarter of a mile along the front of the town, which contains 450 inhabitants. The first habitation within its limits was built on Lot F., Con. 7, by Duncan McDonald, from Ohio, in the spring of 1820; and he soon afterwards built a frame house, the first erected in the township, which is still standing just north of the steam mill of his son, who is now one of the leading business men of the locality, and has been much and prominently identified with the municipal affairs of his township.

The only other village within the limits of this township is Wilkesport, at the confluence of Black Creek with the north branch of the Sydenham. It is a straggling village, or rather two distinct villages at some little distance apart, scattered along the 12th and 13th Concessions line. The Post Office is at the west village, and is kept by Wm. Kimball (a resident since 1844), ex-Reeve of the township, who also keeps a large general store. This place is the head of river navigation, and in former years has been the centre of an immense trade in forest products. It now contains 3 general stores, 2 groceries, and several small shops, 2 steam saw-mills, a grist-mill, 1 blacksmith and 2 wagon shops, 2 hotels, 2 telegraph offices, a school, Orange Hall (L.O.L. No. 988), and Baptist and Methodist churches. The first settler here was Paul Sturtevant, from the Valley of the Mohawk, New York, on Lot 15, Con. 13. This was some years previous to 1830, for in that year he returned and moved his family in, and in 1831 Hamlet Sales, still living in the neighborhood, came in and settled on the adjoining lot. At this time there were no other settlers within several miles on either hand, and to us of to-day the causes leading to such a choice are hard to discover; but as old Mr. Sales remarked to us, "the inducements were cheap lands and the beauty of the stream," which is along its whole course through Sombra one of the most delightful rivers, and envied by scenes of the finest description which any lover of nature could wish to behold. And besides this, it was their only highway of communication for years with the outside world. The name of the place was derived from John A. Wilkes, a pioneer and prominent citizen of Brantford, who purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity, and built a mill here at a very early day which subsequently became the nucleus of the village.

From the foregoing remarks it will have been gathered that Sombra, if not standing at the head of the list of Lambton County townships in regard to material wealth and physical development, at least possesses the elements of future success in a good class of settlers, an unsurpassed geographical position, and a soil which wants nothing but drainage and cultivation to transform it to a veritable garden—the wealth of its people, and the delight of the traveller.

TOWNSHIP OF WARWICK.

Warwick lies directly east of Plympton, between Brooke and Bosanquet, on the south and north; and the Township of Adelaide, in the County of Middlesex, but it on the east. Both branches of the Sydenham take their rise in this township, the north branch being here the largest. From its source near Arkona, towards the north-eastern corner, it runs south-westerly through Warwick Village, and passes into Plympton near the junction of Enniskillen, Brooke, and Warwick with that township.

The surface of this township is in a great part almost entirely level; though much of it approaches the gently undulating—varying, as in the other townships of the county, to the comparatively rolling in the vicinity of the water courses. The soil is a mixture; being in some sections of a clay loam, in others again of a heavy clay, and in still others, of all shades between those two descriptions; yet in quality it is almost without exception good, the great bulk of it being of unusual excellence.

The survey of the township took place in 1832, Peter Carroll being the engineer who accomplished it; and the earliest settlement within its limits was effected during the same year. The earliest settlers in point of time were James and Robert Hume, who came from Goulburn, Carleton County, in 1832; and located, the former on Lot 25 and the latter on Lot 23, both in Concession 2, south; in March of that year. John Hume, another member of the family, settled in October, 1833, on Lot 27, Concession 4, south; afterwards removing to Lot 25, Con. 6, south. John and James came in *via* Port Stanley and London, then a straggling hamlet, without any accommodation for travellers. For a number of years the Humes were obliged to go on foot to Delaware Village, 36 miles through the bush, and "back" in their supplies from there; and their houses were the temporary stopping places for all those who subsequently came into the southern part of the township to settle.

At the site of Warwick Village there was also a settlement formed in 1832, but subsequent to that of the Humes. Lieutenant-Colonel Freer, a half-pay officer of the Regular Army, and Wm. Burwell, settled during the season of 1832, on Lot 10, Con. 1, north.

Burwell's son, Elijah, was the first child born in the township; and Robert Hume's daughter, Betsey, now Mrs. John Clarke, of Warwick, was the first female child. Col. Freer built a saw-mill on the "north branch," at Warwick, which was the first in the township.

The Donellys, McKenna, Hamilton, and Sergt. Fair, also came in 1832; and James Bole (now of Watford) and Geo. Lucas (Con. 6) came into the southern part of the township in 1833. This last-named year also witnessed the settlement in the northern part of a number of Lord Egremont's immigrants, who had located temporarily in 1832 at "Branan's settlement" on Bear Creek, in the Township of Metcalfe. Some of those immigrants also located in Plympton; those selecting Warwick for their homes including the Harvey, Maidman, Mathews, Liddy, Moore, Randall, Reddick, Robinson, and Whelems families. The neighborhood where they located was termed the "English Settlement," and is known as such to this day.

Adam Duncan, whose son William lives on Lot 7, Con. 4, was one of the earliest pioneers, as well as one of the "best men" in the township, as several old settlers unite in affirming. Thomas A. Hay, from Edinburgh, Scotland, settled at Warwick Village in 1834. He was a blacksmith, and the "kit" of tools he imported he brought to the "Branan settlement," above mentioned, where all vestige of a road ended. He however cut a road through the bush as far as "Napper's," south of the present Village of Adelaide, where his teamster refused to proceed further, and he was obliged to leave them at Napper's till the ensuing winter, when he went down, with borrowed oxen and "jumper," by sleighing, to bring them in. He then started a blacksmith shop, the first in the township. The mill spoken of as being put up by Col. Freer was erected in 1832, and running, though not completed till two years later. Previous to this, the nearest was at the Rivière aux Sables, over 20 miles distant.

It is said that none of the original heads of those families coming in during 1832 and 1833 are now living in the township. In the north-western corner Alex. Hay was the first settler, in 1835.

We have no records in the Township Clerk's office relating to the municipal government or material development of Warwick previous to 1850. From papers unearthed in the county offices, however, and which were transferred from Sandwich at the time Lambton was set off from the old Western District, we find the township was organized in 1835. There were 61 taxpayers within its limits at that time, and the following were the official figures of the assessment:

250 acres of cultivated land valued at.....	£258 0s. 0d.
9,550 acres of uncultivated land occupied, valued at..	1,910 0 0
4 horses, £32; 24 oxen, £96; 34 cows, £102.....	230 0 0

Total value of assessed property, 1835.....	£2,398 0s. 0d.
Total amount of taxes to be collected.....	9 19 10
Portion of above for payment of the M. P.	3 6 7

John Fair was Assessor this year; and among those elected to the various town offices were the names of Allison, Bachelder, Bell, Brady, Bower, Cable, Campbell, Clarke, Clemens, Clively, Cole, Duncan, Eastman, Elliot, Evans, Fowler, Freer, Glasgow, Grimacher, Hill, Hockin, Hobson, Kenworth, Luckham, Maidman, Marshall, Maxwell, Morrison, Murray, Robinson, Ross, Smith, Stevenson, Thomas, Utter, and Williams.

The number of acres of land in the township is 69,440, now all occupied, of which 27,286 are under cultivation. The assessed value of real and personal property is now \$1,312,040. There is a population of 3,674, and 887 ratepayers, who own 1,342 horses, 2,456 cattle, 4,127 sheep, and several hundred pigs.

The first set of municipal officers under the present system (1850—Jesse Kenward being Returning Officer, and the town meeting being held at O'Dell's Hotel, Warwick Village) was: Robt. Campbell, Reeve; John D. Eccles, Geo. Harrower, Robt. A. Hill, and Wm. McAlpine, Councillors; Charles Nixon, Clerk; John Williamson, Treasurer; Enoch Thomas, Collector. In 1851, Thos. A. Hill was Reeve. For the years between the last-named and the present the list appears elsewhere. For the current year they are as follows: Reeve, E. McGillicuddy; Deputy Reeve, Richard Karr; Councillors, Thomas Kady, T. B. Healy, and Joseph Hall; Clerk, W. H. Stewart; Treasurer, T. G. Morris.

Up to the time of the building of the railways, the improvement of Warwick, although fair in the nature of surrounding circumstances, was yet extremely slow compared to what it has been since the Great Western has brought all the advantages of civilization into the immediate presence of the southern portion, and the Grand Trunk has

placed the same facilities within the hand of the northern part. Previous to these important events the portion of the township best settled was that lying adjacent to the Egremont Road, this being the great thoroughfare of travel between London and other eastern points, and the St. Clair frontier.

At that time Warwick Village was by far the most important point between Stratford and London on the one hand, and Sarnia on the other. Some facts in regard to the early history of this village have already been referred to. Hamilton Carroll is said to have been the one who opened the first store. The town was laid out as such by the Government, when the survey of the township was made in 1832. It is now of very much less importance and smaller size than 25 years ago, and the evidences of former comparative greatness still stare one plainly in the face; yet the place may even now be justly classed as a pleasant country village, with good promises of moderate growth as a natural result of the further development of the immediately surrounding country, which, as an agricultural section, is fine, and year by year becoming finer. It contains 2 stores, 2 waggon and blacksmith shops, 2 taverns, a steam grist and saw mill, the Town Hall, built in 1854 at a cost of \$670, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, a drill shed (the place being the headquarters of Co. "D," 27th Regiment, Capt. Karr), Post Office with daily mail, and population estimated at 200. It is twenty-five miles from Sarnia, and is the only unincorporated village in the township.

A short distance south-west of Warwick Village the Elarton salt works are situated. Brine was first discovered here while boring for oil at the time of the first oil boom at Petrolea, the works being on the banks of the same stream which flows through that town. The well is 1,400 feet deep, though salt was struck at a little over 1,200 feet, and there was over 100 feet of solid rock salt bored through, when brine was struck. The salt from these works has received a silver medal at the Paris Exposition, and invariably takes first prizes wherever exhibited.

The first school and first church in the township were built in this village, the former in 1840, and the latter (Episcopal church, still standing) in 1843. In each case the Government presented a lot on which to erect the buildings. The church was built by Mr. Kingston, and first preached in by Rev. Mr. Mortimer. The pioneer teacher was one Tanner—a name which involuntarily helps to impress one with the "eternal fitness" of things.

Many of the earliest settlers in Warwick, noticeably the Egremont immigrants, were men totally ignorant of the requirements and difficulties of life in the backwoods, and very many anecdotes are related of their almost unparalleled hardships and sufferings during the early days. Nor were these hardships shared alone by those whose previous experience unfitted them for "roughing it in the bush," but by all the pioneers alike. An instance is related where the ox of Sergt. Luckham, an old British soldier, sickened and died, when he and his wife harnessed themselves up to the home-made harrow with a harness made from basswood bark, and harrowed in their first crop of wheat. Other cases are reported where settlers nearly starved before getting into a position to raise their own grain; and were obliged to live for weeks together on "browse" boiled up as "greens," and a certain wild vegetable popularly known as "cow-cabbage." Even after the settlers got to supplying themselves with stock, it was a common occurrence for their sheep, calves, pigs, and even in some cases full-grown cattle, to be "run in" by the wolves which infested the adjacent territory in immense numbers, proving a source of serious damage as well as great danger. And aside from all these incidental trials, there were no grist-mills in the neighborhood for years, and the settlers in the north part of the township portaged their grain to the lake shore, and thence carried it to and from Sarnia in canoes, where they got it ground and procured their ordinary supplies. From other parts of the township the settlers went through the bush to the Brooke Mills (elsewhere spoken of), and in many cases all the way to Strathroy, to which there was some semblance to a road at a day when the whole distance to Brooke Mills had to be traversed through an unbroken wilderness.

But now that times are changed, and with the changes have come all the facilities and conveniences required for the enjoyment of every-day life, the pioneers—what few are left—still look back to their early experiences of life in the backwoods of Warwick as among the happiest days of their existence. Such is the effect of an inward consciousness of having well performed our allotted task in this transient abode of the mortal body, implanting in our immortal minds the firm conviction that whatever tests or trials, hardships, sufferings, or dangers we are forced to encounter here, the eternal justice of all things is yet recognized in the still small voice which ever whispers to us, "He doeth all things well."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER GRAHAM, M.P.P. for East Lambton, is the second son of Thomas and Elizabeth Graham, of Cumberland, England, where he was born in 1821, and whence he came with his father's family to Canada in 1832, settling in the County of Vaudreuil, P.Q., and removing three years later to Cornwall, U.C.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Graham, then a lad under sixteen years of age, volunteered in Capt. Crawford's Company, which was attached to Col. Vankoughnet's 3rd Regiment, in which he served till peace was established, and he was discharged as sergeant.

He came to Warwick in 1853, when the part in which he settled and has ever since lived (Lot 12, Con. 5, N.E.R.) was an unbroken wilderness on all sides, and like so many of our pioneers, he has transformed his share of the primeval forest into a beautiful farm and pleasant home, where he can enjoy the reward of well-directed toil.

Almost from his first settlement in Warwick, Mr. Graham has been an active and useful member of the municipal corporation of the township. He was some sixteen years in the Council, during which time he was the first Deputy Reeve elected in the township, and the first Reeve elected by popular vote (1867). He contested East Lambton in the Reform interest at the first general election for that constituency (1875), defeating George Shirley, Reeve of Brooke, and at the last general election again defeated the same gentleman in the same Riding, for which he is the present sitting member. He has been active in assisting municipal legislation, his previous wide range of experience giving him exceptional advantages in dealing with such matters; and the "Tide Drainage Act," a most important measure to the townships of Western Ontario, was originated by him, and brought to its present efficient state chiefly through his efforts.

W. H. MCGARVEY, ex-Reeve of Petrolea, and ex-Warden of the County of Lambton, was born in 1843, in Chateauguay, P.Q., whence

his parents, Edward and Sarah McGarvey (of whose family he was the eldest son), had emigrated from the north of Ireland. The family came to Upper Canada in 1857, and in 1861 Mr. McGarvey settled in Wyoming, where he engaged in mercantile business; but when Petrolea "boomed" in 1866, he removed hither, and has ever since been a citizen of the place, and most intimately and prominently identified with its material development and municipal government.

He was elected first Reeve of Petrolea, on its incorporation as a village, when only 21 years of age; has been many years in the Village and Town Councils; was Mayor of the town in 1875 and 1876, and was Reeve for three consecutive terms; while his abilities were appropriately recognized by his election to the Wardenship of the county for the year 1879.

Mr. McGarvey has been for the past ten years engaged in the oil trade, and is now an extensive operator, both as producer and refiner. He never took an active part in politics till the parties divided on the question of the tariff, when, being a strong protectionist, he espoused the Conservative cause, and in the interest of that party contested West Lambton, at the last general election for the Legislature, with the Hon. T. B. Pardee. Although defeated in this contest, Mr. McGarvey is looked upon by both parties as an able and rising young man; and the fact that he has repeatedly filled elective offices of the highest trust, is evidence as well of his executive abilities as it is proof of his personal popularity and the general acceptability of his public services.

CHARLES A. BARNES, of Forest, Public School Inspector of School Division No. 1 of the County of Lambton, is a native of Warwick Township, where he was born in 1846. With an aptitude for learning quite rare, Mr. Barnes (in spite of the very limited facilities at that time existing for the acquirement of education), at the early age of 18 years, commenced a successful career as teacher of a rural school, and from that date until 1877 he continued (with the exception of a few brief periods when he was himself attending school) to engage and advance in that honorable profession. During one of the periods of intermission referred to, he attended the Normal School at Toronto, where he obtained a first-class (perpetual) certificate.

Since that event Mr. Barnes has officiated as Assistant Teacher in the Windsor High School, and held a similar position in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute in 1876. In 1877 the County Council of Lambton selected him to fill the arduous position of Inspector of the Public Schools of Division No. 1 of that county; and the able and efficient manner in which he has since discharged the duties of that office attests the wisdom displayed in his appointment. During his incumbency of that position, Mr. Barnes has devoted his energies to elevating the standard of proficiency in public school teachers, using both voice and pen to achieve that laudable result.

If the popularity and respect with which this gentleman is regarded, in both his official and private capacities, form an accurate index to his worth, we may safely state that few men in the county are better entitled to the marks of honorable distinction which, in the case of Mr. Barnes, are so universally and unhesitatingly bestowed.

ROBERT RAE, J.P., Reeve of Bosanquet Township, is a gentleman than whom no other in the county has been a more active participant in its public affairs, or whose connection therewith has been more creditable to the participant, or more profitable to the local body politic.

Mr. Rae is of Scotch nativity, having been born in Lanarkshire in 1826, whence his father and family emigrated in 1832 to Canada, settling in Scarboro', York Co., where Robert remained until 1852, when he removed to Bosanquet, then in the first stages of its settlement, and located on Lot 23, Con. 9. Two years later he removed to Pine Hill (Widder) and opened a store, whence he removed to Widder Station (now Thedford) after another two years, where he has remained ever since, except during a temporary residence in Forest. While in Pine Hill, Mr. Rae was appointed Postmaster of that place, receiving a similar appointment (the first incumbent at Widder Station) on his removing thither. Of late years Mr. Rae has engaged extensively in grain dealing and banking in Thedford, and in these, as in his former avocations, he displays a business capacity, and is characterized by a rigid integrity which, combined, have placed him among the most well-to-do men of the county.

But Mr. Rae's representative career is the feature which has brought him most into prominence outside the limits of his business circle, and in this respect no man in the county has a more lengthy, nor has any in the Province a more honorable, record than he. Elected to the Municipal Council in 1856, only four years after his advent among the people who chose him to represent them, he continued to hold a seat at the board till 1860, when he was elected to the Reeve-ship, to which responsible position he has been annually re-elected ever since, with the single exception of the year 1876, when his residence in Forest prevented his acceptance of the office. During the period named, Mr. Rae has served five years in the Warden's chair, viz., in 1863-64, and 1867-68-69, a term eclipsing in length that of any other Warden ever elected in Lambton.

In politics, Mr. Rae has ever been identified with the great Liberal party; but in 1867, continuing his adherence to the Coalition policy of the "Sandfield" Government, he contested the county in that interest in opposition to Mr. (now Hon.) T. B. Pardee, the "straight out" candidate, but the election of the latter gentleman on that occasion showed the current of opinion to be averse to Mr. Rae's sentiments.

After this recital of facts, individual comment upon the worth or standing of Mr. Rae would be superfluous. His record speaks more eloquently than can a pen in his behalf, and by his works let him be estimated.

JOHN D. ECCLES, J.P., of Watford, is a gentleman without a recital of whose connection with public affairs the County History of Lambton would be seriously defective, he having been most intimately identified with municipal interests from the days when the pioneers made the first onslaught upon the forest. He was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1817, and emigrated to this country eighteen years later, settling soon thereafter in the Township of Warwick.

Commencing at that early age his conflict with the difficulties incident to the life of the pioneer, he brought to bear upon the task of clearing his farm that determined energy and restless activity which later characterized him in other and more exalted spheres, and the reduction of the forest before his sturdy blows was the legitimate result. Early assuming an enviable place in the confidence of his neighbors, Mr. Eccles has ever been one of the most thoroughly representative men, both figuratively and literally, within the township.

During almost the entire period since the organization of this municipality, he has been a member of its Council, many years of which he has officiated as Reeve, and in 1874 was honored by being elevated to the Warden's chair.

Mr. Eccles is one of the oldest magistrates in the county, having been appointed to that dignity while Essex, Kent, and Lambton were still a united whole. Combined with this office he holds that of Commissioner in B.R., and Secretary to the East Lambton Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. Since the incorporation of the Village of Watford, the "Squire," as Mr. Eccles is familiarly and affectionately called, has been one of the leading spirits in the control of its destinies, though not in a literally representative capacity, yet still he exercises a healthful influence in directing the commercial, political, and social interests of the place, by whose citizens (as well as all other acquaintances) he is most highly and deservedly esteemed.

JOHN W. BRANAN, of Alvinston, was the earliest resident, not only of the village named, but of the territory within a considerable radius round about it, having located on Lot 20, Con. 6, of the Township of Brooke, in 1846, when the Village of Alvinston did not even exist in the expectations of its pioneer. He came originally from Ireland, and lived through his boyhood with his father's family in Metcalfe, Middlesex Co., but on arriving at man's estate, removed into the wilds of Lambton Co., as above recited, and became the founder of the flourishing village named, of which he has ever since been one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens.

In 1849 Mr. Branan embarked in the milling business, in the mills erected on the Sydenham, east of the village, and there supplied the needs of almost the entire county in that particular until the erection of other mills, and has most of the time since continued in the same business in that locality, though more latterly in large and expensive mills of his own building.

Mr. Branan was the first person to open a store in Alvinston, as he was also the first and only Postmaster that village has ever had, receiving his appointment as such from Hon. Malcolm Cameron in 1854. He has also had a substantial recognition of his worth and capacity in the form of repeated elections to the Reeveship of the township, the duties of which office he ably and impartially discharged, and was in 1858 appointed Township Treasurer, a position which he still retains. On the establishment of the Ninth Division Court of Lambton, at Alvinston, he obtained the appointment of Clerk thereof, and has since continued to officiate in that capacity.

The entire record of this gentleman among his fellows has been one of progress in public affairs, unswerving integrity in dealing, affable courtesy in his official capacity, and genial friendliness in his social relations, which virtues have secured to him the esteem and high regard of his acquaintances in an eminent degree.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, Division Court Clerk, Florence, was born in the parish of New Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the year 1814. He received such education as the rural schools supplied, till fifteen years of age (part of which time was spent on a farm), when he was apprenticed as a carpenter and joiner. On finishing his trade, he worked at it some four years, after which he was engaged in the book trade till 1842, in Aberdeen and Banffshire.

In the latter year he came to Canada with his own and father's families, finding his way direct to the then Zone Mills Settlement—now Florence—where he went to work at his trade, which he followed for some years.

For the past twenty-two years, however, he has been Division Court Clerk at this place; and this long incumbency of an important and responsible public position is sufficient attestation of his business capacity and straight-forwardness; while the esteem in which he is held as a private gentleman is only equalled by his popularity as a most courteous and painstaking public official.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Township Clerk of Euphemia, is a native of Scotland, and now in his seventieth year. Having come to Canada in 1827, he commenced school teaching two years later, and followed that occupation, combined with farming, until quite recently, when he was superannuated.

Mr. Armstrong's connection with municipal affairs dates from the first operation of the Municipal Institutions Act. He was Township Auditor in 1851, Assessor for the following three years, and has been for the past twenty-six years Clerk of the municipality. His thorough acquaintance with all public matters makes him one of the most useful men in Euphemia, and his intimate identification therewith has given him a prominence deserved by but few. A further reference to this gentleman will be seen in our local sketch.

RICHARD DOBBYN, of Euphemia, was one of the pioneers of that fine township, as he has ever been one of its most highly esteemed citizens. Of Irish nativity, Mr. Dobbyn was born in the County Wexford in 1794, being at the present time far past the "allotted age" of man.

In early life he enlisted in the British Navy, and at the close of the Napoleonic wars served a considerable period in the West Indies. On leaving that service soon after, he located, in the summer of 1826, with his family on Lot 26, Concession 2, of Euphemia, where he has ever since resided. With the inauguration of schools in the newly settled district, he engaged in teaching in his own neighborhood, which profession he followed until his age suggested his retirement. In this capacity Mr. Dobbyn displayed rare faculties, especially in its mathematical features, he being an adept in the latter named science, and even at the date of this present writing, after having compassed 86 years, he finds an enjoyable recreation in making sun dials, vertical, horizontal and equinoctial. Another late specimen of his skill in this science is an ecliptic, by means of placing a lamp in the centre of which, to represent the sun, he can show the day's length in any month or latitude. Early assuming a position of prominence in local affairs, this gentleman was for many years intimately identified with the municipal government of the township, and was the first person elected to the Reeveship, an office which his son, John, has since held during many terms.

Mr. Dobbyn has been many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church; and by his modest, unassuming manner, coupled with the high worth which in all walks of life he has displayed, the confidence and respect of the people have closely attended him during his long sojourn in their midst; while among his family are numbered several sons who stand in most honorable and honored positions among their fellows, and reflect, in their private capacities as citizens, the admirable characteristics of their sire.

JOHN McKEUNE, Reeve of the Township of Brooke, is a native of the north of Ireland, where he was born in 1814. Emigrating to Canada at the age of sixteen, he remained a brief period in Brockville, subsequently settling in Euphemia in 1833, whence he removed to Brooke in 1840, where he at once assumed a position of prominence among the people, which was due to his advanced ideas, public spirit and broad intelligence. He was first Clerk of his adopted township,

during the ante-Municipal Act period, and when that Act named came into force in 1850, was elected first Reeve of Brooke. Mr. McKeune served thirteen consecutive years thereafter at the Council Board, during ten of which he officiated as Reeve. Retiring at the end of that period from a representative position in municipal politics, he continued a non-participant therein until the present year, when he yielded to the solicitations of his friends, and again accepted a place at the head of the Council.

Since his location in Brooke, Mr. McKeune has been engaged in agricultural pursuits to a considerable extent conjointly, during the past twenty-five years, with an extensive saw-mill business, by means of which—prudently, industriously, and honestly conducted—he has been enabled to amass a competency of this world's goods, at the same time establishing the reputation among those who know him of being one of the most reliable friends, upright business men, and useful and enterprising citizens within a broad radius surrounding his home.

JOHN McFARLANE, Reeve of the Township of Sarnia, is of Scottish nativity, having been born near the fishing village of Tarbert, in Argyllshire, in 1836. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1842, and settling in the Township of Caradoc, commenced life in the bush, with no clearing for several miles in either direction.

Mr. McFarlane received the benefit of such education as was afforded by the schools in operation during his youth, his instructor being the late Archibald Campbell, subsequently many years Warden of the County of Middlesex.

In 1863 he married Margaret, daughter of the late Peter McIntyre, of Komoka, and two years later removed to the Township of Sarnia, where he has been many years prominently identified with municipal affairs, having been six consecutive years Assessor, and afterwards Collector, Councillor, Deputy Reeve, and Reeve, in succession. He is the present incumbent of the Reeveship, and a most courteous and efficient official, and highly esteemed private citizen.

WELLINGTON BRICHAN, of Enniskillen, is of Scottish origin, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was born in 1812. Coming to Canada in 1833, he remained a few years in York, now Toronto, working at his trade of cabinet-maker; whence he removed to Churchill, Peel Co., and remained some ten years engaged in farming. At the end of that time he came to Enniskillen and settled in his present location, where he set to work in true pioneer fashion to reduce the wilderness which he encountered to a state of fertility and agricultural productivity. This task he accomplished almost alone, and now possesses one of the finest farms within the township.

When Enniskillen was first ushered into municipal existence, Mr. Brichan was appointed to the office of Township Clerk, the duties of which he continued to discharge, with characteristic fidelity to his trust, for a period of 23 years. He is noted for his broad intelligence and sterling traits of character, and has a keen taste for literature, to which he is himself a contributor of no mean merit; and a small book of poems which he published called forth some flattering comments from the Earl of Dufferin, and are favorably regarded by other literary critics.

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON, Reeve of Enniskillen, was born of Scotch parents in Lower Canada, in 1833. Four years later his father removed to Sarnia, where he became the pioneer teacher of the town, when there were nine school children within the locality. On the removal of his father to a new farm in Plympton in 1846, the subject of this sketch was initiated into the toils and privations of pioneer life in the woods, and there learned some of the severe lessons which have since contributed to his elevation above the "common herd" of men. About 19 years since he removed to his present place of residence in Enniskillen, where he commenced anew the fight with the forest.

The intelligence and integrity of this gentleman led to his selection, some thirteen years since, as a representative of his fellow-citizens in the control of township affairs, since which time he has served continuously in the Municipal Council in different capacities, but since 1874 has occupied the Reeve's chair. In 1878 he was elected Warden of the county, the duties of which office he discharged with credit to himself and profit to the people.

Mr. McNaughton's success and popularity in his representative character are but an index to the esteem in which he is held as a citizen and gentleman. A promoter of agricultural interests, and a friend to the elevation of that honorable profession, he stands in the front rank of the representative men of his adopted county.

JOHN L. WILSON, of Petrolia, Township Clerk of Enniskillen, was born in Broomhill, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1835. Emigrating to Canada when only thirteen years of age, he settled in the Township of Clarke, Durham County, where he remained for twelve years, till 1860. In December of that year he removed to Enniskillen, and has resided there or in Petrolia ever since.

Mr. Wilson has, during his entire period of residence in Enniskillen, taken an active and leading part in agricultural, educational, and municipal affairs. He has been President of the Agricultural Society for a number of years; was the Secretary-Treasurer for four years of the Township School Board; was three years Reeve of the township, and has now been Clerk of the municipality since 1878. It is needless to add that he has performed all his official duties in the most business-like and satisfactory manner, while his proverbial courtesy and obliging disposition have made him one of the most popular of public officials.

HIRAM WILLSON, Reeve of the Township of Dawn, is of Canadian birth and ancestry, and was born in St. Thomas in 1832. His family have been quite prominently connected with politics at different periods of Canadian history. His grandfather was the first member elected to represent the old Niagara District, and his brother, Crowell Willson, of London, has represented East Middlesex in the Commons.

Mr. Hiram Willson embarked in the mercantile trade at St. Thomas, in 1853, transferring his business to Exeter about six years later; and in 1862 was attracted to British Columbia by the reports of the rich gold fields of that province. There he engaged in active mining operations, but with so much more favorable results than usually fall to the lot of miners in that region, that he had amassed a respectable fortune by the end of eight years, when he returned to his native place, and once more engaged in mercantile business, this time in the Village of Florence. Here excellent business habits soon placed him in a prominent position among the citizens, by whom he was elected to the Reeveship of Dawn in 1877, and re-elected to the same position each year since.

Some time ago Mr. Willson retired from the arduous duties of business to the rest and quiet of a small farm a short distance without the village, where he intends passing the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of the property which his industry and perseverance have enabled him to amass, and the many friendships which his genial manner and fair and extensive dealing have secured.

ALBIN RAWLINGS, of the Village of Forest, is a native of England, from which country he emigrated to Canada in 1851, locating temporarily in the Township of Pickering, but removing thence and settling in the Township of Bosanquet in 1852.

Mr. Rawlings has been one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in the County of Lambton, and is now very extensively engaged in buying and selling stock. He is among our leading Canadian exporters to the English markets, and in this branch of business has been eminently successful. He takes the deepest interest in all matters tending to advance the agricultural interests generally—a fact evidenced by his having been over twenty years a Director, three or four years Vice-President, and a similar length of time President of the Township Agricultural Society.

In public affairs Mr. Rawlings has also evinced a lively interest and exercised a leading influence. He was for many years connected with the Municipal Council of Bosanquet as Councillor and Deputy Reeve, and has been a number of years Reeve of the Village of Forest. He is also 1st Vice-President of the Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Society, a very strong financial institution, having its head office at Sarnia; and in all walks of life he is looked upon by the people of the entire community as a gentleman whose public and private record are alike worthy of emulation.

FINLAY SMITH, Reeve of the Township of Plympton, came from Scotland, the land of his birth, in 1851, and located on Lot 19, Concession 13, of the township named, where he has ever since continued to reside. Here he at once applied his unusual energies to the clearing of his farm; and as a reward for the years of self-sacrificing industry which he was obliged to spend, he now enjoys the benefits of independent affluence which flow from the causes mentioned.

The attention which this gentleman has given to private business has not precluded him, however, from assuming his full share of the obligations devolving upon him as a citizen, and he has many times been summoned to the duties of the Reeveship, having been unanimously elected to that position during the last several years.

In his private life Mr. Smith commands the same degree of respect and confidence as is expressed in his record as a representative man; he is by all justly considered as being one of the most upright and useful men in the community, and is one of the many from the same land as he, who, by their sturdy fight with adverse circumstances, their high intelligence and progressive enterprise, have assisted so materially in elevating "this Canada of ours" to her present enviable position.

ANDREW SMITH, of Sombra Village, is a Canadian by birth; the County of Norfolk having been the residence of his ancestors, where he also was born in 1819. In 1831 his parents settled permanently on a farm near the village where he now resides, and on this farm Andrew spent his youthful years in the agricultural avocation. Having a taste and aptitude for trade, however, he opened a store in Sombra about 1852, since when he has been extensively engaged in the general mercantile trade for many years.

Assuming his share of the township government, Mr. Smith served several years in the Sombra Council, and in 1875 presided over that body as Reeve. Though of an unassuming and rather retiring disposition, he nevertheless sways a large influence in that section of the county, and is by all considered a fair sample of the men whose honest endeavors, directed by intelligence and sound principles, have elevated this country to the creditable position it now occupies.

GEORGE RAMSAY, J. P., of Sombra Township, owes his birth to the "Land o' heather," where he was born in 1816. When 18 years of age he came to America and settled in the Township of Brantford, but becoming dissatisfied with his location, removed in 1836 to Lambton Co., in company with his brother, a millwright by trade, where both were engaged in the construction of the first mills at Wilkesport. Being favorably impressed with the appearance of the land, Mr. Ramsay purchased Lot 23, Con. 14, on which he permanently settled in 1841, and where he still resides.

Mr. Ramsay's name reaches beyond the confines of private citizenship, and is found as a member of the first Municipal Council of the Township, in 1850, since which time he has been repeatedly recalled to that board by his fellow electors. He was placed upon the first Commission of the Peace issued for Lambton Co., in 1853, and in that capacity, as in all others, the satisfaction with which the people regard his services, denoted him as among the most popular and highly esteemed men in his adopted township.

T. W. BREADY, Reeve of the Village of Thedford, is considered one of the substantial young men of the county, and one whose past record gives promise of a useful and honorable future career. Born in the Township of Wallace, Perth Co., in 1855, he had the educational advantages which his father's position of independent retirement afforded, in addition to which he spent several years in travel. Coming to Thedford in 1875, he embarked in the business of grain dealing.

Readily gaining the good-will and confidence of the people by his frank, open manner and upright system of dealing, Mr. Brady was elected by them to a seat in the Village Council the year of its first assumption of separate government, and the succeeding years of 1879-1880 has been elected to the Reeveship of that municipality; facts which speak well for the favor in which he is held by those who know him best, and seem to indicate a tendency in this conservative country toward utilizing the youthful talent of the land in the conduct of public affairs.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. POLLOCK, of Bosanquet, owes his birth to the isle whence the amiable St. Patrick is said to have banished the noxious reptiles many centuries since; and if an advent into the world upon the anniversary of that estimable gentleman's birth carries with it special advantage, then Capt. Pollock may justly claim that benefit, for he was born in Limerick March 17th, 1833. While he was still a child his father emigrated to Canada, remaining in the vicinity of Toronto for several years, at the end of which time they removed to the Captain's present place of residence in Bosanquet.

Capt. Pollock, besides making a success of farming, has found time to devote to military affairs, by virtue of which he has been promoted to the Captaincy of No. 2 Company (Forest Rangers) of the 27th, Lambton, Regiment. In addition to this, he has served the people about twelve years in the Municipal Council, of which body he is at present a member. In short, he is always to be found ranged on the side of progress, advancing the public interest in all ways within the scope of his power, and for these and kindred good qualities has insured the esteem and favorable regard of a host of admiring acquaintances.

PETER McKELLAR, J. P., Postmaster at Forest, is of Canadian nativity, having been born in the County of Elgin in 1833, whence he removed with his father's family in 1849 to Pine Hill (now Widdier), in Bosanquet, of which locality they became pioneers. Taking up the

profession of a teacher the following year, Mr. McKellar pursued that calling till 1855, when he engaged in the mercantile trade in Belmont. Removing to Pine Hill in 1860, he carried on mercantile trade in that village, and extensive lumbering operations on the Aux Sables during the seven years following, and in 1877 took up his residence in Forest. Mr. McKellar is a popular and highly respected gentleman of broad and liberal views, sound judgment, and good business abilities, through the influence of which he has secured the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and a place in social and official life accorded to none but men of worth and integrity.

EDWARD KELLY, Postmaster at Baby's Point, is a native Canadian, and a gentleman of growing popularity and favorable promise. His father settled at the point named in 1848, when Edward, who was born in Brockville, was yet an infant. Since then he has made his home in this locality, and has contributed more than usual, in one so young, to its commercial prominence.

The prudence and integrity displayed in the private career of this gentleman suggested him as an eligible candidate for civic honors, and led to his election to the Council in 1879, and his record there, as elsewhere, attested his business capacity and familiarity with the numerous details of municipal government; and these, together with his popularity as a gentleman, stamp Mr. Kelly as a coming man of favorable note and wide influence.

P. W. MERRITT, J. P., of Port Lambton, is of U. E. Loyalist descent. He was born in Kingston in 1818, and while yet a child, his parents removed to Thurlow Township, in the County of Hastings, where he remained during his youth and early manhood. In 1845 he purchased and located Lot E, Con. 6, Township of Sombra, where he now resides, at which time the present Village of Port Lambton existed only in contemplation, if at all.

After remaining in this location about five years, Mr. Merritt removed to Wallaceburg and engaged in store-keeping, but abandoned that calling and returned to his former home on the river front of the St. Clair. He was one of the gentlemen chosen to a seat at the first Council of Sombra in 1850, and was re-elected to that position during each of the four succeeding years, having some time previously received the appointment of Justice of the Peace.

Returning to the home of his boyhood in 1855, Mr. Merritt re-engaged in farming in Thurlow, which avocation he there continued to exercise for about twelve years, during which period he was very active and instrumental in the introduction of improved agricultural machinery from the United States. Returning to Sombra in 1867, he has since then made his residence in Port Lambton, where he has been an active participant in all concerns affecting the public welfare, and especially in his advocacy of the cause of education have his endeavors been earnest and beneficial. In matters other than those mentioned—in society, trade, and the many phases and features of private life—Mr. Merritt is justly regarded as among the most affable and estimable gentlemen in the community of which he forms so prominent a member.

JASON HOLT, of Sombra, is a gentleman whose enterprise has contributed as liberally to the development of his township and county as probably that of any other one man within its limits. Born in the State of Vermont in 1805, he removed with his parents successively to Essex Co., N. Y., and Newport (now Marine City), Mich. Here he continued to reside until 1844, when he located where he now lives, at Sombra Village, and purchased a bush farm, when settlers and clearings on this side of the St. Clair were few and far between, to the clearing of which he lent his energies with unqualified success.

In connection with his agricultural pursuits, Mr. Holt has dealt largely in wood and lumber, supplying many river boats with the former commodity for a number of years. Embarking in the steam-boat business himself, he placed a propeller upon the route between the St. Clair and Sydenham River ports; which venture was followed by placing the *River King* and *J. Holt* upon the same waters—and to an extension of the route to Chatham, Detroit, &c.—and of the business to include the carriage of passengers and the towing of vessels.

The broad enterprise of this gentleman extended his business proportions, from which he secured a fair profit to himself, while conferring an immense advantage upon the ports of the Sydenham. Though generally holding aloof from a participation in public affairs, yet Mr. Holt has allowed himself to be elected to the municipal board of his township, where the same degree of intelligence marked his actions that has ever characterized his management of private affairs; and after a long life of usefulness and business activity, he is spending the evening of his life in the quiet repose which he has so well merited.

M. L. BURNHAM, of Sombra Village, is of American parentage and birth, which latter event occurred in Rome, N. Y., in 1812. While but an infant he removed to Norfolk Co., U. C., whence he in turn came to Lambton in 1822, and here he has since resided.

Devoting himself to farming when a young man, he continued in that avocation for several years, but has latterly been engaged in mercantile business in the village named, which he himself laid out in 1843, and to whose growth and development he has been the chief contributor, having, among other enterprises of public benefit, built the first dock in the place. He also engaged extensively in the manufacture and handling of timber and staves, which trade added most materially to the progress of the village. In all respects, and in the most ample and varied meaning of the term, Mr. Burnham has been a public spirited man, ever ready to lend a generous support to any project having a tendency to advance the local interests, or in any way contribute to the welfare of the community in a commercial, social, or moral sense.

AMOS JONES, of the Village of Port Lambton, is the son of George Jones, who was born on the Atlantic Ocean during the passage of his parents to America, and who was in after life a M. E. minister, most popularly and widely known all along the north of Lake Ontario and the Upper St. Lawrence. His father was a Welshman, and an officer of the British Army. Mr. Jones himself was born in the Township of Clarke, May 29th, 1837, and lived there and in Darlington Township till 27 years of age, when he removed to the locality where he has since resided, being now engaged in carrying on a general store in Port Lambton.

Mr. Jones' mother was a Miss Mallory, of Mallorytown; and his first wife (who died in 1847), Miss Rowe, of Prince Edward County—both of U. E. Loyalist families. His second wife was Mrs. Gemmill, of Sombra. He himself is one of the leading men of the community, enterprising, intelligent, and most highly respected.

SIMPSON SHEPHERD, J. P. of Plympton, is one of the pioneers of that township, and has borne his full share of the trials and privations which were essential to the conversion of this fair portion of Canada from an uninviting forest into a succession of smiling landscapes and handsome homesteads. Of English nativity, Mr. Shepherd was born in Leeds in 1806, whence he accompanied his father's family in 1819 to Canada, and after a residence of about 15 years, partially in Quebec and the remainder of the time in the Perth Settlement, Lanark Co., he came to Plympton and located 150 acres of forest land.

Besides meeting with good success in business, Mr. Shepherd has not been unmindful of his duty as a citizen, or tardy in his response to its calls. Though for private reasons he declined to serve as the first District Councillor from Plympton, yet he has more recently occupied a seat at the Council during a number of years, three of which he was Deputy Reeve.

Having by prudent industry in his youth amassed a competency for his declining years, the subject of our sketch retired some time since from active life as a farmer to the less arduous duties of Postmaster of Uttoxeter, where he now resides, attended by the high regard of a large circle of friends and relatives.

JOHN McDONALD, of Port Lambton, is of Highland descent, but owes his birth to the "Baldoon" Settlement on the River Sydenham, he having been the first white child born in that region. Mr. McDonald has ever since been a resident of this county, and since coming to man's estate has resided at the present site of Port Lambton, of which Village he was the original projector and founder.

Personally, Mr. McDonald is not an aspiring man, and has never allowed himself to be put forward as a candidate for municipal honors, but has always enjoyed a reputation for honesty and industry, while the facts attending the foundation of the village prove that he is not lacking in enterprise.

JOHN BOBIE, of Florence, is a gentleman who has secured a creditable pecuniary position, as well as an enviable reputation as a man and a citizen, by his own unaided efforts.

Arriving from Ireland (where he was born in the County Wexford in 1804) in a condition of extreme poverty, he was obliged to travel on foot with his father's family from the City of New York to Canada, where, after their arrival, they located near Port Talbot, in Elgin Co. There the subject of this sketch attained his majority, after which he removed to that portion of the Township of Euphemia since set off as the Township of Zone, where settlers were few and far between in that region, and the present site of Florence was a wilderness. In his new location Mr. Bobie commenced the life of a pioneer, and successfully coped with the freaks of fortune through a long period of privations.

Desiring greater latitude for farming operations, he removed to Kansas soon after the admission of that State to the Union, but not relishing the wild aspect of "life on the border," he returned to Canada, where he has since continued to reside, a portion of the time at Newbury, Middlesex Co., and latterly in retirement in Florence, where he is justly esteemed for his intelligence and social qualities.

HENRY UTTER, of the Village of Arkona, is descended from old U. E. Loyalist stock, and was born in Toronto Township, Peel Co., in 1802. Remaining there till he had reached his 27th year, Mr. Utter at that age came into the forest of Lambton, where he became the first to locate on the site of Arkona, in 1833, from which date he has been continuously and prominently identified with the interests of that village, and has been one of the chief contributors to its present flourishing condition. In 1839 he erected the first mill within many miles. He also opened the first store in the village and may justly be said to be the founder of this, one of the handsomest and most enterprising little towns within the county.

Mr. Utter has been a quiet, unassuming gentleman, yet his intrinsic worth as a man and usefulness as a citizen are fully appreciated by his acquaintances, who have repeatedly favored him by the bestowal of municipal honors, and among them with a seat at the Council board of the village named, which position he still holds.

JACOB UTTER, of Warwick Township, is a brother of Mr. Henry Utter, last above mentioned, and was born in Peel County, 1814, whence he came to Lambton with his brother, in 1833, settling in Warwick, within a short distance of Arkona, as now existing, where he erected the third human habitation in the township. He has since then divided his residence chiefly between this township and Bosanquet, except when engaging in travel abroad.

In this latter respect he has indulged his tastes quite freely, and at different periods, having spent several years "on the wing" in the Eastern States, followed some time after by a tour of Great Britain, and further supplemented by an extensive trip through the Southern States. During the periods of intermission between these trips, Mr. Utter was engaged in storekeeping in Warwick Village, where he made many friends by his fine personal qualities and fair dealing, and near which he has retired to a small farm, where he is spending the evening of life in the ease which he has merited.

GEORGE W. HOLWELL, of Thedford, has been very prominently identified with the interests and progress of that village during the past eighteen years. Born in Leicestershire, England, in 1838, he came with his father's family to Brantford two years later, at which place he remained until after attaining his majority. In 1862 Mr. Holwell settled in Thedford (then an insignificant hamlet known as Widder Station) and opened a hotel. Continuing in this business, his genial manner and princely treatment of his patrons soon attracted to his house a commercial trade in excess of its capacity to accommodate, whereupon he purchased the commodious premises which he now occupies; and having since enlarged them to meet the demands of his increasing trade, this model host continues to cater to the needs of the commercial and travelling public in a manner that has rendered him the most popular of landlords, and resulted in a pecuniary profit to himself equally satisfactory and well deserved.

Outside the scope of his business relations, Mr. Holwell is widely and favorably known as one of the most enterprising and progressive friends of local interests, who, although he has held aloof from active participation in local politics, is nevertheless recognized as a leading spirit in all matters affecting the public welfare.

In social intercourse, few men possess the attractiveness with which Mr. Holwell is favored; a warm, impulsive nature, a singular faculty of entertaining others, and a rare degree of affable humor have made the society of this gentleman generally courted, and his friendship highly esteemed.

RODERICK CLARK, deceased, late of the Township of Sombra, was born in Detroit in 1796, but on the cession of Michigan to the United States, his parents, who preferred British rule, removed to Malden (now Amherstburgh). About 1830 Mr. Clark took up his residence in Gosfield, Essex Co., where he carried on tanning; and removing to the adjoining Township of Colchester three years later, carried on a farm in connection with a tannery. In 1836 Mr. Clark settled on Walpole Island, where he took a hundred years' lease of an Indian's farm, but was most arbitrarily ejected therefrom by the Government ten years later. Commencing life anew at the age of half a century, he took up a bush farm in Sombra, which he proceeded to clear up by the aid of his son, Robert (who now occupies the homestead)—residing meanwhile on a rented farm opposite the Island named, in a house built and formerly occupied by Lord Selkirk, the founder of the Sydenham settlements.

Removing to his own farm in 1854, Mr. Clark passed the remainder of his days in quiet retirement from public affairs, whose control he never courted. For the latter forty years of his life he was a consistent and leading member of the Methodist Church, was by all esteemed for his quiet, unassuming virtues, and in his death the community lost one of its most respected residents, whose memory will be ever green in the hearts of those who were favored with the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JOHN GRANT, deceased, late of the Township of Sombra, was born in the "Land o' Heather," the parish of Cromdale, Morayshire, having been the place, and the 15th April, 1824, the date of that event. In boyhood he emigrated to America with his father's family, and after a short time spent in New Jersey, came to Canada, settling on the bank of Bear Creek (now the Sydenham River), in Sombra Township.

Here he was subjected, even at that early age, to the hardships and vicissitudes so peculiar to and inevitably attendant upon the life of the pioneer; but developing an unusual amount of energy and determined industry, he succeeded in becoming the owner of nearly a thousand acres of the choicest land in the township, much of which he redeemed from a state of nature by his own muscular exertions.

When the municipal system was established in the country, conferring at once its dignities and obligations upon the people, Mr. Grant was not among those who held aloof from participation in public affairs, but was honored by his election to the Council on frequently repeated occasions, discharging the duties devolving upon him in that capacity, in a manner indicative of his good judgment and ready adaptability to the details of township affairs.

He was prominent as a member of the Presbyterian Church, possessed of superior parts, a genial manner and engaging disposition, and in his death the people felt that they had sustained a real loss; while the universal expression of sorrow from all, is the best indication that Mr. Grant's life among his fellows was one of pleasant remembrances, and of evidences of duties faithfully performed.

JOHN MILLIKEN, deceased, late of Sombra, earned the distinction of carrying more years than fall to the lot of many men, he having, at the time of his decease, February 18th of the present year, passed the 102nd anniversary of his birth, which occurred in the County Sligo, Ireland, in 1777.

In 1809 Mr. Milliken emigrated to this country, and first settled near Perth, Lanark County, where he assisted in clearing five hundred acres of forest land. Disposing of his property in that county, he came west and became a pioneer of Sombra in 1850, or after he had already passed the "allotted age" of the Psalmist; and here his personal labor assisted materially in clearing up the farm, where he spent the balance of his days.

In physical gifts, as may safely be inferred from the facts recited, Mr. Milliken has been specially favored, having never suffered any sickness, and remaining inexperienced in "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to" until a century of time had winged its way over his head. But the most robust frame must ultimately succumb to the pressure of years; and in the case of this gentleman, after a century spent in useful industry, directed in the channels of morality and religion (he having been the greater part of his life a devoted member of the Methodist Church), the summons of release came to bid him hence, to the enjoyment of that rest to which his claim was established by his long life of thoroughly Christian deportment.

GEORGE HARTLEY, deceased, late of the Township of Plympton, was born in Lincolnshire, England, January 4th, 1802. He resided here till fifty-one years of age, and in 1853 removed to Canada, and settled the same autumn in Plympton.

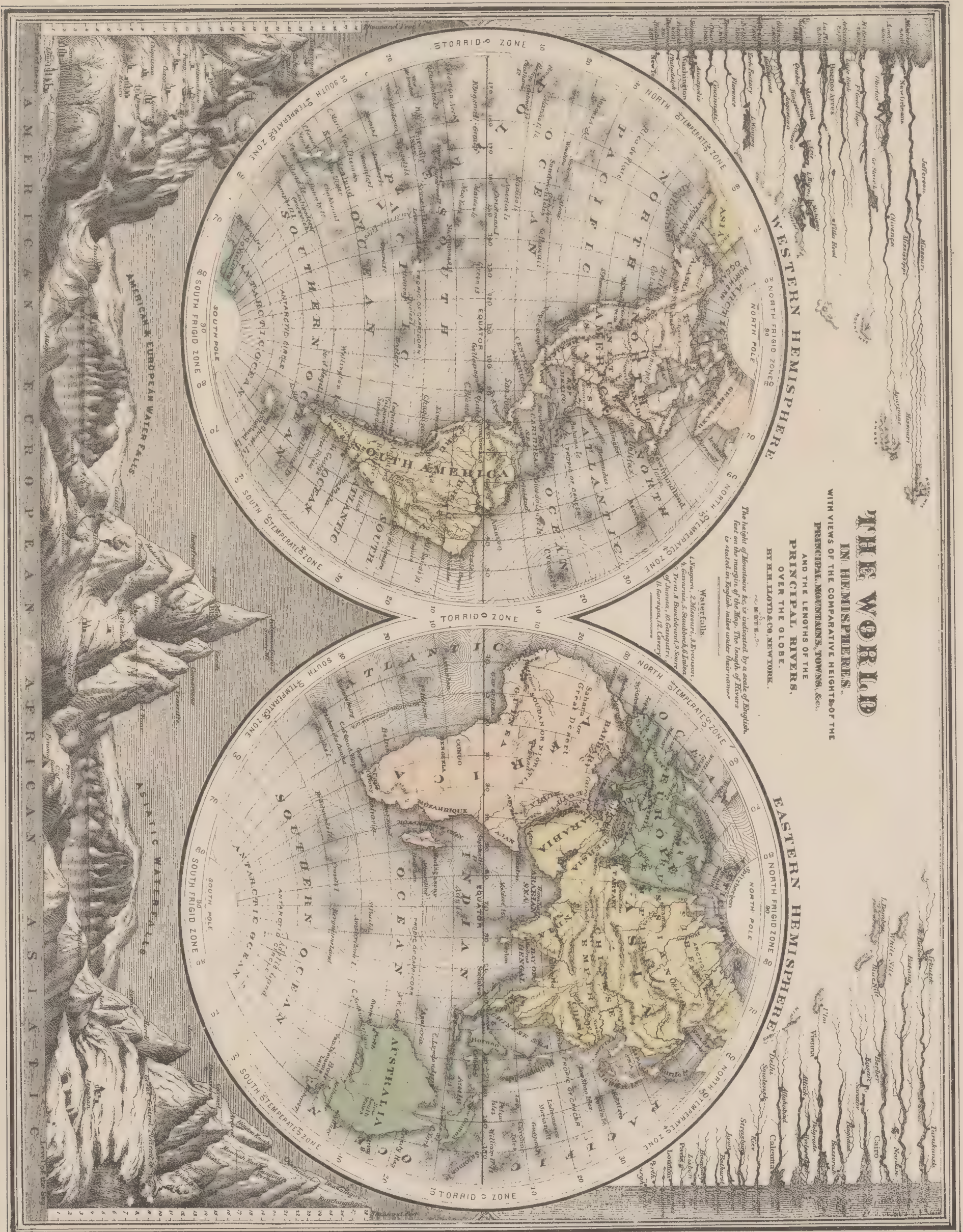
The family came to Canada poor in this world's goods, but rich in those attributes which constitute the true elements of manhood; so that by industry, honesty, and zeal, they have conquered affluence from poverty, and the sons, James and George, are now among the most respected residents and largest property owners in their adopted township. Old Mr. Hartley met with a melancholy and sudden death in October, 1873, from being caught in the tumbling-rod of a threshing machine. He had been a consistent member of the Methodist Church of Canada, widely known throughout the community, and most highly respected for his proverbial integrity.

RICHARD JAMES, deceased, late of the Township of Bosanquet, was born in Cornwall, England, where he continued to reside till 1848, when he removed to Canada with a portion of his family, consisting of his wife and thirteen children.

Though at that time past the meridian of life, Mr. James was undaunted by the hardships that beset his path as a pioneer, and by the effective industry which his lightly-carried years still enabled him to exercise, coupled with the aid of his equally industrious family, he succeeded in acquiring considerable property in his new home.

With a quiet unassuming grace, Mr. James attracted the good-will and respect of his neighbors in an eminent degree; and in his death, which occurred June 12th, 1878, after nearly a century of unalloyed usefulness, the community lost a just and upright citizen—morality and virtue a zealous advocate—and the Methodist Church a consistent member of many years' standing, whose memory will be fondly cherished by the host of mourning friends and relations whom he has preceded to the land where

"The frosts that fourscore winters bring
Are melted in eternal Spring."





HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS LOUISE.



HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.



THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

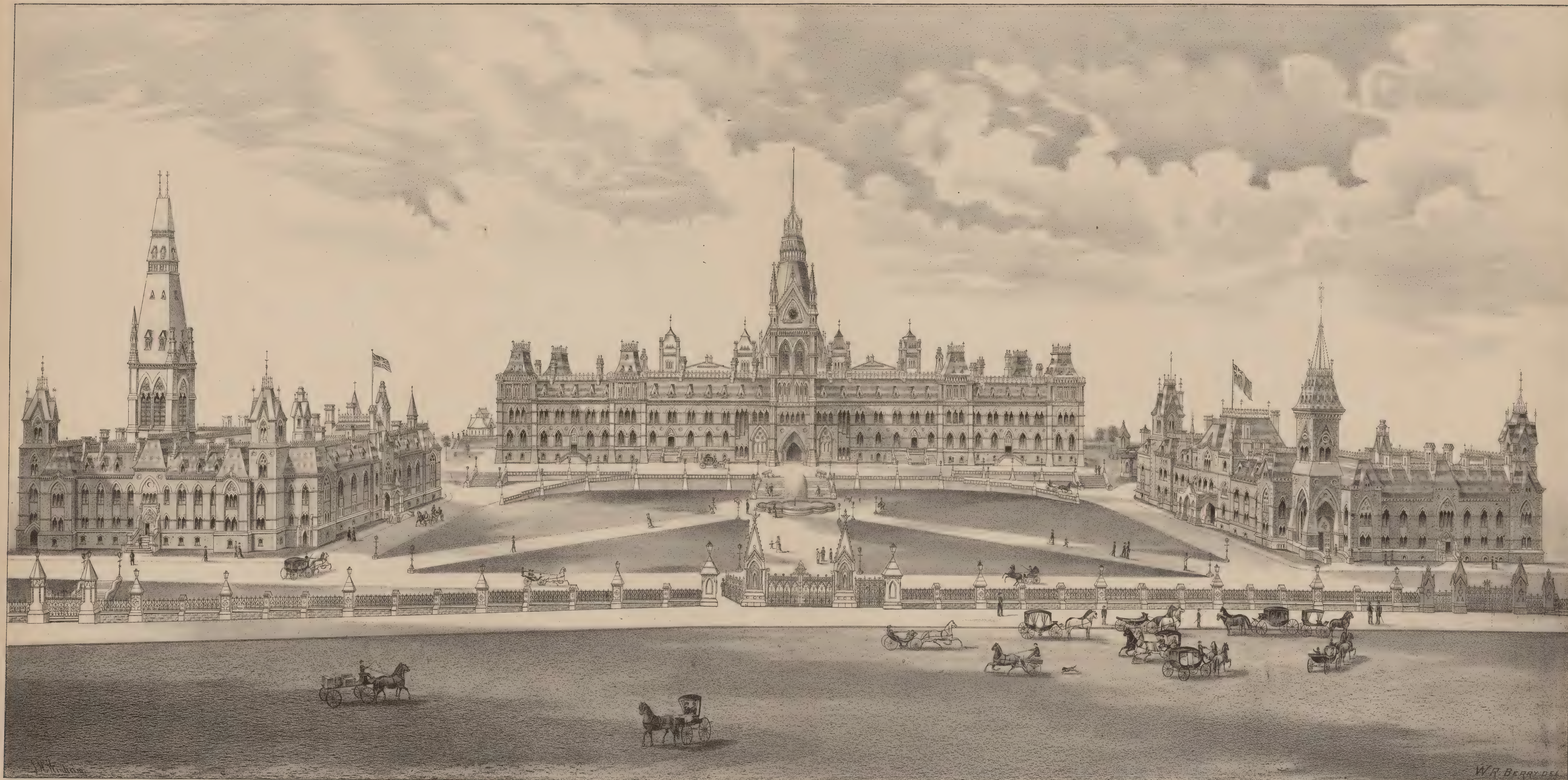


THE EARL OF DUFFERIN



R^T HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD K.C.B., & G.C.I.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER K.C.M.G. & C.B.



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(WESTERN BLOCK)

Entered According to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Nine by H. Holden & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(EASTERN BLOCK)

PARLIAMENT SQUARE,
OTTAWA, ONT.

W. P. BERRY DEL.
RALPH SMITH & CO. TORONTO





CHART OF THE WORLD
ON MERCATORS PROJECTION

Note: A portion of Asia is duplicated to show plainly the connection with the United States both East and West.





HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE



HON. EDWARD BLAKE.



HON. SIR. SAML LEONARD TILLEY, C.B., C.M.G.



HON. SIR RICE J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.



EUROPE

SCALES.
Geographical & Political Scale.
French Mile (1000 toises) 1000
German Mile (1000 toises) 1000
English Mile (1760 fathoms) 1760
Russian Mile (1000 toises) 1000
J. E. Newman, and 55, Nassau Street, N.Y.



ASIA

Scales

Geographical Scale of Miles - 0 to 1000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

187 Long Road from Washington

187

9







RESIDENCE OF **MRS. T. LEE TERRILL**, STANSTEAD VILLAGE, STANSTEAD CO. P. Q.



"FERNCLIFF" THE RESIDENCE OF W. G. MURRAY, ESQ., MASSAWIPPI, STANSTEAD CO., QUEBEC.

REV. P. J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR

ALTAR OF CHURCH.



ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WALKERTON, ONT.

RES. OF PASTOR.



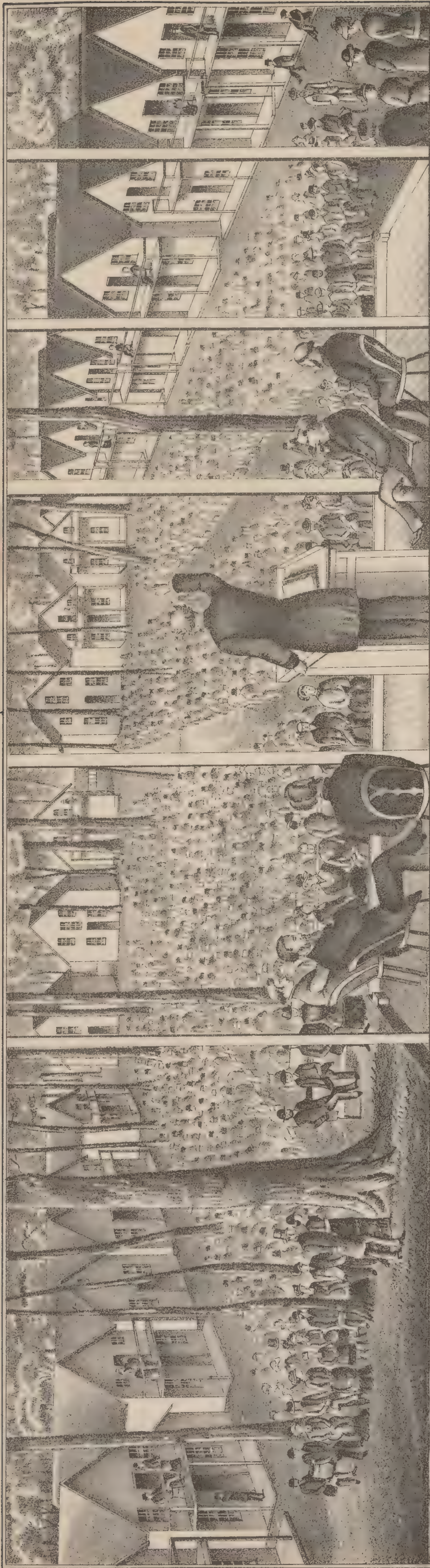
RESIDENCE OF MRS I. BUTTERS, STANSTEAD PLAIN, STANSTEAD CO., F. Q.





RESIDENCE OF MR. H. STEWART.

BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD Twp. STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.



INTERIOR VIEW



THE BEEBE PLAIN ADVENT CAMP GROUNDS - INSTITUTED, 1874 - INCORPORATED, 1875.







Robert Rae
Reeve of Bosanquet Tp & Ex Warden of Lambton Co.



Peter Graham
M. P. P. Warwick.



John L. Wilson
Tp. Clk. of Enniskillen.



John D. Eccles
Watford, Ont.
Ex Warden.



W. H. M. Garvey
Ex Warden, Lambton Co.
PETROLEA.



Chas. Barnes
Inspector of Public Schools.
FOREST.



Wm. Webster
Clk. Division Court, Florence.



Albert Rawlings
Ex Reeve of Forest.



John J. Harlowe
Reeve of Sarnia.



J. D. Braccard
Division Court Clerk, Alvinston.



M. W. Bready.
Reeve of Thedford.



James Donley.
Arkona.



G. W. Holwell.
Thedford.



Hiram Willson.
Reeve of Dawn.



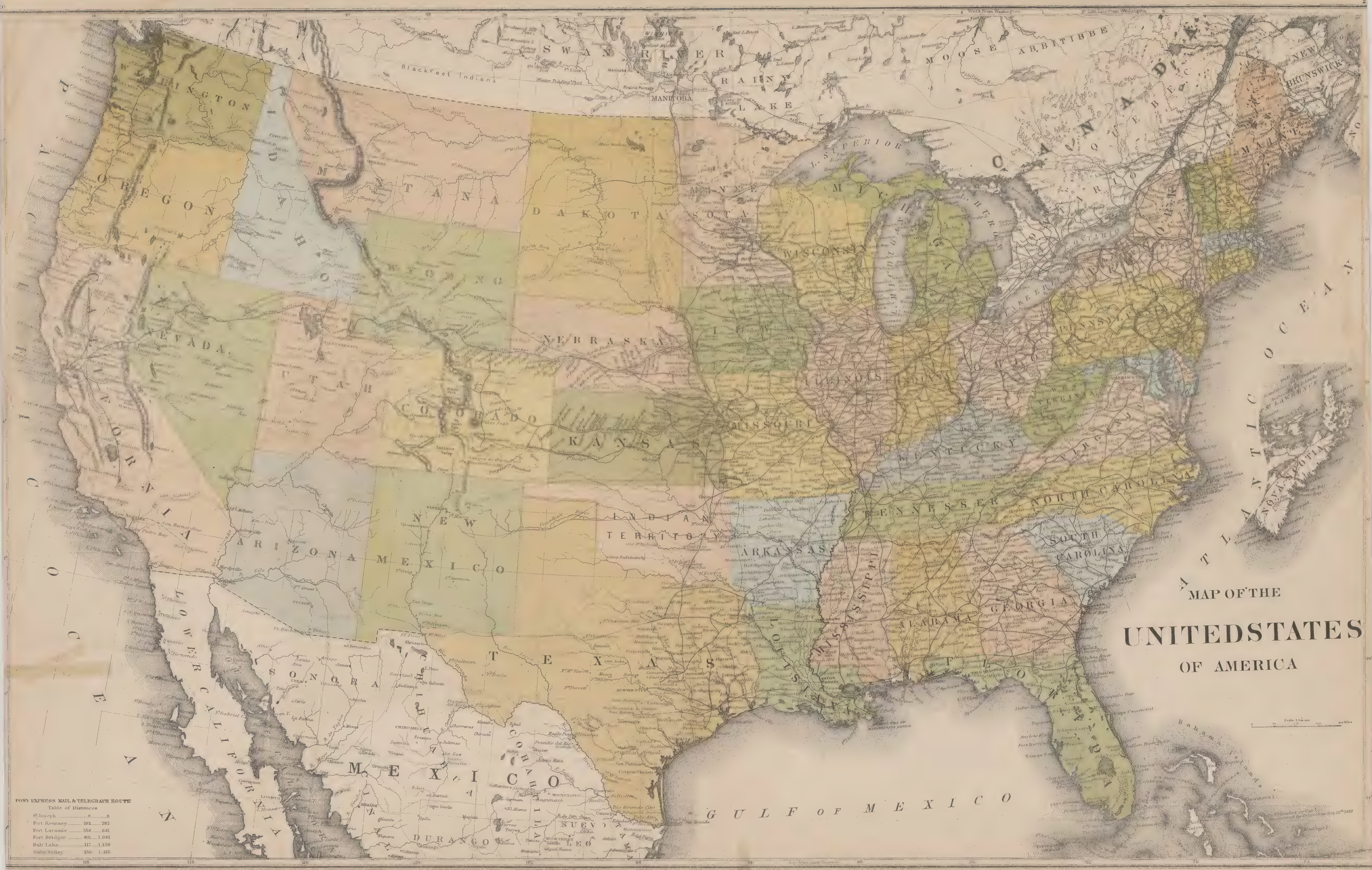
Edward Kelly.
Post Master, Bubys Pt.



P. McKellar.
Post Master, Forest.



Capt. J. C. Pollock.
Bosquet.

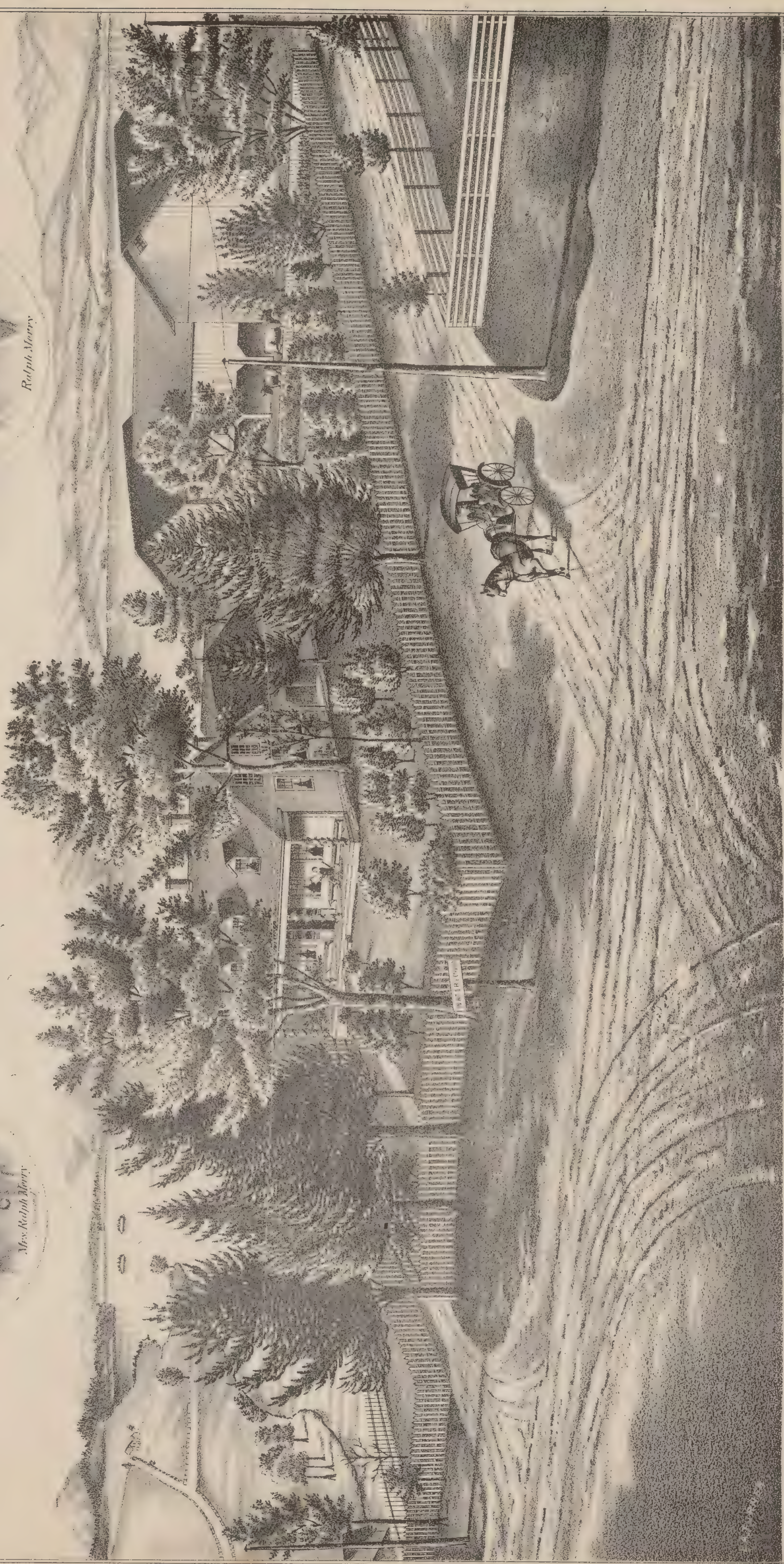
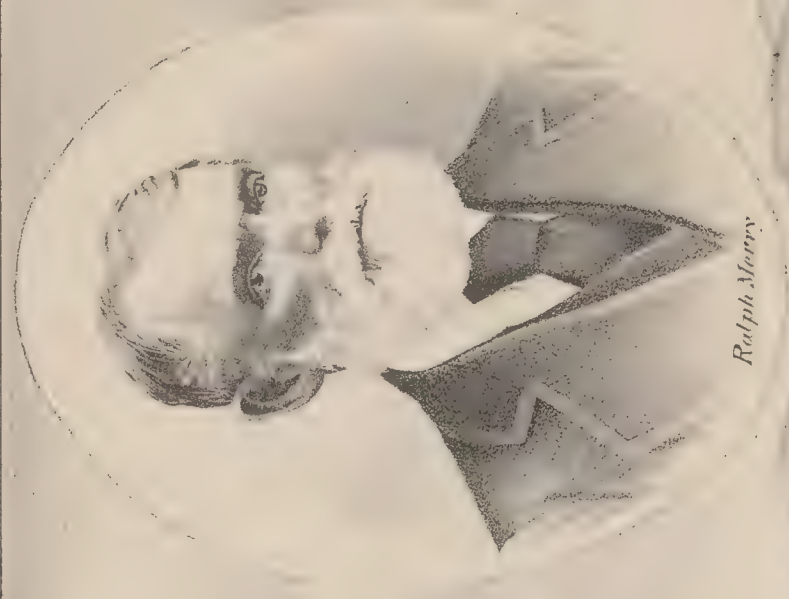


MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

PONY EXPRESS MAIL & TELEGRAPH ROUTE

Table of Distances

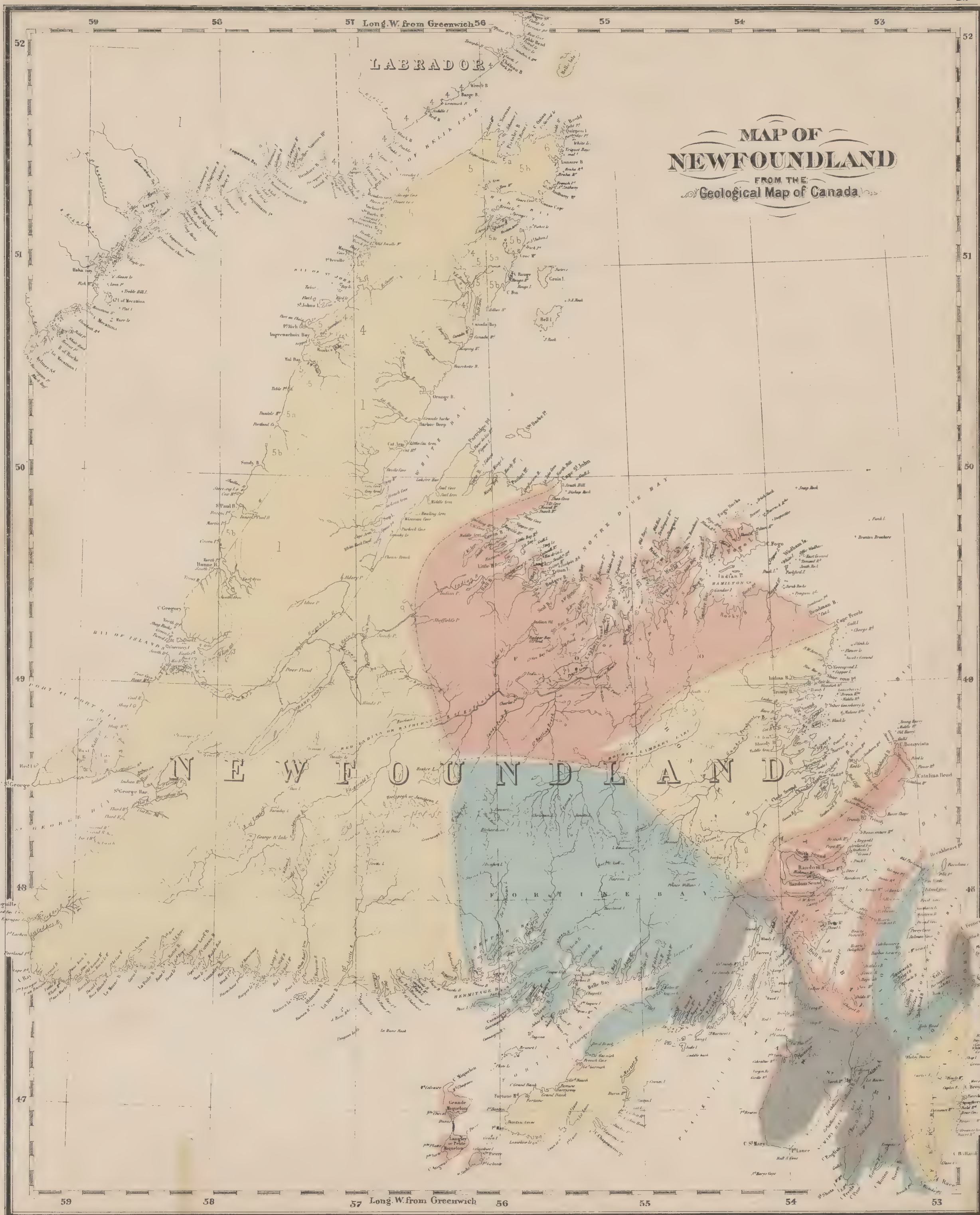
St. Joseph	0
Fort Kearney	293
Fort Laramie	359
Fort Bridger	401
Salt Lake	437
Butte Valley	256



THE RESIDENCE OF **RALPH MERRY ESQ.** MARGO, ON LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF O. H. MARTIN ESQ. BARNSTON T.P. STANSTEAD CO. QUEBEC.



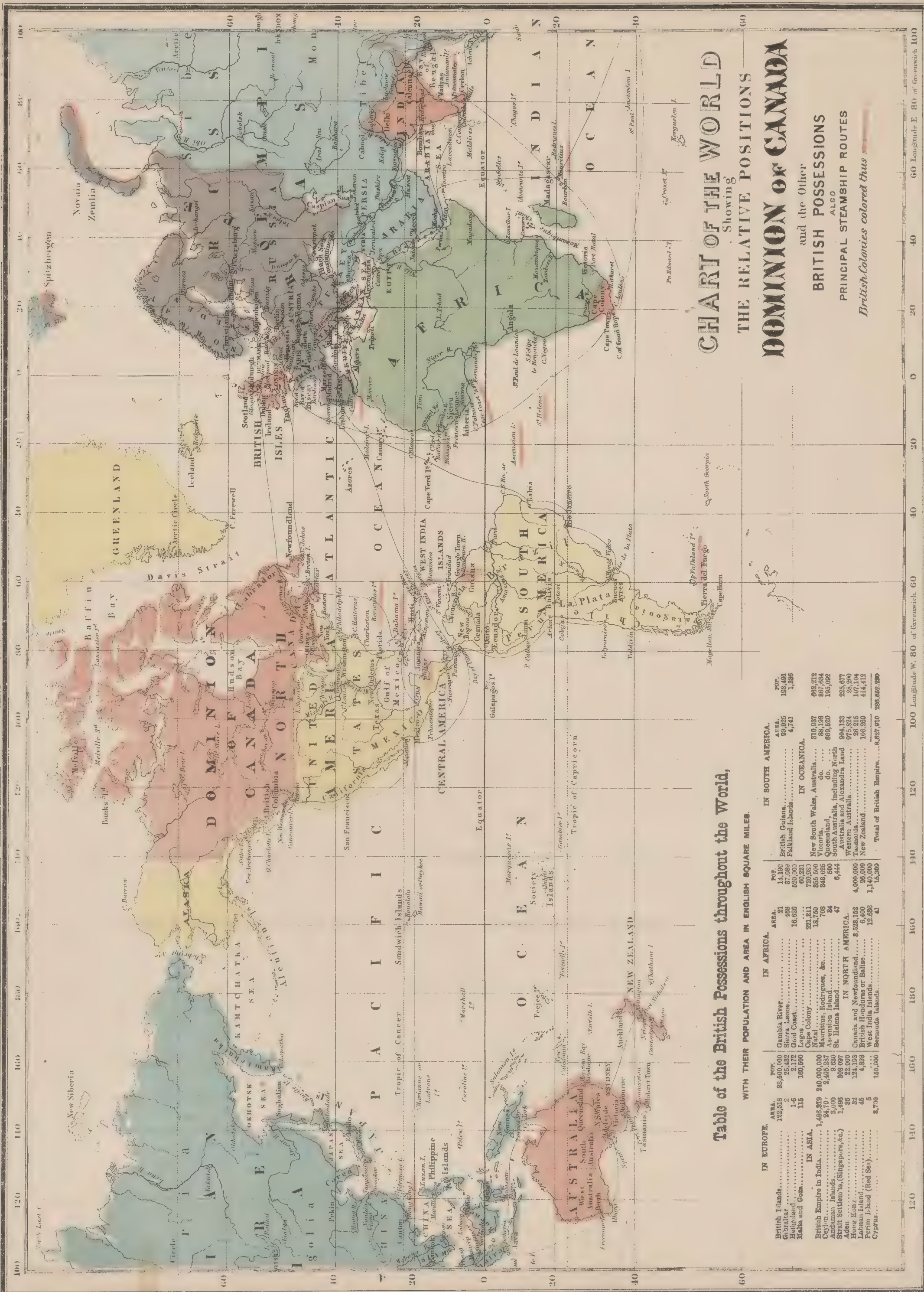


Table of the British Possessions throughout the World,

[illegible]



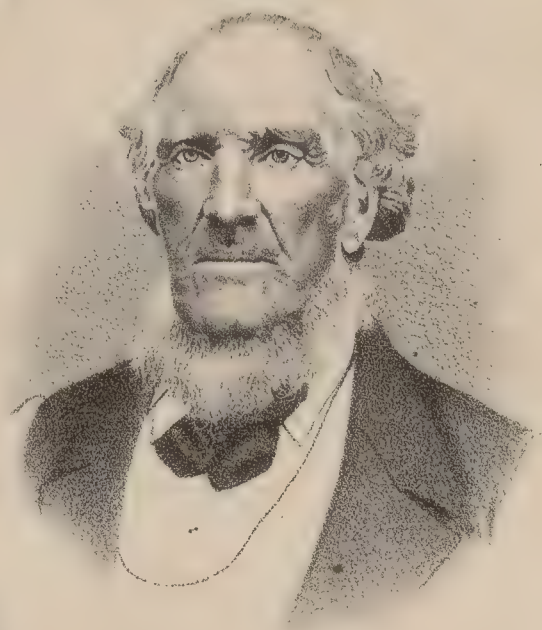
*Amos Jones,
Merchant of Port Lambton.*



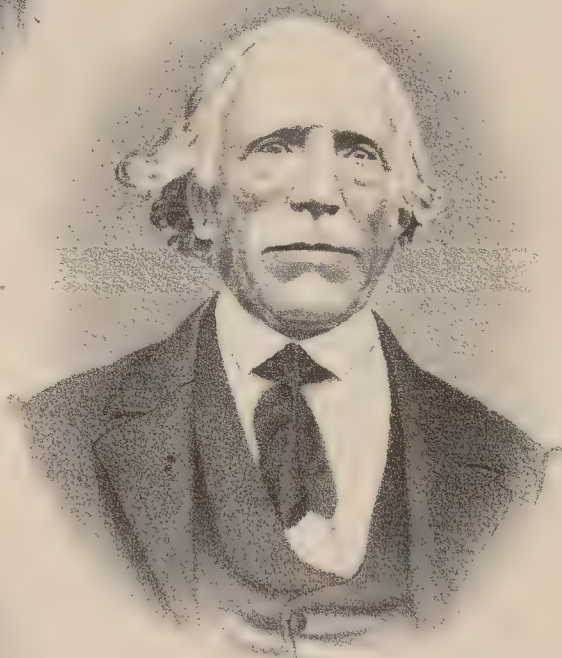
*Henry Utter, Arkona,
The first Settler at the Site of that Village.*



*Geo. Hartley [Deceased],
late of Plympton.*



*Jason Holt.
Born in Vermont 1805,
Resident in Sombra since 1844.*



*John Milliken [Deceased],
one of the Pioneers of Sombra,
102 Years old, when he died.*



*Richard James [Deceased],
one of the earliest Settlers of
Bosquet.*



*Jacob Dingman,
one of the early Settlers in Sombra.*



*Jacob Utter, Warwick,
one of the first Settlers in the Tp.*



*John Bobier,
one of the early Settlers in Euphemia.*



*Simpson Shepherd J.P.
one of the Pioneers of Plympton,
and one of the original District Councillors.*



John W. Keune
Reeve of Brooke.



M. L. Barnham, Sombra,
one of the first Settlers in Sombra Tp.



Andrew Smith,
Merchant of Sombra,
one of the 1st Settlers of Sombra Tp.



Wm. Armstrong,
Tp. Clk of Euphemia.



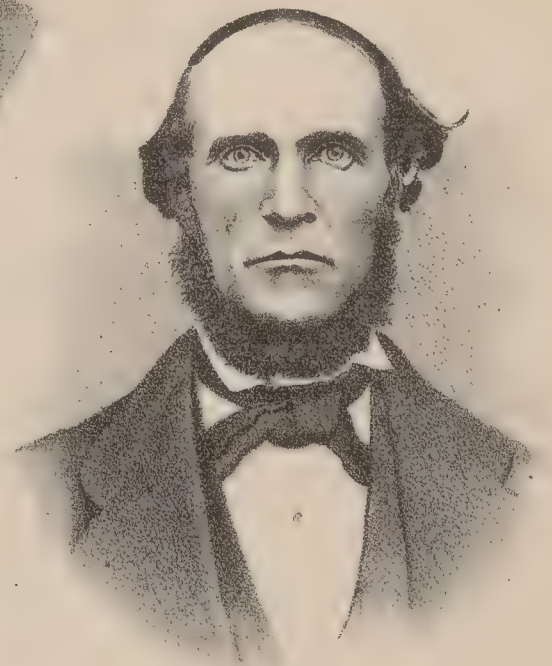
Rich^d. Dobbyn,
First Reeve of Euphemia.



W. Y. Breckan
23 Years Clerk of Enniskillen.



Geo. Ramsay,
Member of 1st Council, Sombra.



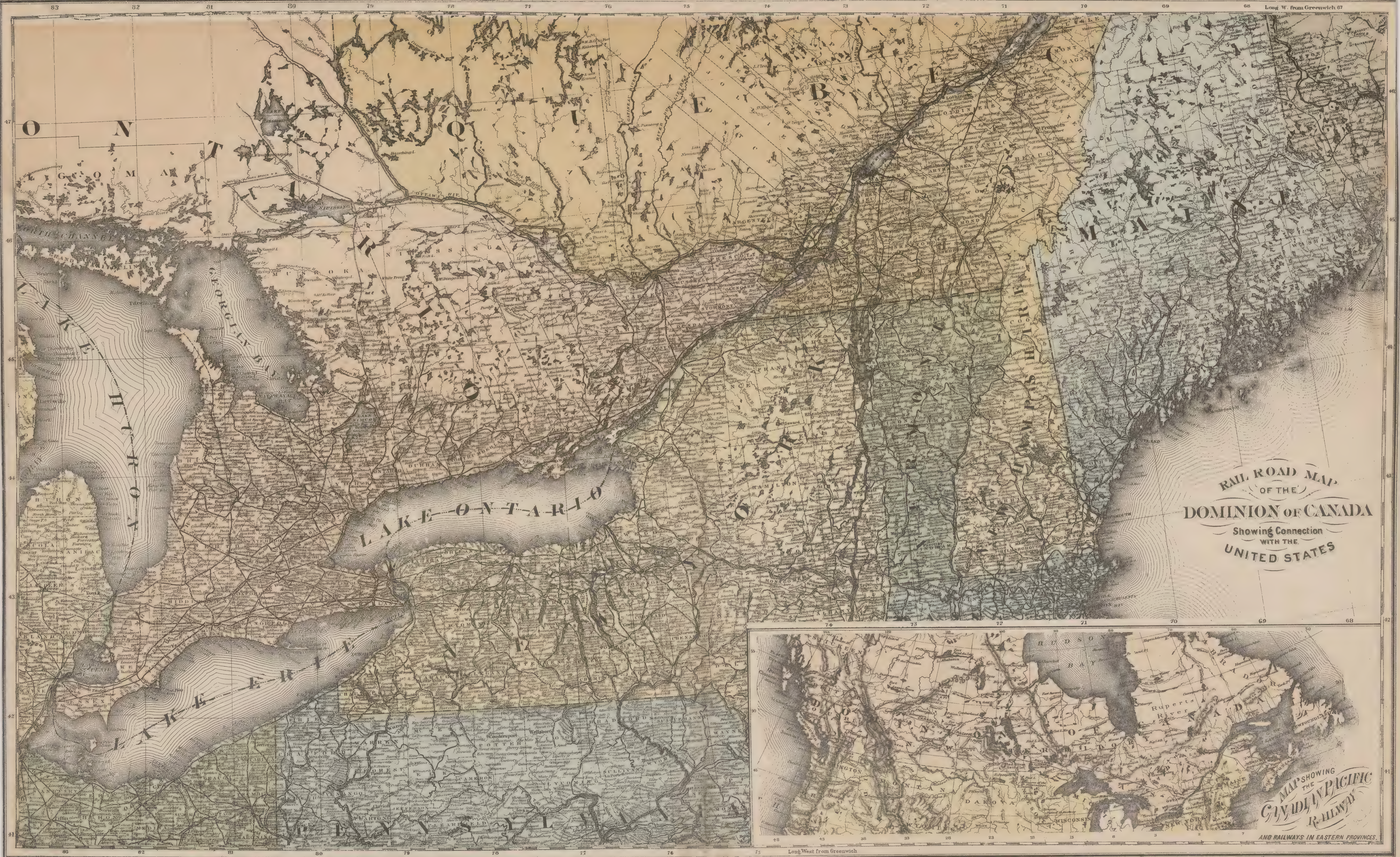
John Grant,
[Deceased] Sombra Tp.



E. M. Mauchtown
Reeve of Enniskillen &
Ex Warden of Lambton Co.



John M. McDonald,
of Port Lambton.
The 1st white child born at 'Haldoun' Sett^l.





THE RESIDENCE & BANK OF **J. C. BAKER ESQ.**, STANBRIDGE EAST, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.



THE RES. OF T. D. WHITCHER ESQ., M. D., BEEDE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP., QUE.



BEDFORD HOUSE, B. BEDFORD, MISSISSQUOI CO., QUE. J. H. MARTIN PROP.



RES. OF J. D. JOHNSON, MAYOR OF ST THOMAS, MISSISSQUOI CO., QUE.



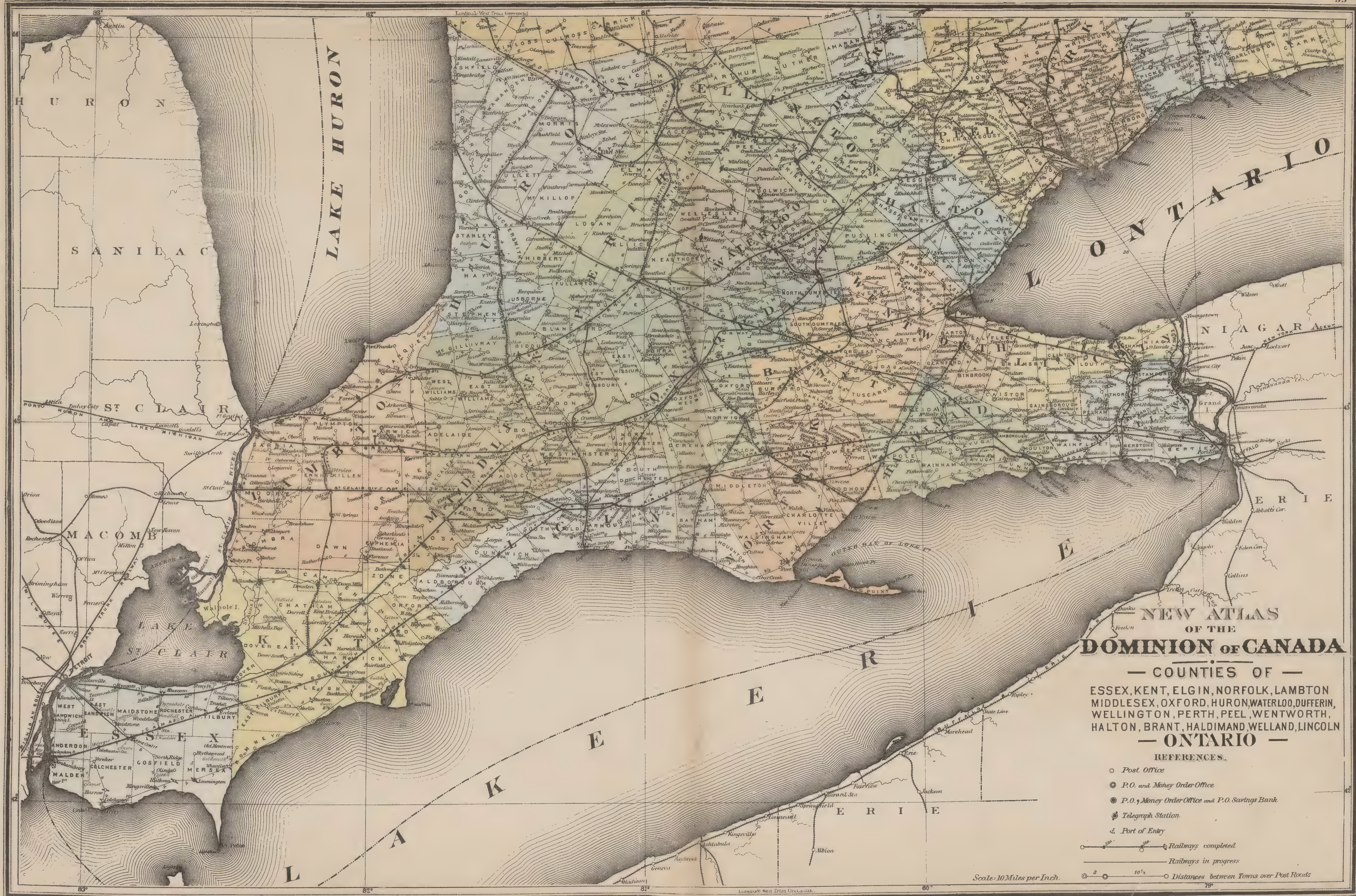
THE RES. OF J. H. IVES, ESQ., NEAR STANSTEAD PLAINS, QUE.



RESIDENCE AND STORES OF J. W. DEAN, PARISH ST THOMAS, MISSISSQUOI CO., QUE.



THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN B. F. FREGEAU, BEEDE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP., QUE.

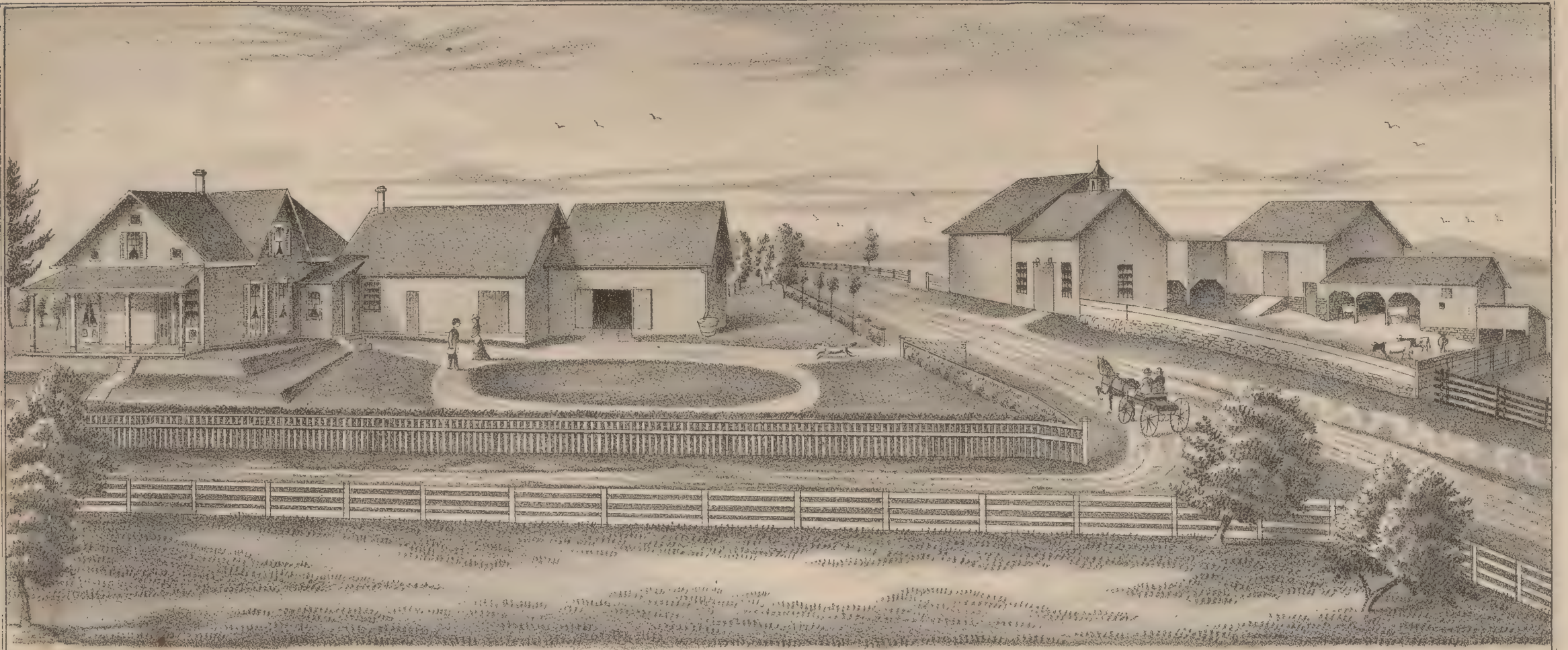


NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
— COUNTIES OF —
ESSEX, KENT, ELGIN, NORFOLK, LAMBTON
MIDDLESEX, OXFORD, HURON, WATERLOO, DUFFERIN,
WELLINGTON, PERTH, PEEL, WENTWORTH,
HALTON, BRANT, HALDIMAND, WELLAND, LINCOLN
— ONTARIO —

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- ⚡ Telegraph Station
- ⚓ Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads

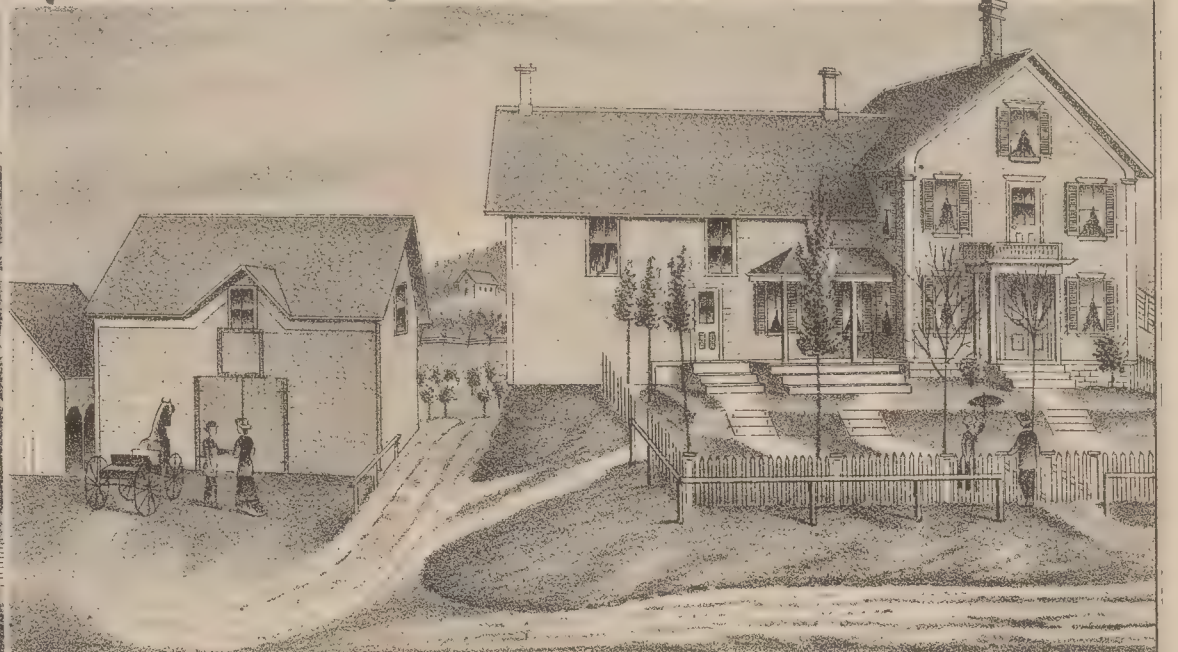
Scale: 10 Miles per Inch.



THE RES. OF **V.D. ETCHEGOYEN ESQ.** STANSTEAD TP., QUE.



RES. OF **WM MEAD PATTISON ESQ.**, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, CLARENCEVILLE QUE.



RES. OF **WM T. KNIGHT ESQ.**, SMITH'S MILLS, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



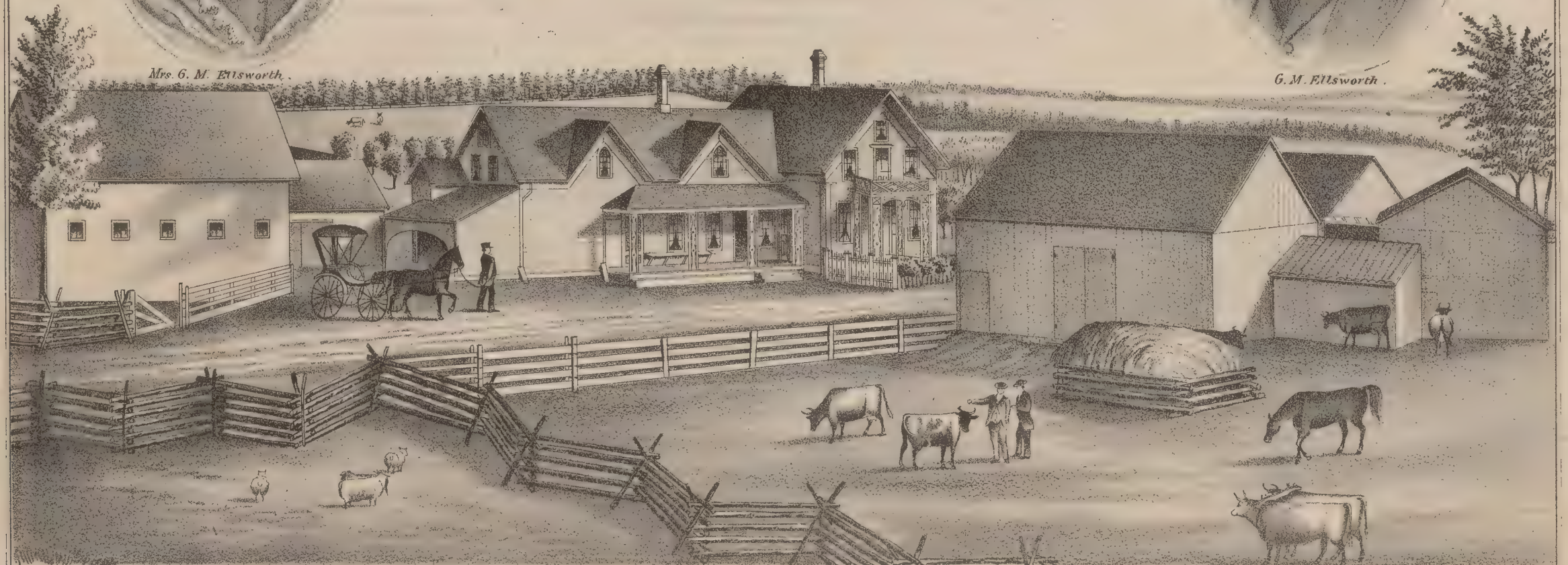
Mrs. G. M. Ellsworth.



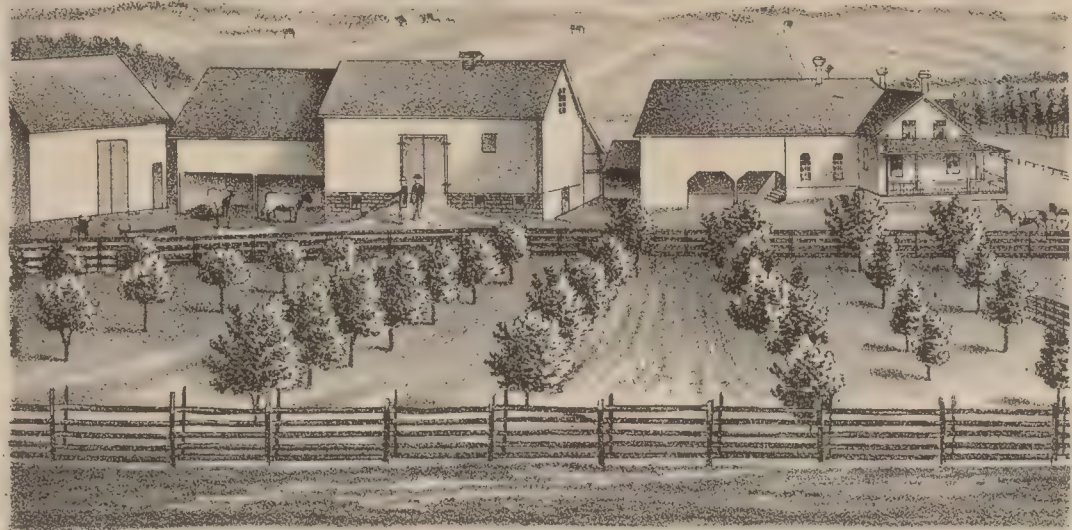
WHITE LEGHORNS



G. M. Ellsworth.



THE RES. OF **G. M. ELLSWORTH ESQ.**, HATLEY TP., STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



RES. OF CHARLES POWELL, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



RES. OF GEORGE MAC LENNAN, UNDERWOOD BRUCE TP., ONT.



RES. OF STEPHEN FOSTER ESQ., ROCK ISLAND, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



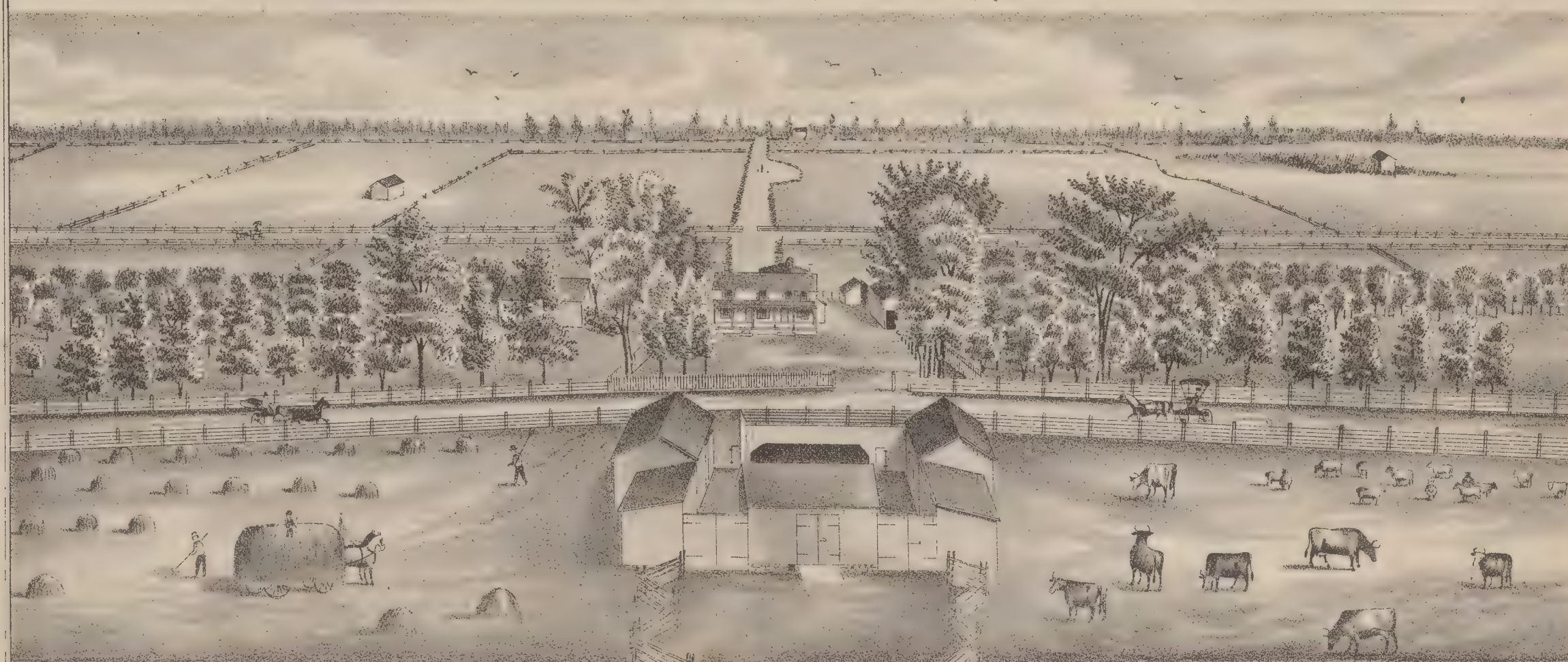
RES. OF JAS. TOLTON "BREEDER OF SHORT HORN CATTLE & COTSWOLD SHEEP" CON 2, LOT A, BRANT TP., ONT.



THE RES. OF GALUSHA W. CLARK & SON STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



G.W. CLARK'S COTTON BATTING MANUFACTORY



HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE NEWBURY EDY, NOW THE RES. OF HIS SON PETER H. EDY, PARISH ST GEORGE, CLARENCEVILLE, MISSISSQUOI CO., QUE.



**NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA**

— COUNTIES OF —
BRUCE, GREY, SIMCOE, YORK,
ONTARIO, VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM, PETERBOROUGH, HASTINGS,
& DISTRICTS OF MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND,
— ONTARIO —

Scale 10 Miles per Inch.



David Gairdner,
(DECEASED)
Late Ck. of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.



Charles Wickham
Kincardine Tp - ONT.



William Hunt.
Arran Tp. - ONT.
One of the first Municipal Council.



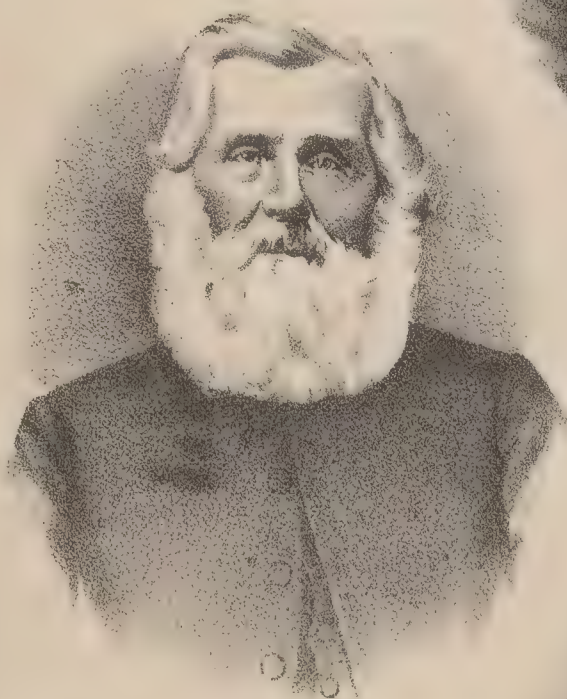
Ira Fullford,
One of the 1st Settlers of Teeswater,
ONT.



John Douglass
Arran Tp - ONT.



Luke Gardner
Arran Tp. - ONT.



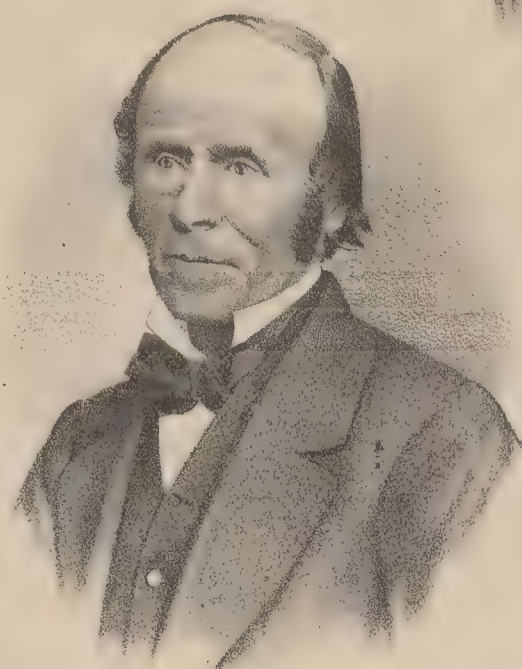
James Reekie.
(DECEASED)
Settled in Kincardine Tp, 1834
ONT.
Formerly in British Navy.



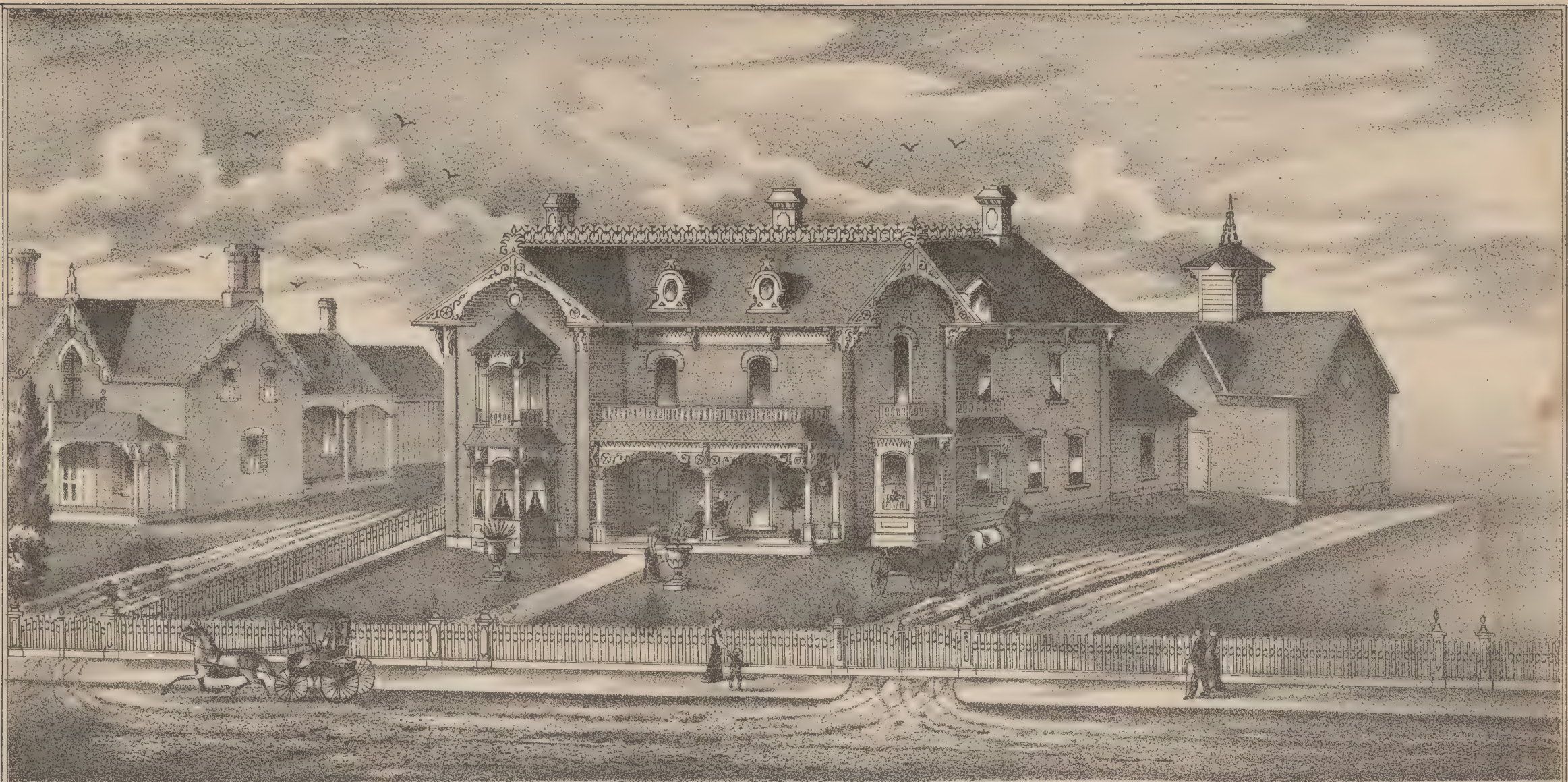
Yours Truly
Thomas Beaman
Kilderslie Tp. - ONT.



Yours Truly
at 340 W. roads
Hanover, Ont.



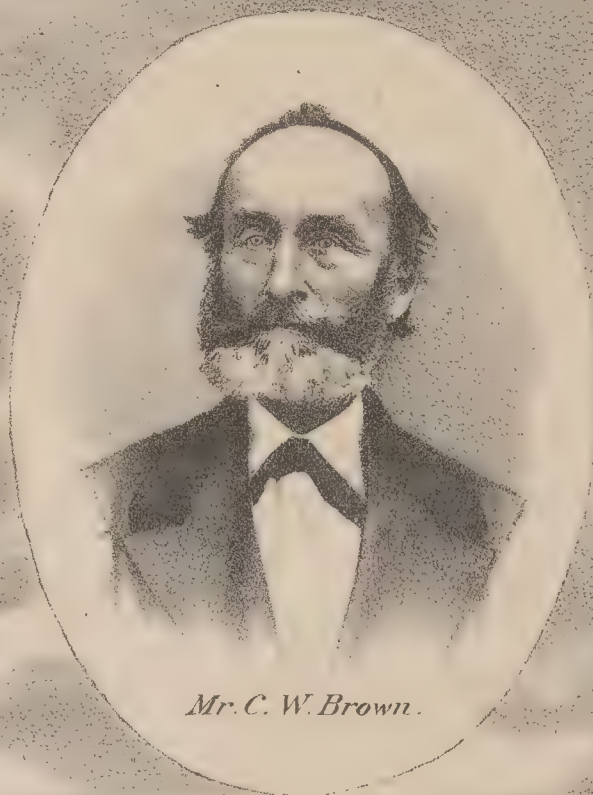
William Miller,
Ex Reeve of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.



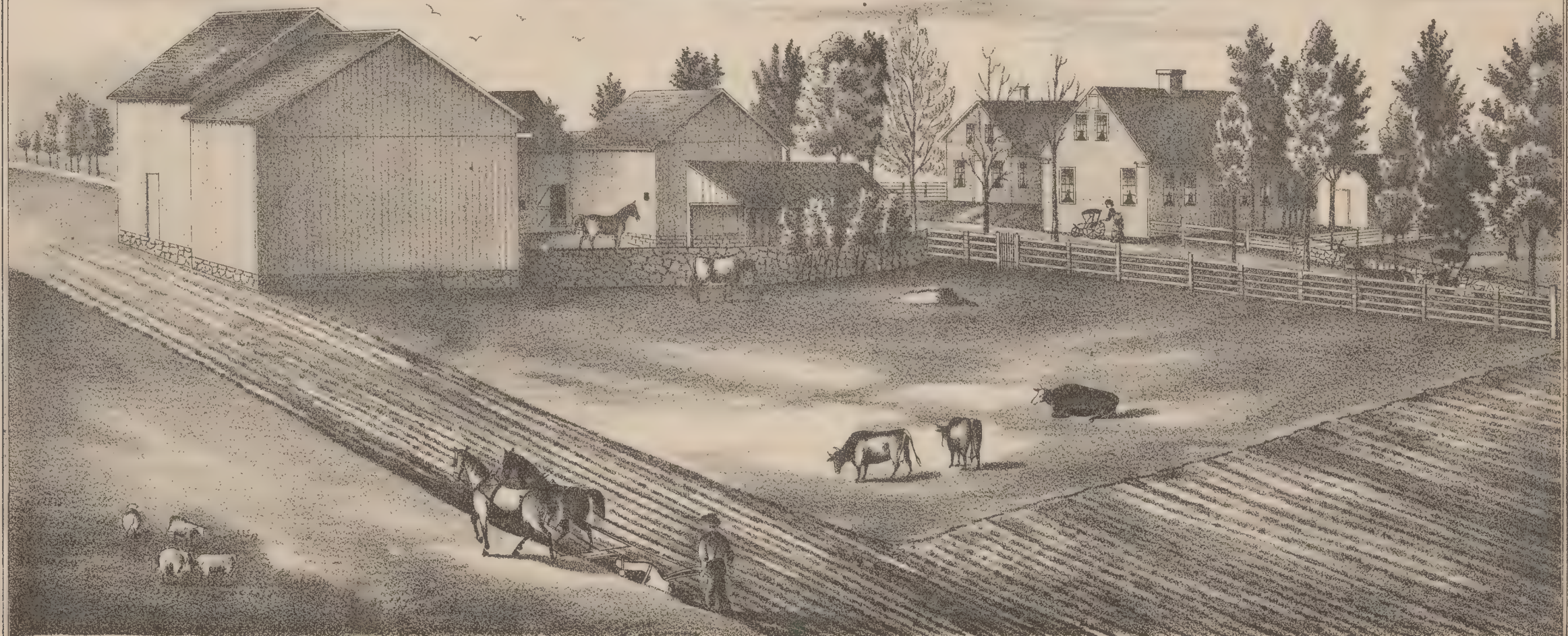
RES. OF CHAS, PEMBERTON, ESQ, KINCARDINE, ONT.



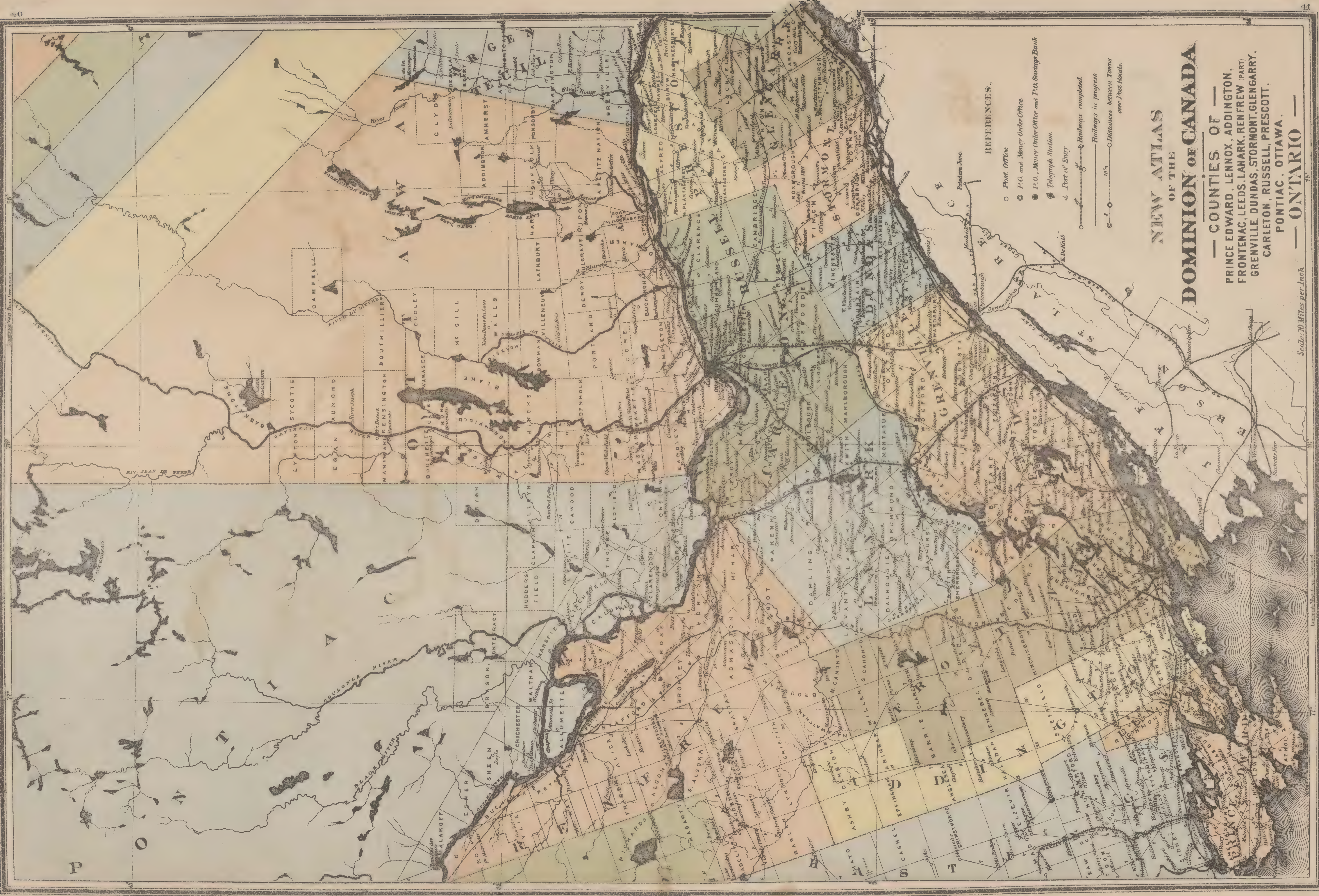
Mrs. C. W. Brown.



Mr. C. W. Brown.



THE RES. OF C. W. BROWN ESQ, STANSTEAD TP, STANSTEAD CO, P. Q. CON8, LOT 17.



REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- △ Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads

NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —
PRINCE EDWARD, LENNOX, ADDINGTON,
FRONTENAC, LEEDS, LANARK, RENFREW (PART),
GRENVILLE, DUNDAS, STORMONT, GLENGARRY,
CARLETON, RUSSELL, PRESCOTT,
PONTIAC, OTTAWA,
— ONTARIO —

Scale: 10 Miles per Inch



RES. OF J. F. ELLIOT, CON. 1, LOT 14 N.E.R. WARWICK TP. LAMBTON CO. ONT.



FARM OF W. LUSCOMBE, CON. 4, LOT 15, SARNIA TP. LAMBTON CO. ONT. E. WILD, MANAGER



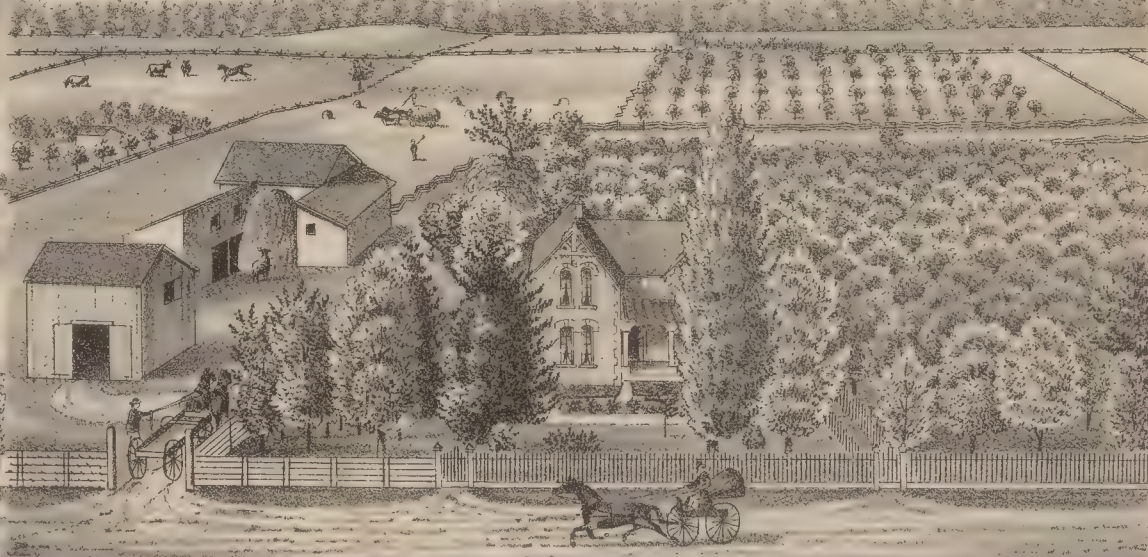
HOLWELL HOUSE. G. W. HOLWELL, PROP. LIVERY IN CONNECTION. THE DUNDAS, ONT.



RES. OF H. WHEELER ESQ., CON. 3, LOT 6, ENNISVILLE TP. LAMBTON CO. ONT.



RES. OF JAS. JAMES ESQ., LAKE ROAD, BOSANQUET TP. LAMBTON CO. ONT.



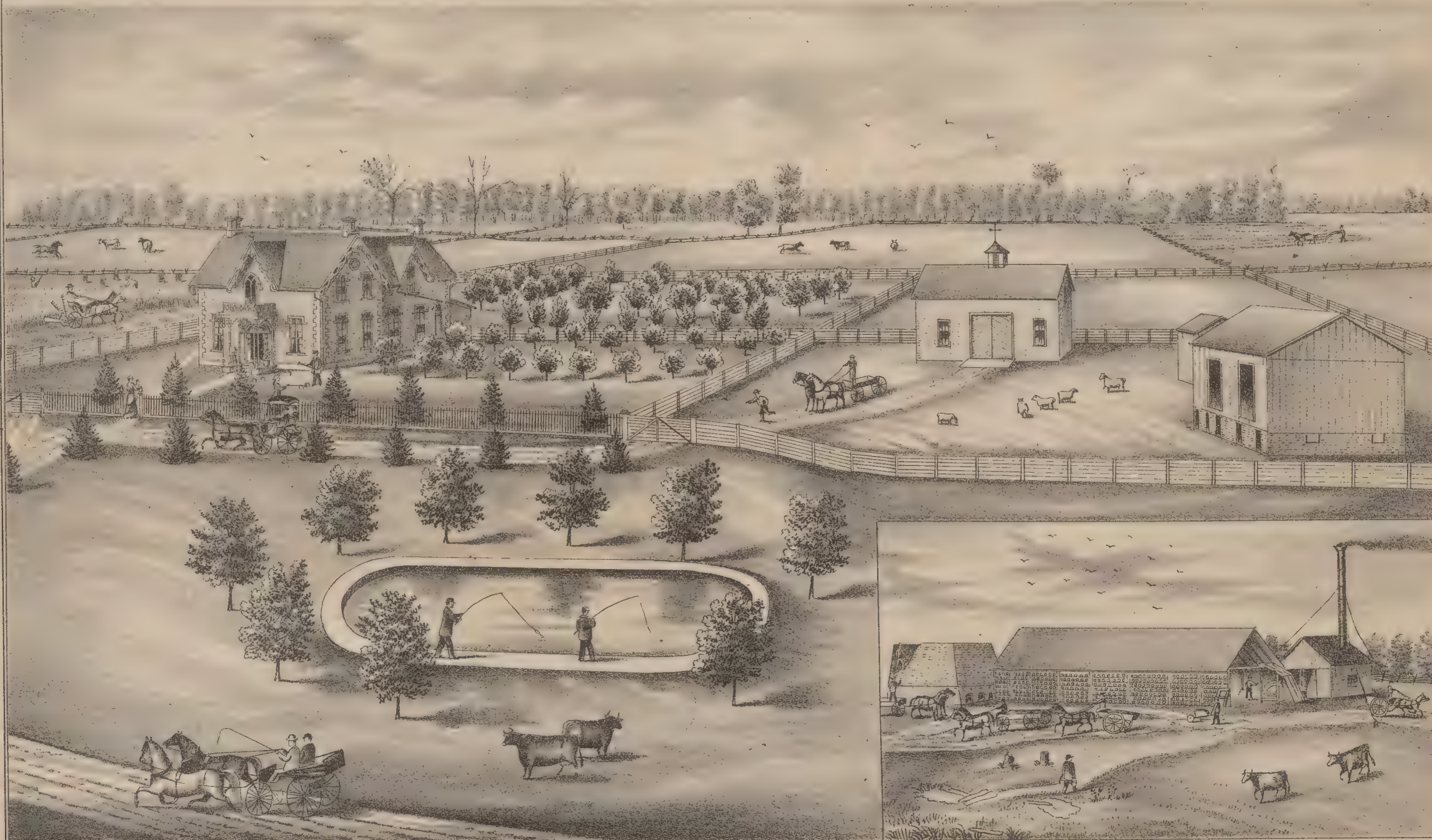
RES. OF JAS. OXENHAM ESQ., CON. 4, LOT 22, PLYMPTON TP. LAMBTON CO. ONT.



RES. OF DONALD MORRISON ESQ., CON. FRONT, LOT 51, MOORE TP. LAMBTON CO. ONT.



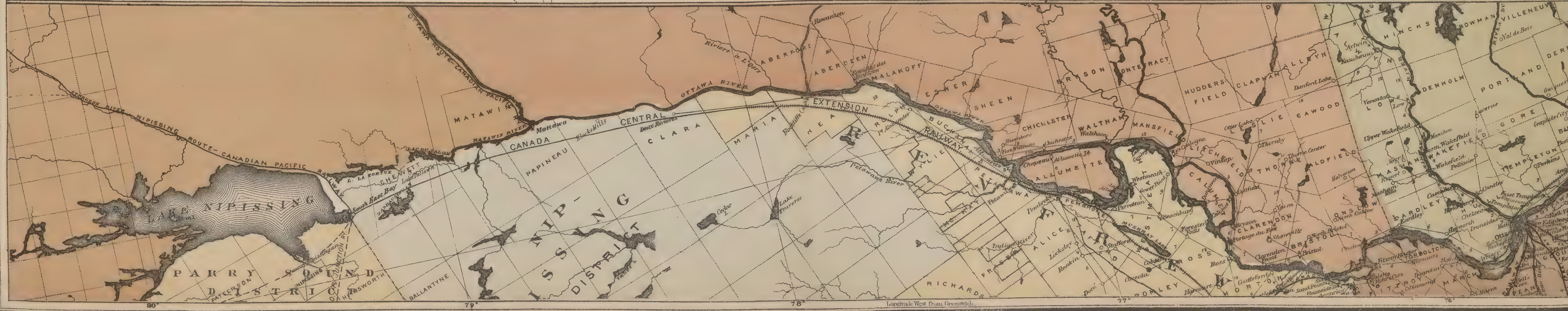
RES. OF **W. AULD ESQ.**, CON 2, N.E.R. CON. 13, WARWICK, TP., LAMBTON CO., ONT.



RES. OF **ROBERT J. MC CORMICK**, CON 2, LOT 14 N.E.R. WARWICK TP., LAMBTON CO., ONT.



TILE YARD

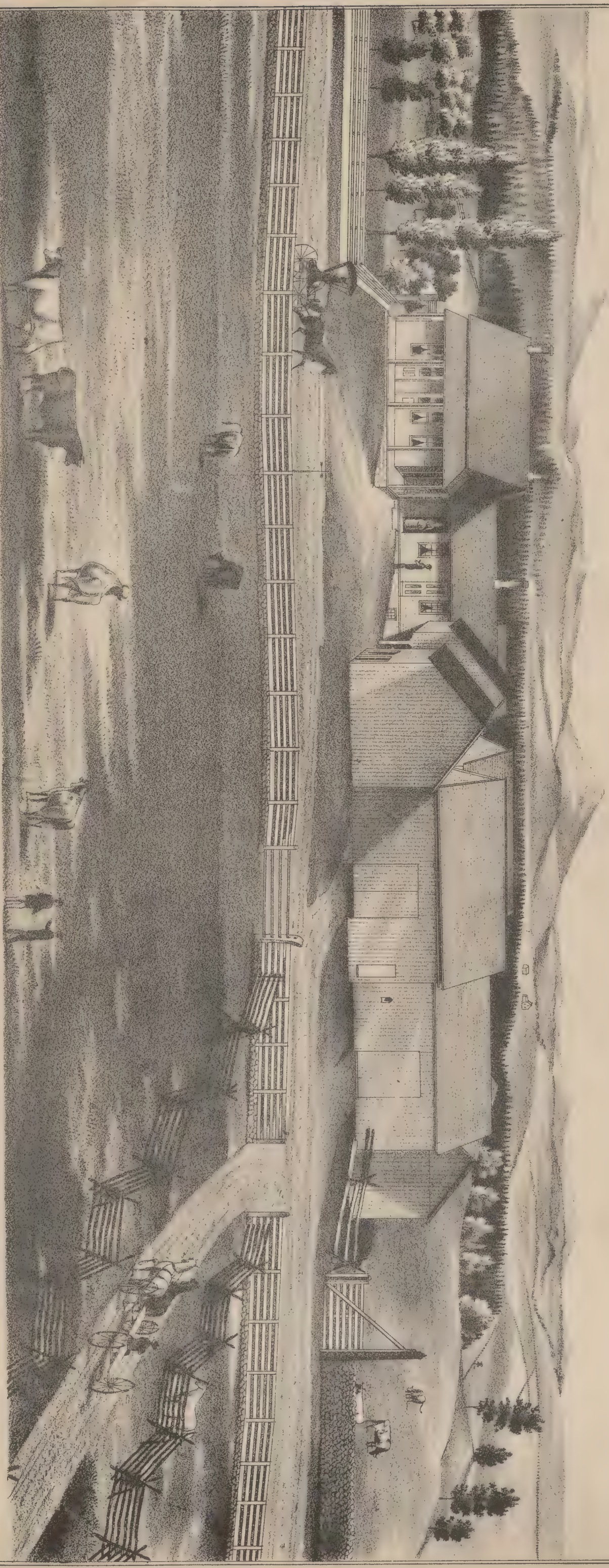




Mrs. O. G. Brown.



Mr. O. G. Brown.



THE RESIDENCE OF O. G. BROWN, STANSTEAD TP, STANSTEAD CO. P. Q, CON 8, LOT 18



*John Little,
(DECEASED)
One of the first Settlers of Brant Tp.
ONT.*



*A. S. Elliot,
Chesley — ONT.*



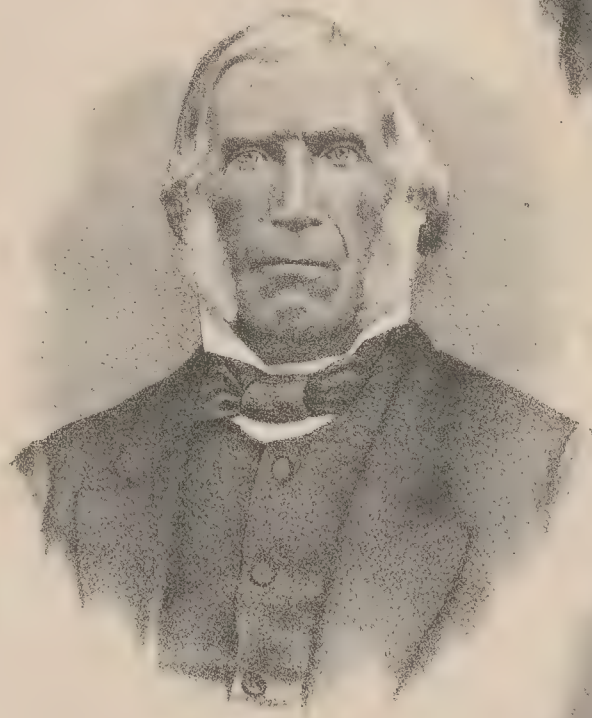
*Duncan Kerr,
of
Brant Tp. ONT.*



*William Millar, J.P.
of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.*



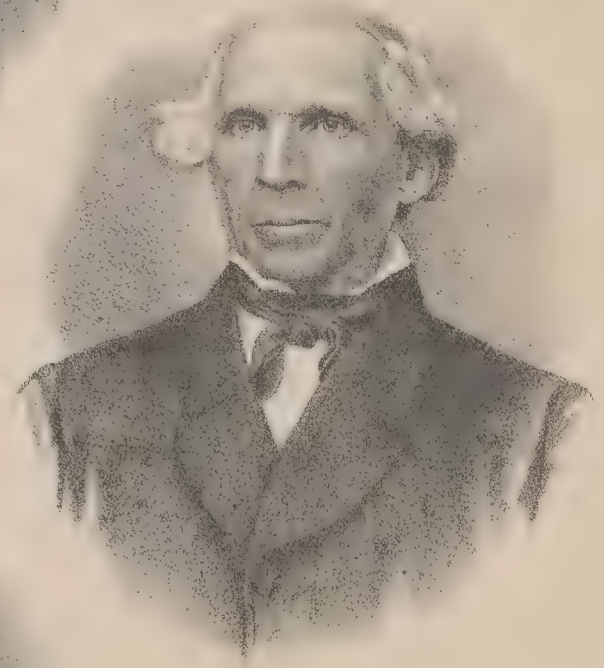
*Thomas Todd,
One of the first Settlers in
Brant Tp. ONT.*



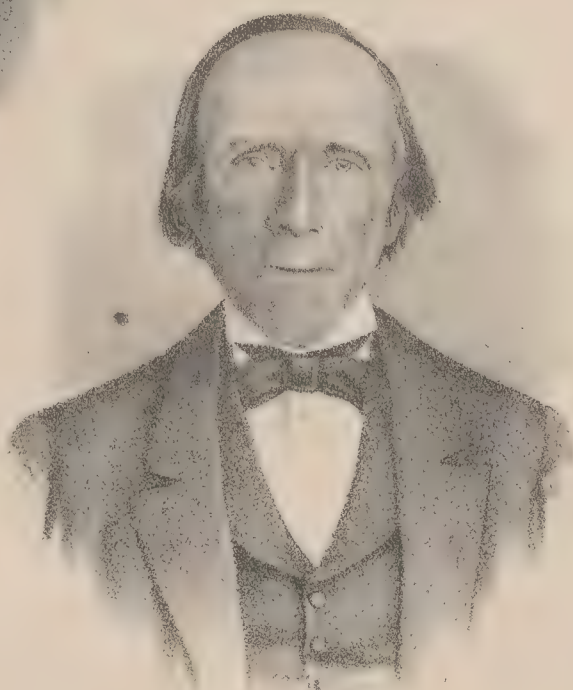
*William Johnston
or "King Johnston"
1st Settler in Brant Tp.
ONT.*



*Christian Hassenjäger,
2nd Settler in Harrow
ONT.*



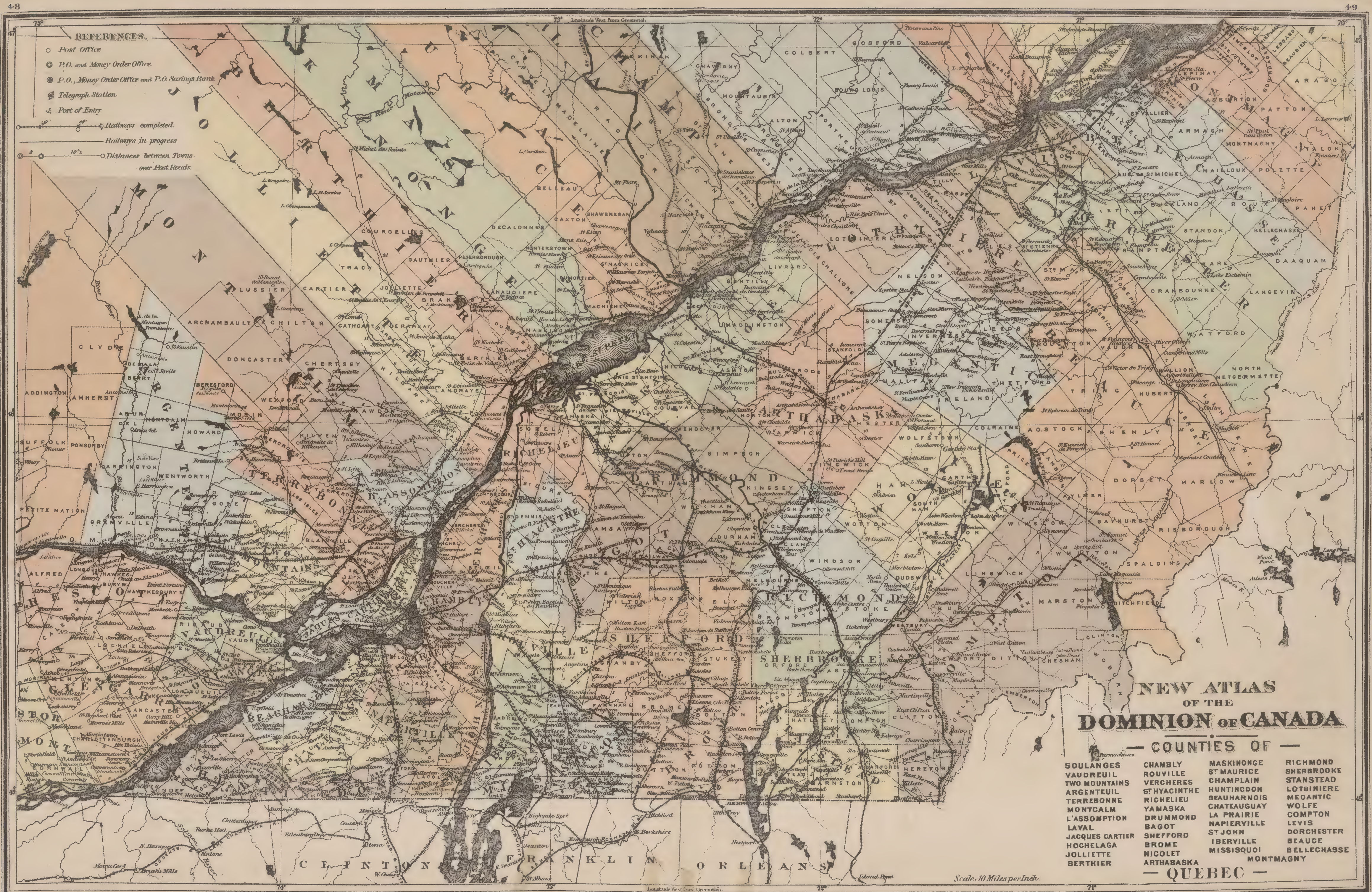
*Andrew Bingham,
Pioneer of Carleton Place,
ONT.*



*Richard Guinn
DECEASED.
One of the 1st Settlers of Brant Tp.
ONT.*



*John Grainger,
BRANT TP, ONT.*





RES. OF **ROB. GOWANLOCK**, CON 2, LOT 56, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF **P. S. M. LAREN**, CON 1, LOT 1, BRUCE TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



BLACK HORSE HOTEL—**J. POLLOCK**, PROP. BLACK HORSE, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF **GEORGE BROCKIE** CON. A, LOT 44, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



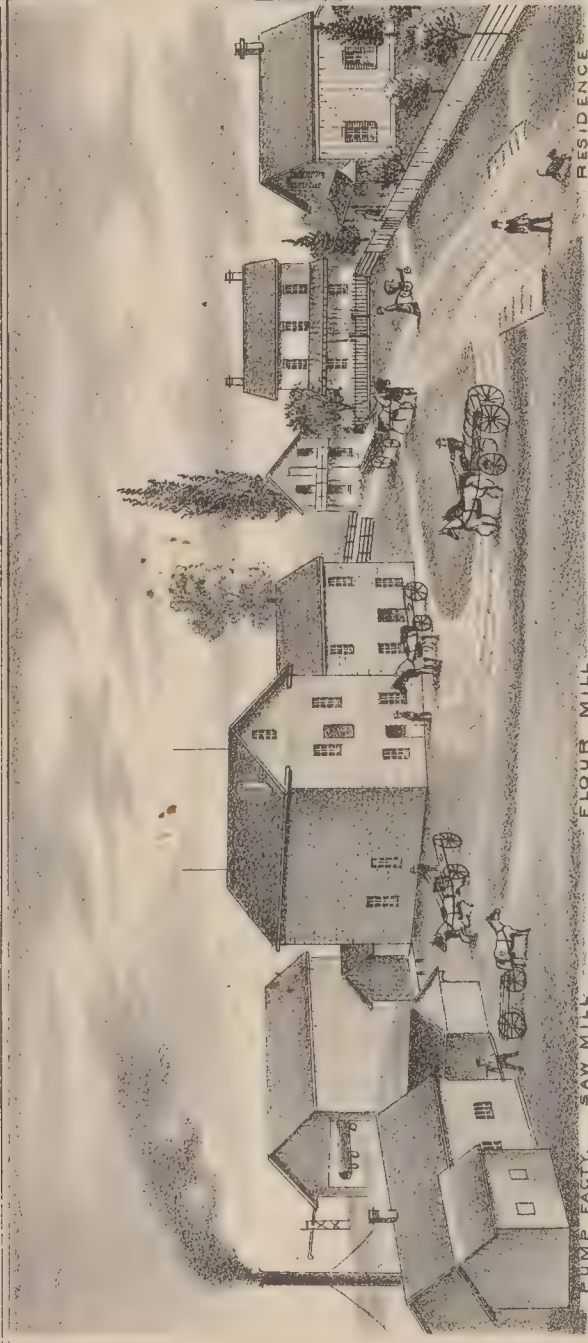
RES. AND MILL OF **SIMON CORRIGAN**, CON 11, LOT 11, KINLOSS, BRUCE CO. ONT.



COPELAND'S HOTEL, LUCKNOW, ONT.—THE ONLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN TOWN. PROPERTY FOR SALE.



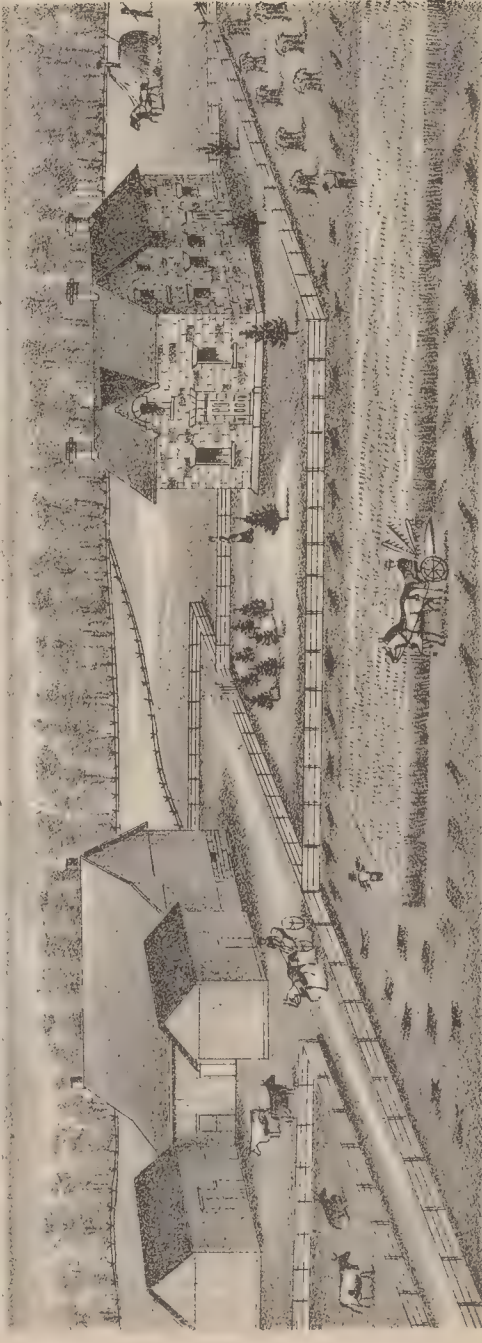
RESIDENCE OF **JAMES FLEMING ESQ**, CON. 6, LOT 9, DERBY TP, GREY CO, ONT.



PUMP FACTORY, SAW MILL, FLOUR MILL, RESIDENCE
ARRAN VALE MILLS-S. CUMMER PROP. ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF H.S. STEVEN, BANK OF HAMILTON, PORT ELGIN, ONT.



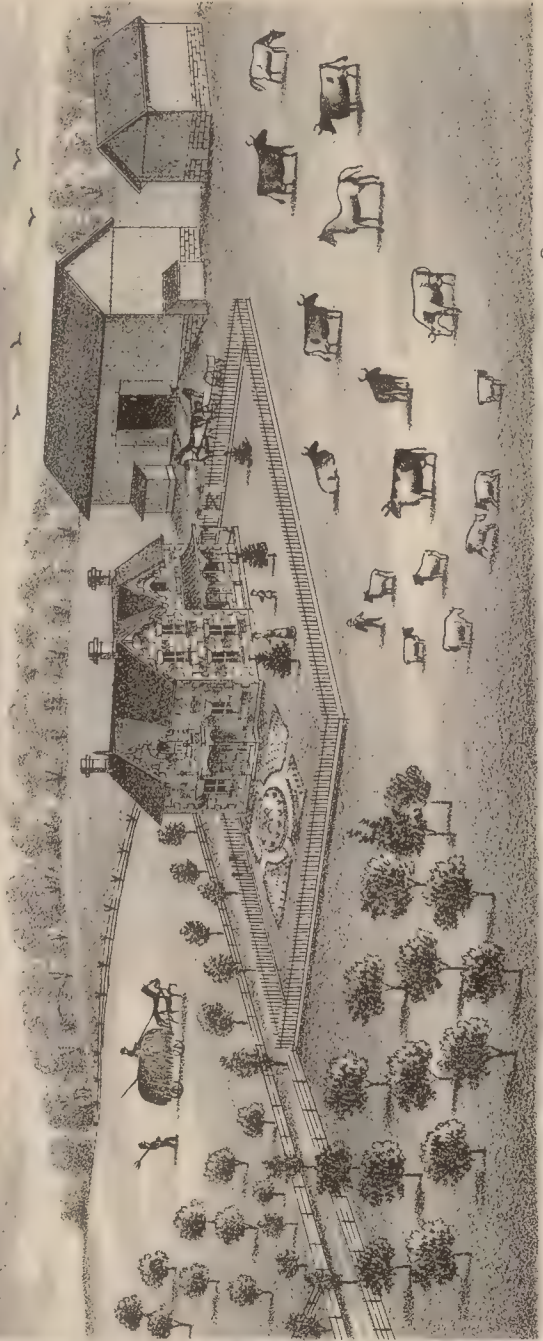
RES. OF CHARLES MILNE, CON. 2, LOT 18, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF J. MURPHY, M.D. MILDWAY, ONT.



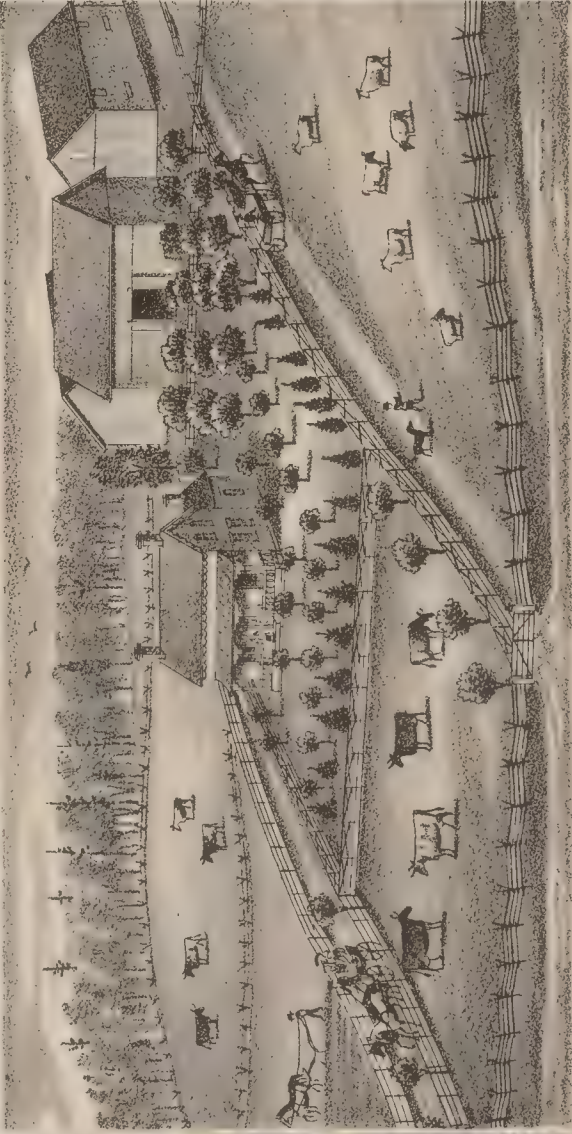
"SUNNY HOME" RES. OF S.M. NALLY, HANOVER, GREY CO. ONT.



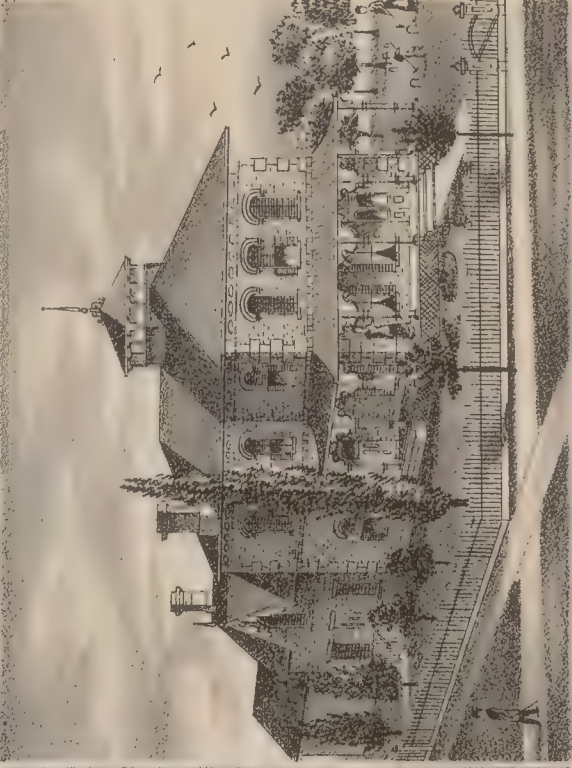
RES. OF FREDERICK GOLLAN, CON. 1, LOT 53, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



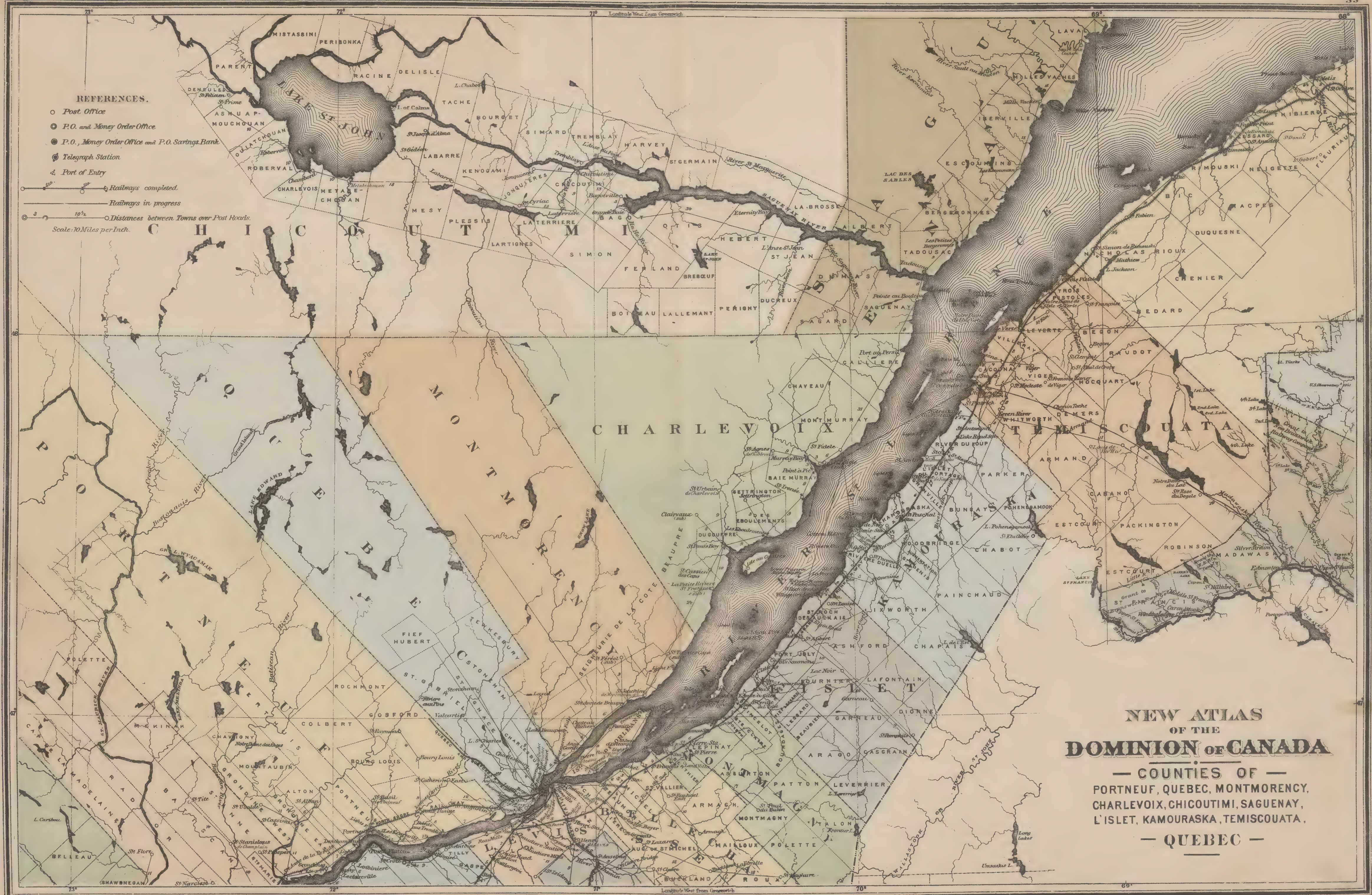
GENERAL STORE & RES. OF R. PAXTON, P.M. & CONVEYANCE, COMMISSIONER IN B.R. & KINLOSS, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF THOS. WILSON, CON. 2, LOT 32, CULROSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.

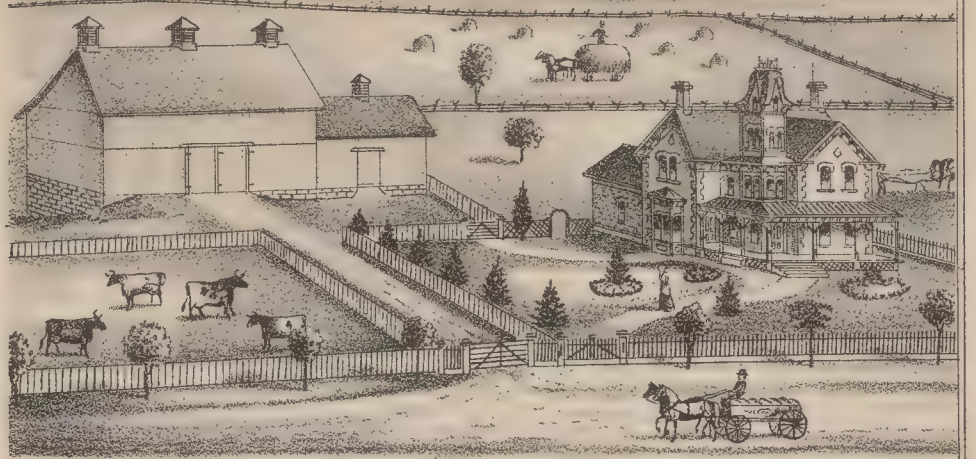


RES. OF W. VANDUSEN, TARA, ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.





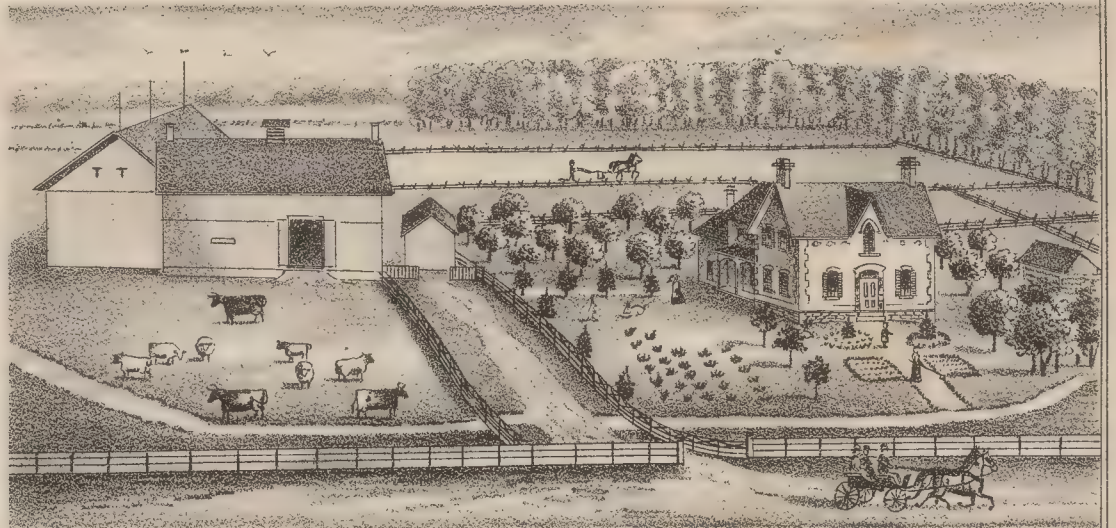
"SCARBOROUGH HOUSE" CHAS. SCARBOROUGH, PROP. HANOVER ONT.



RES. OF SAMUEL HAWTHORN, CON. S.D.R., LOT 61, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



CHAMPION FANNING MILL WORKS, BENNETT & HUNTER, LUCKNOW, ONT. — SEND FOR CIRCULAR —



RES. OF THO^S TINDALE, CON 6, LOT 26, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



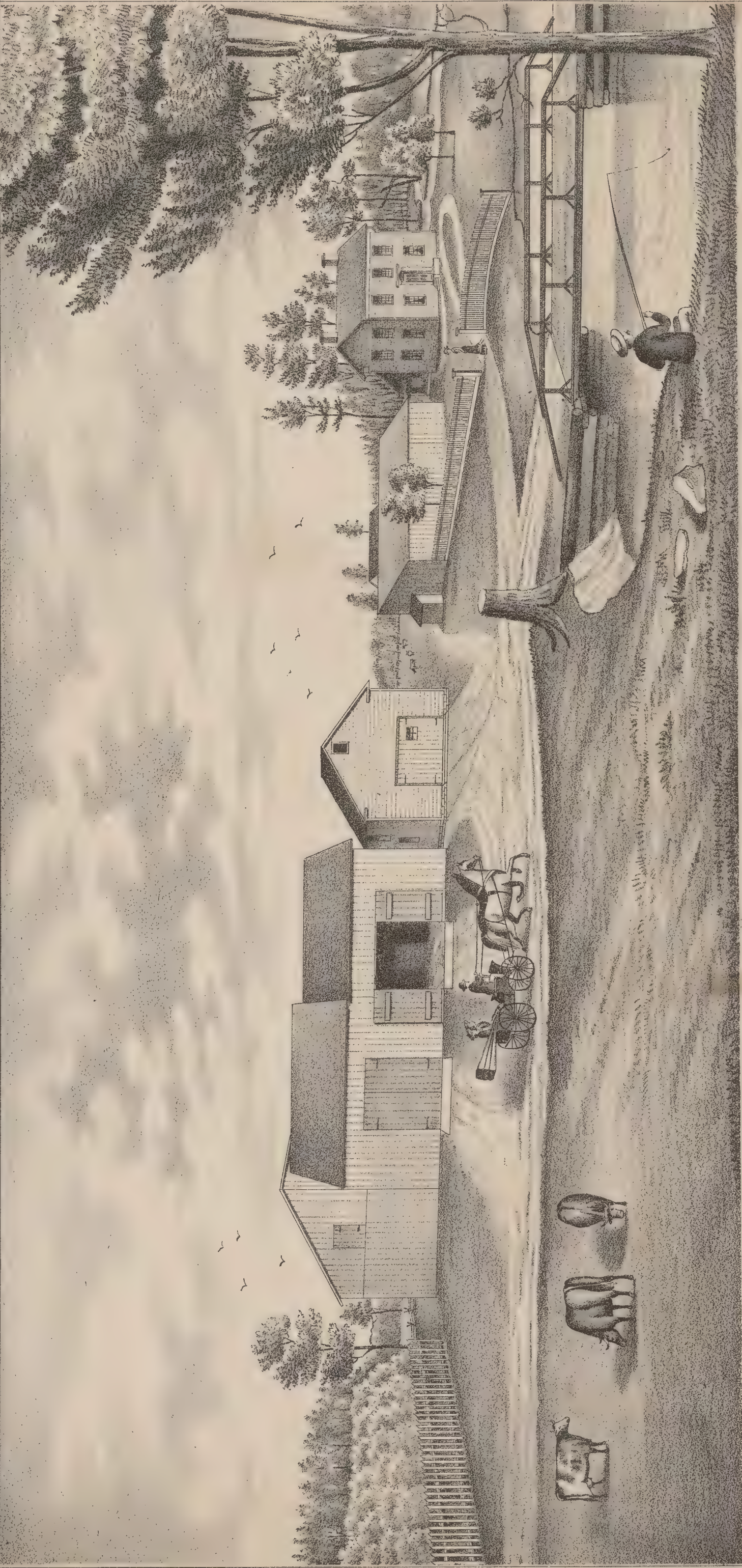
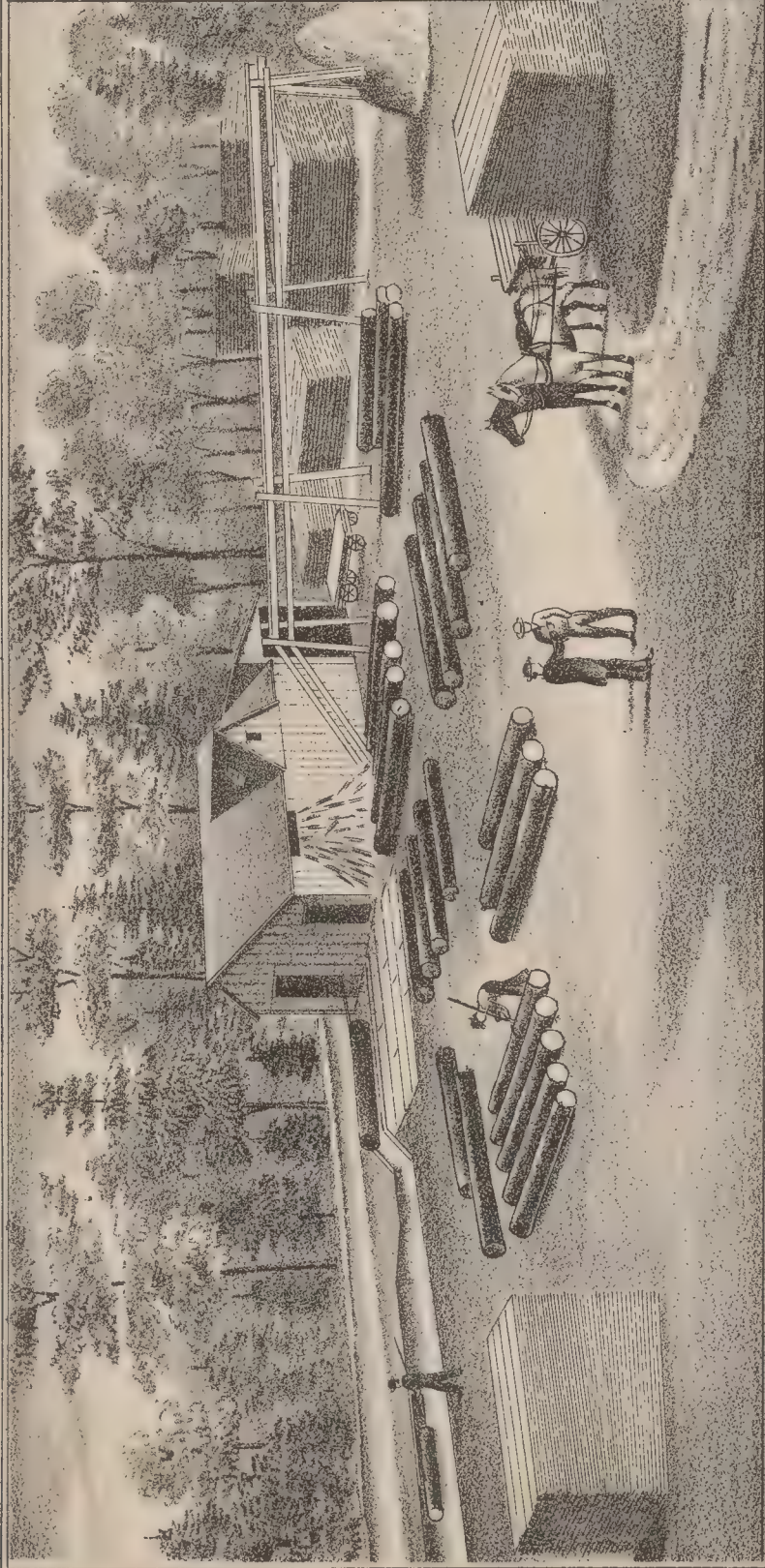
RES. & SAW MILL OF D & D. ROSS, CON. 1, LOTS 25, 26, 27 & 28, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



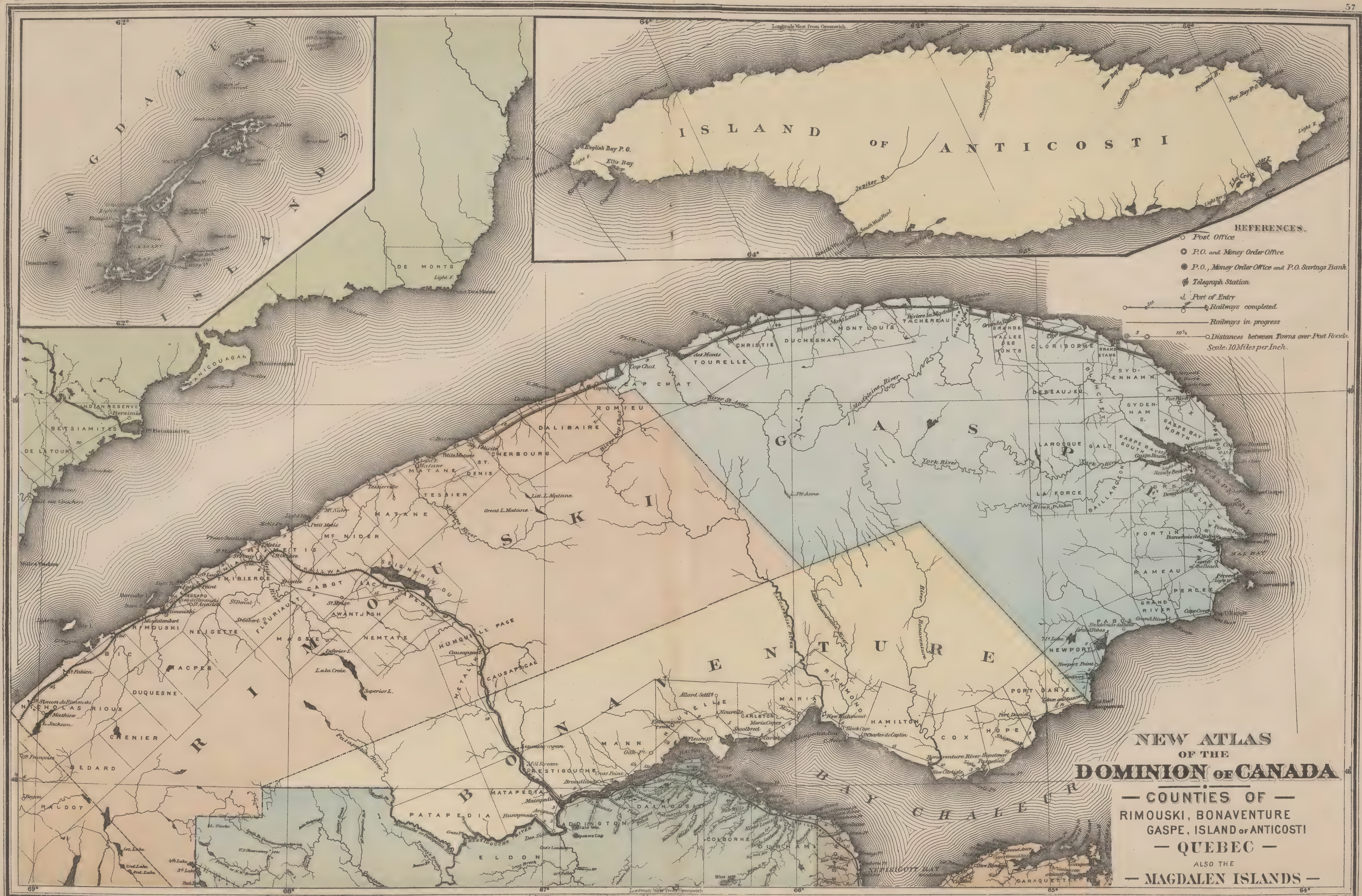
RES. OF ALEX^R M^C KENZIE, CON 3, LOT 18, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF JOHN DUNCAN ESQ., CON 8, LOT 2, DERBY TP. GREY CO. ONT.



MILL, FALLS & RESIDENCE OF MRS. S. A. JONES; OWEN SOUND, GREY CO., ONT.





Jas Taylor M.D.
TARA, ONT.



Wm Sloan M.D.
BLYTH, ONT.



John Hunter,
Kincardine (Town Clerk)



John S. Tolton,
WALKERTON, ONT.



Michael Fischer,
Many Years Reeve of CARRICK,
BRUCE CO., ONT.



Richard Rivers,
President of the Nhn. Exhibn. Socy.
WALKERTON, ONT.



Peter Stewart McLaren,
BRUCE TP. - BRUCE CO.,
ONT.



Edward Mc Donald.
Deputy Reeve of WALKERTON,
ONT.



D.A. MacCrimmon M.D.
LUCKNOW, ONT.



James Murphy M.D.
MILDMAY, ONT.



GARGILL'S GENERAL STORE
TENEMENT HOUSES
RESIDENCE
YOKASIPPI MILLS, HENRY CARGILL, PROP.
LUMBER MILL
FLOUR MILL
MILLERS RESIDENCE
BARN
RES. OF A. S. ELLIOT, CHESLEY, BRUCE CO. ONT.



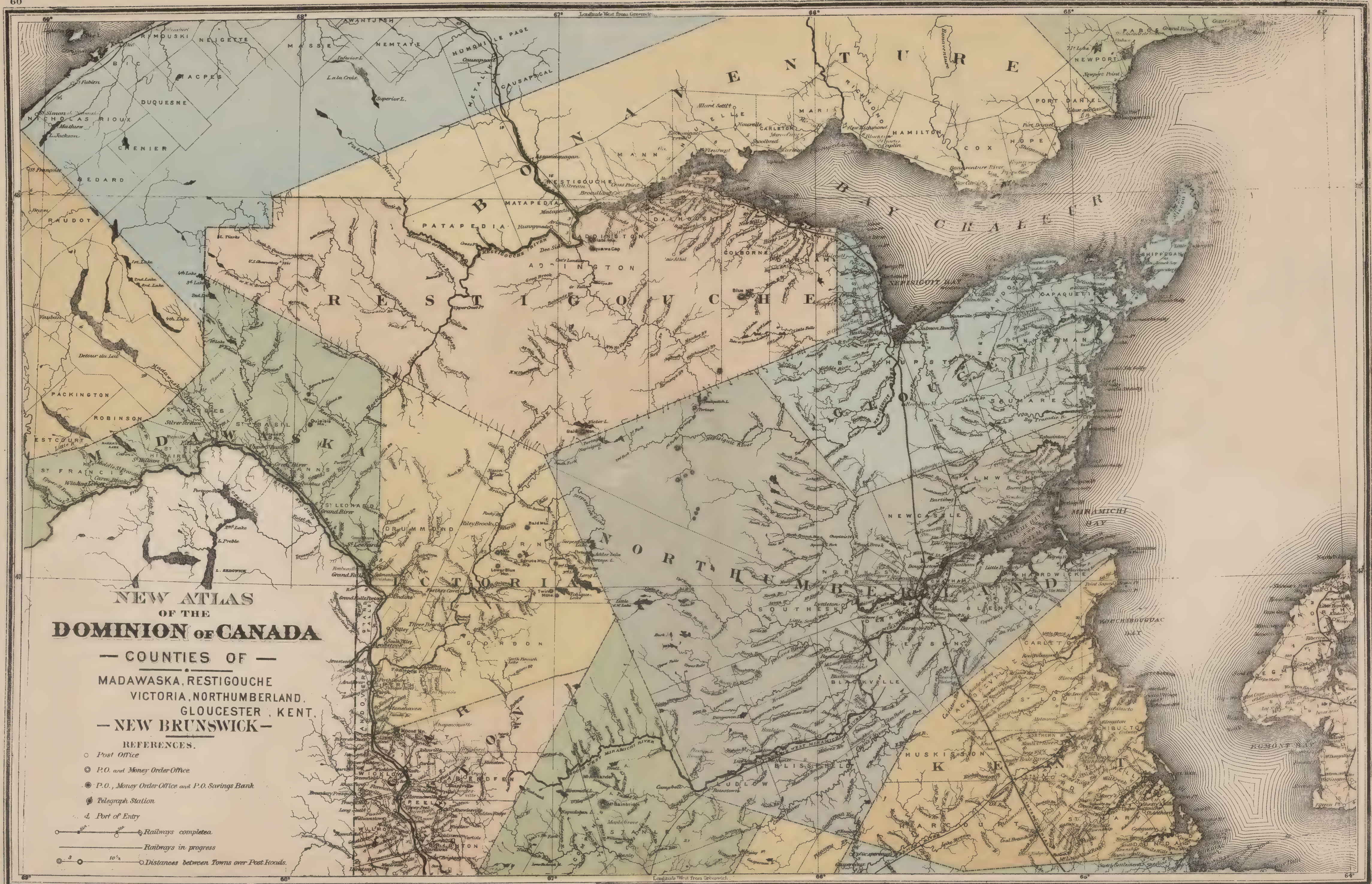
RESIDENCE OF J. H. ADAMS
HANOVER, GREY CO. ONT.
RES. OF LUKE GARDNER CONB, LOTS 30 & 31, ARRAN TP, BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF HENRY DICK CONB. LOT 14, ARRAN TP, BRUCE CO. ONT.
RIGGIN BRICK & TILE WORKS, KINCARDINE ONT, JOHN RIGGIN PROPRIETOR.

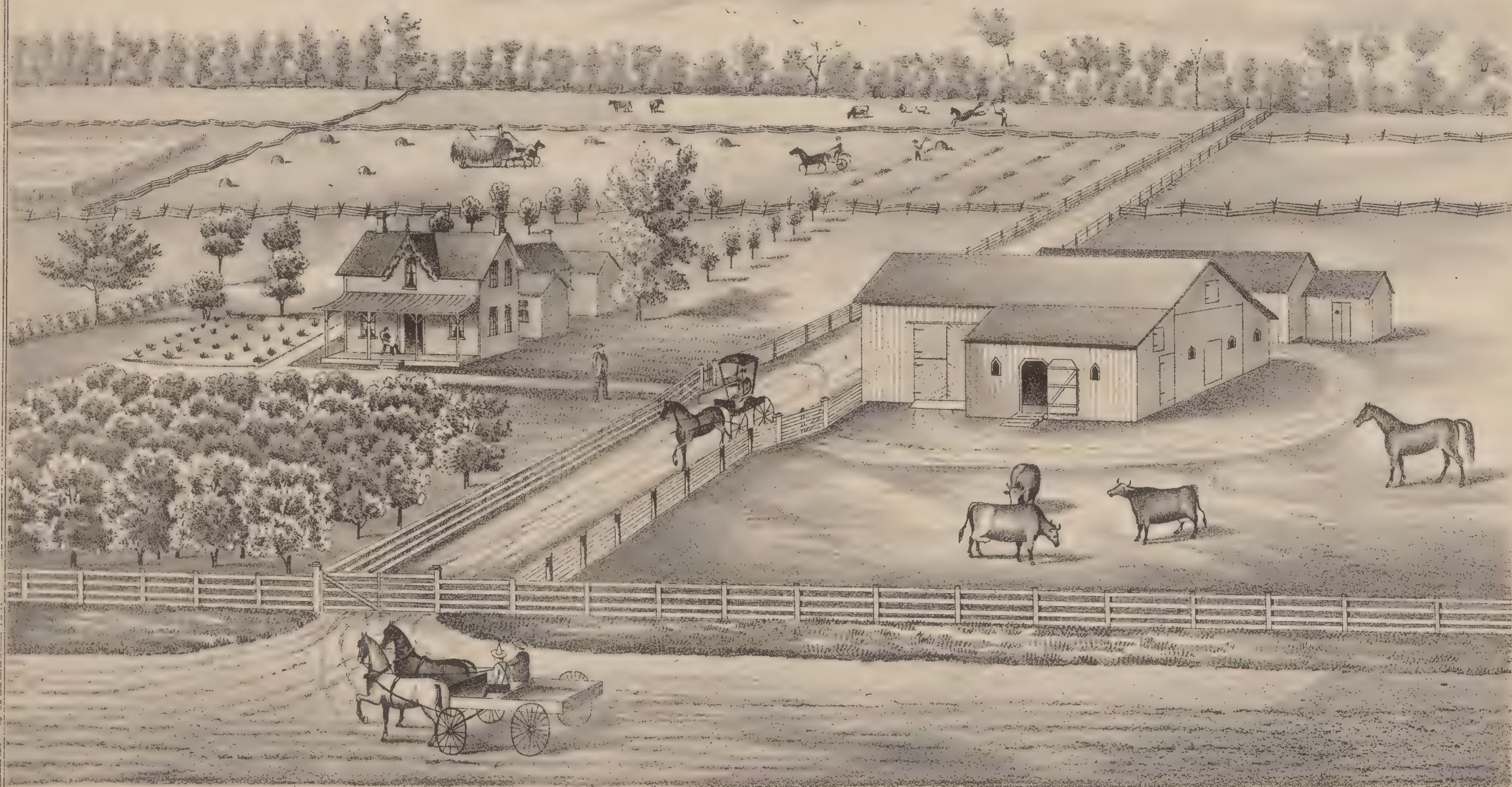


RES. OF Wm. BROOKIE, CON 16, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP, BRUCE CO. ONT.
RES. OF LEWIS LAMB, CON A, LOT 37, GREENOCK TP, BRUCE CO.

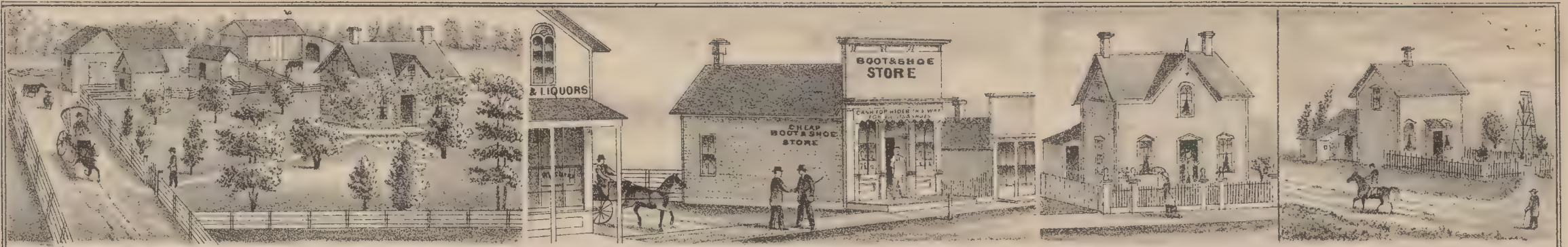




RES. OF **THOS. FAWCETT ESQ**, BANKER, WATFORD, LAMBTON CO, ONT.



RES OF **JOHN NESBITT, ESQ**, CON 1, LOT 26, PLYMPTON TP. LAMBTON CO, ONT.



RES. OF HENRY HENDRA, CON. 7, LOT 6, ENNISKILLEN TP., LAMTON CO., ONT.

BOOT & SHOE STORE OF C. J. WAGSTAFF, PORT LAMTON, ONT.

RES. OF T. B. FARLEY, PETROLEA AND HOUSE AT MARTHAVILLE, LAMTON CO. ONT



RES. OF PETER GRAHAM ESQ, M.P.P. CON 4, LOT 12, WARWICK TP. LAMTON CO. ONT.



RES. OF MRS. C. M. JAMES, CON. 3, LOT 14, WARWICK TP, LAMTON CO, ONT.





*Edward Stiles,
Mitchell.*



*James Sills, J.P.
Reeve of Mitchell.*



*Thos. Matheson,
Mitchell.*



*J.W. Cull,
Mitchell.*



*Edward Hornibrook, M.D.
Mitchell, Ont.*



*W. Roberts,
Reeve of Stratford.*



*A.W. Robb,
Dep. Reeve & Dep. Registrar
Stratford.*



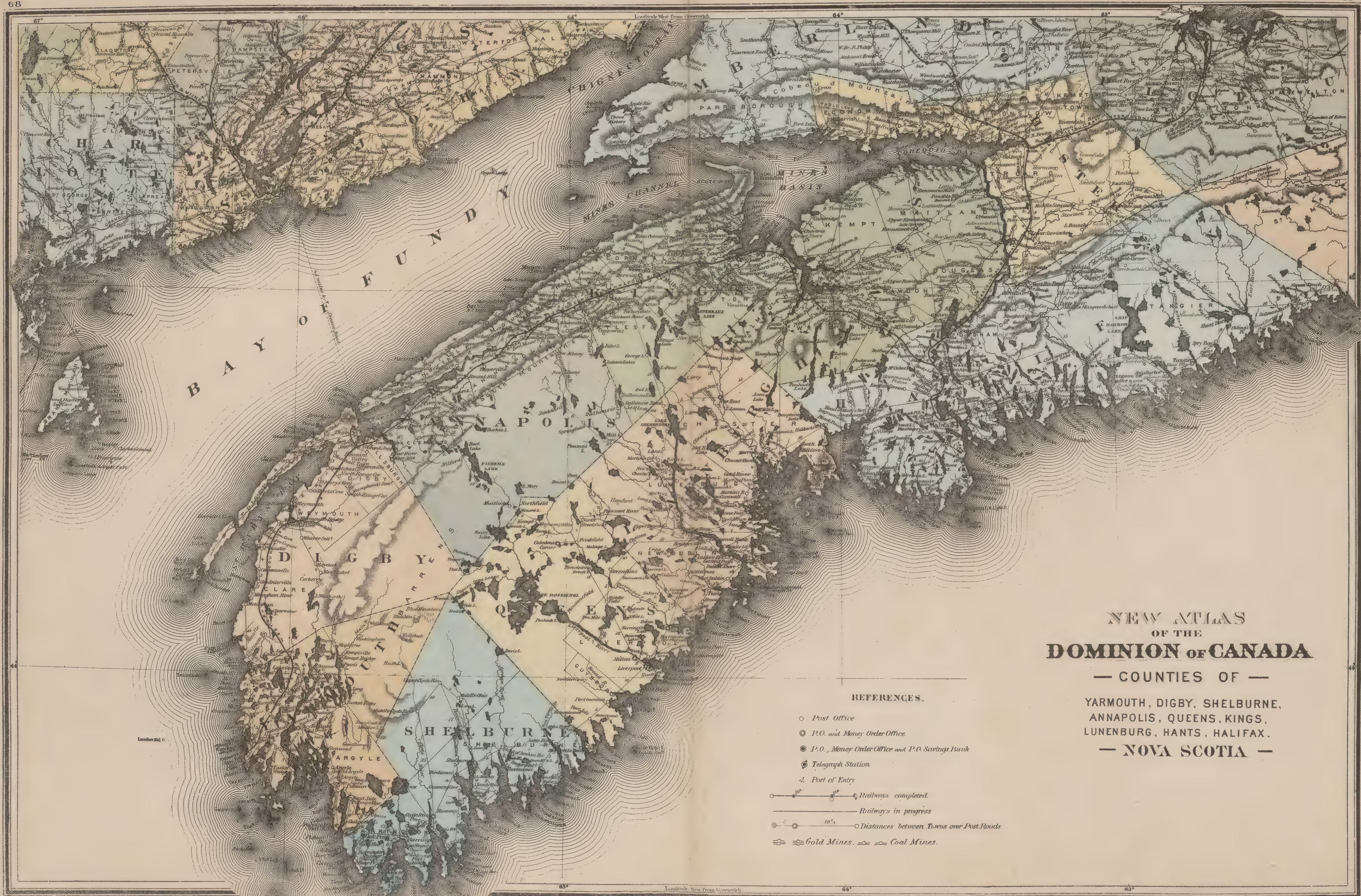
*A. Grant,
Mayor of Stratford.*



*John Gibson,
Dep. Reeve of Stratford.*

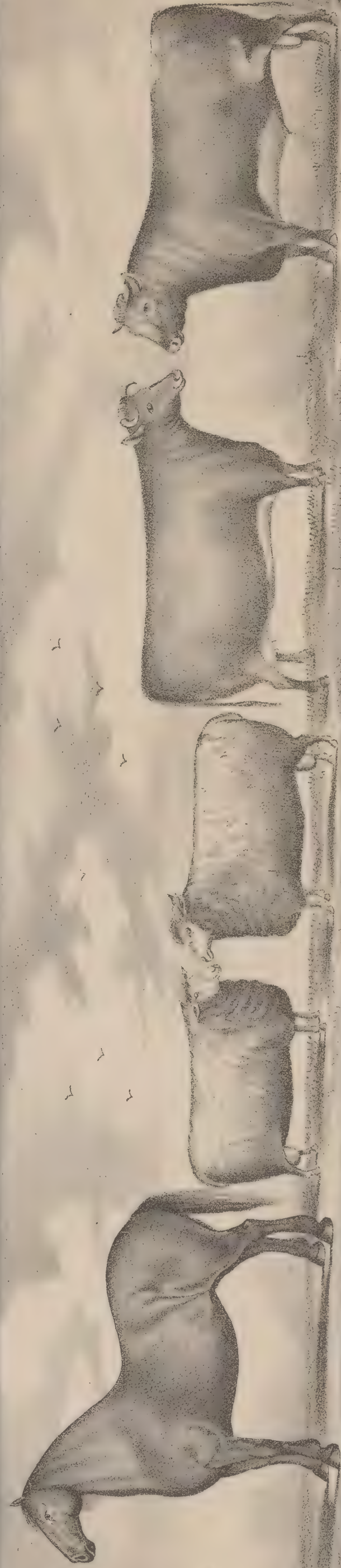
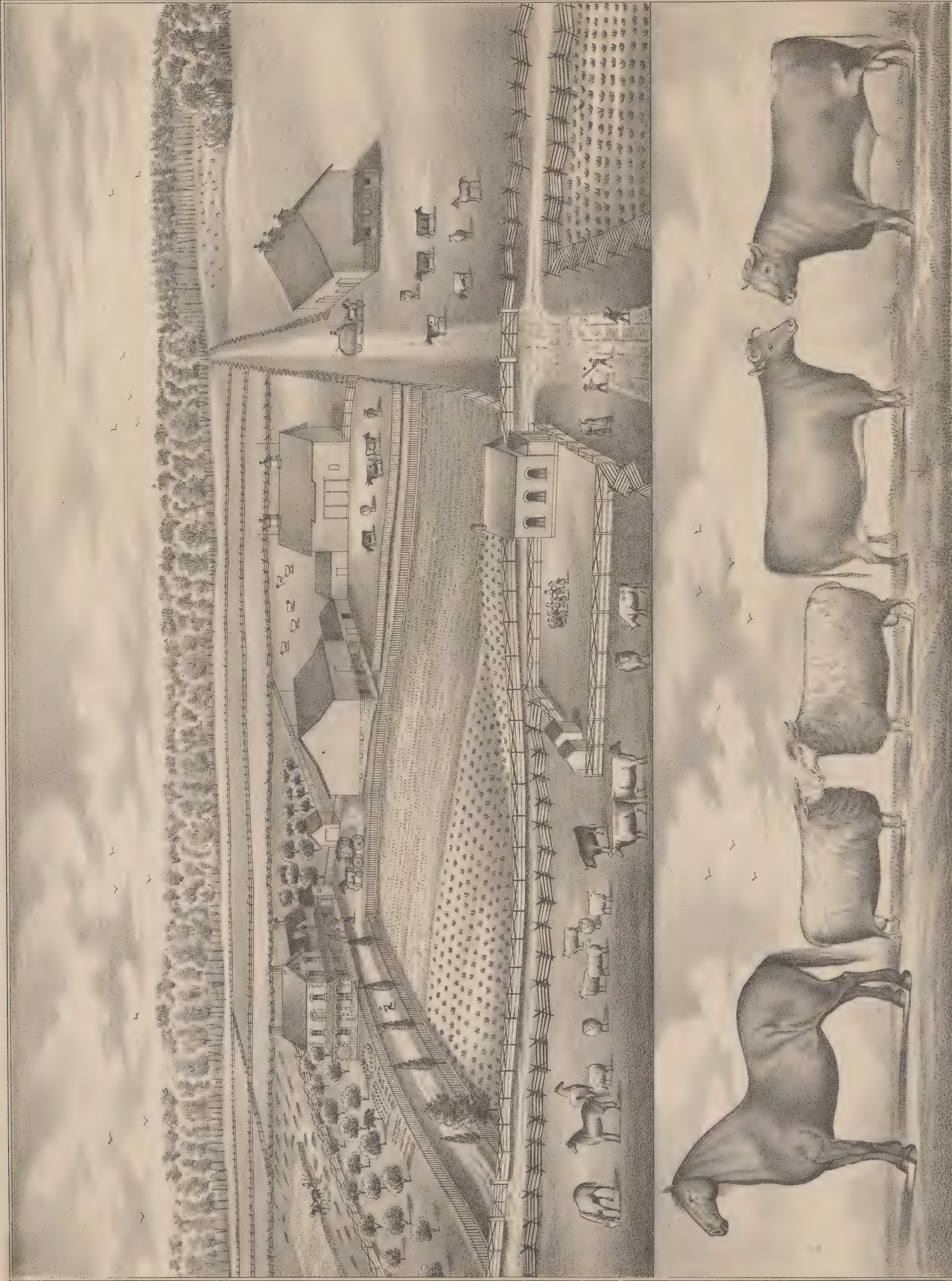


*David Scrimgeour,
3rd Dep. Reeve of Stratford.*





TANNERY & RESIDENCES OF **ZINKAN, CRESS & CO.**, PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO
MANUFACTURERS OF SPANISH SOLE LEATHER



"SUMMERHILL FARM," RESIDENCE OF **PETER ARKELL**, CON 9, LOTS 10 & 11, CULROSS TP, BRUCE CO, ONTARIO.
BREEDER OF PURE DURHAM CATTLE, GOTSWOLD SHEEP AND BERKSHIRE PIGS.



REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O. , Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- ⊠ Telegraph Station
- ⚓ Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- 10 1/4 — Distances between Towns over Post Roads.
- ≡≡≡ Gold Mines. ≡≡≡ Coal Mines.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND

NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

- COUNTIES OF —
- CUMBERLAND, COLCHESTER, PICTOU
ANTIGONISH, GUYSBOROUGH
- NOVA SCOTIA —
- INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON,
VICTORIA, RICHMOND,
- CAPE BRETON —
- PRINCE, QUEENS, KINGS,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



Yours truly
J. A. Hunter
M. P. P.
Durham, Ont.



William Jelly,
M. P. P.
Shelburne, Ont.



Faithfully yours
George Jackson
M. P.
Durham, Ont.



Dr. George Landerkin,
Ex M. P.
Hanover, Ont.,



J. R. Sing,
Singhampton, Grey Co.
Ont.



*Henry Bates,
of Melancthon Tp. Ont.
A Member of the old District Council.*



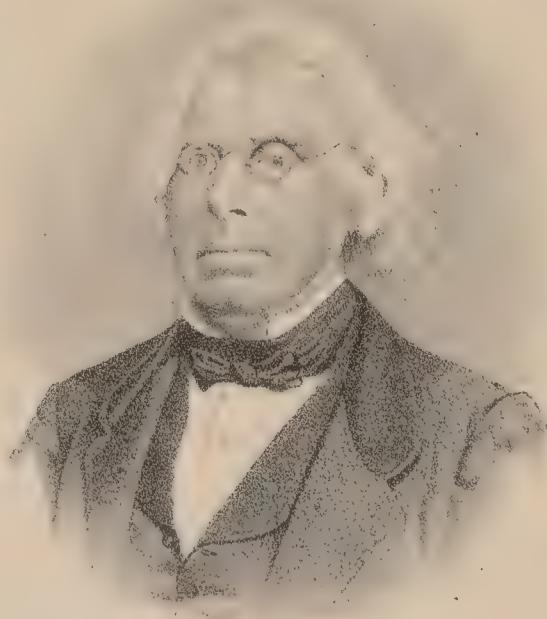
*Roderick Clark, [Deceased]
Sombra Tp, Ont.*



*James Lever, [Deceased]
Pioneer of York County.*



*William Silk,
2nd White Settler in Melancthon Tp. Ont.
[Deceased]*



*Richard Campbell,
First School Teacher in Artemesia Tp. Ont.*



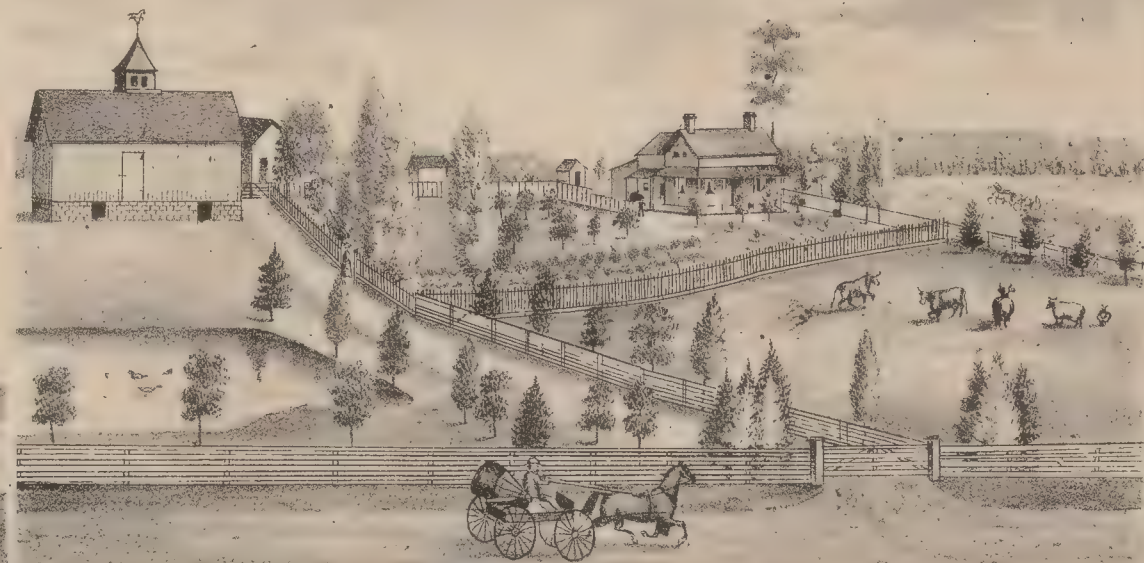
*Jas. J. Watson, [Deceased]
Melancthon Tp. Ont.*



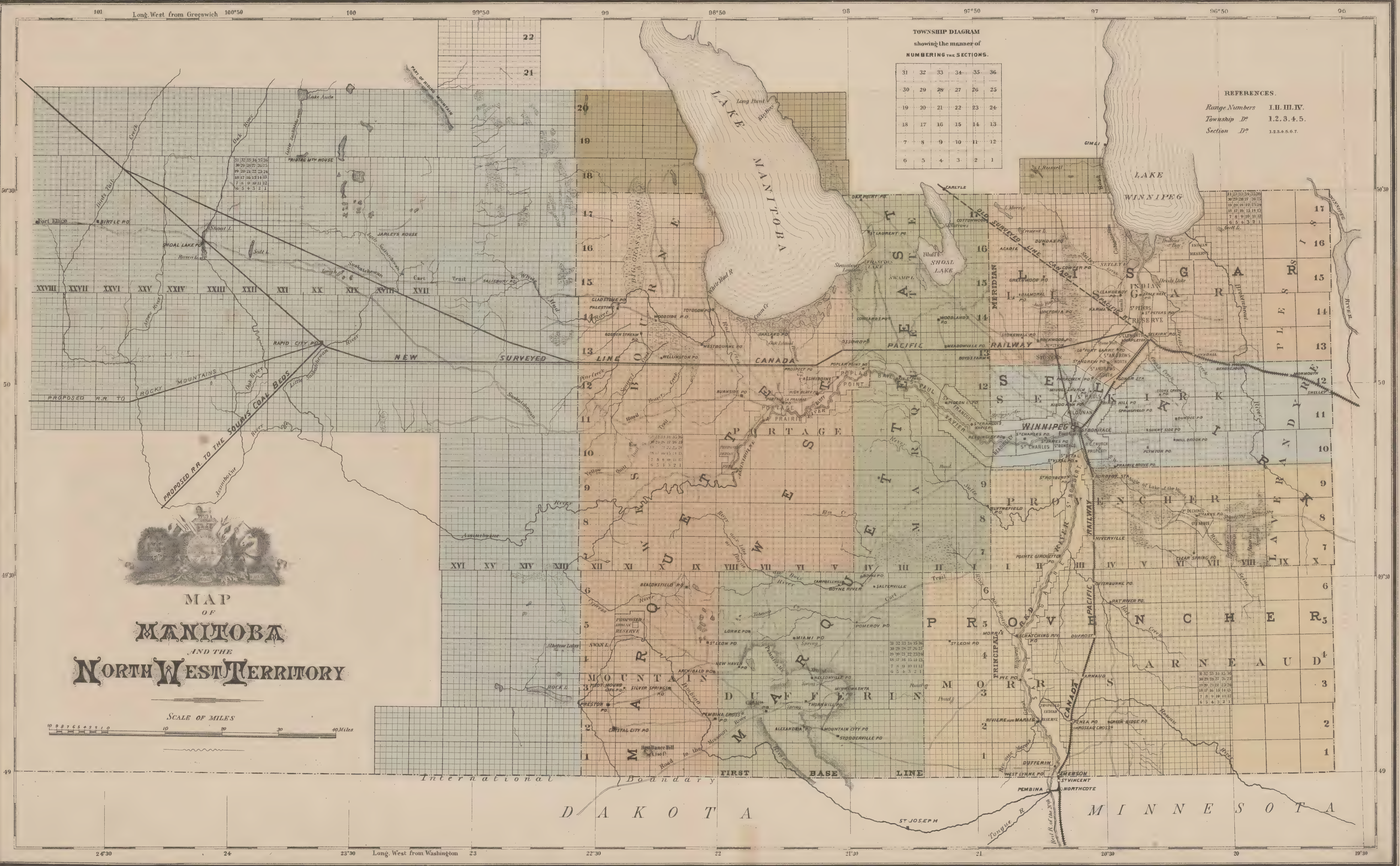
RES. OF WILLIAM DERBY, BENTINCK TP. CON. 39, LOT 68. ONT.



JNO. HARRISON'S STEAM SAW MILL & SASH & DOOR FACTORY, WEST ST., OWEN SOUND, GREY CO. ONT.



RES. OF JAMES BEECROFT, CON 3, LOT 150, ARTEMESIA TP. GREY CO. ONT.





Dr. Bergin M.P.
Cornwall, Ont.



William Mack M.P.P.
Cornwall, Ont.



John S. Ross M.P.
Iroquois, Dundas Co.
Ont.



D. McDiarmid
J.P.S. Glengarry, Co.



D.B. MacLennan Q.C.
Cornwall.



MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNWALL.



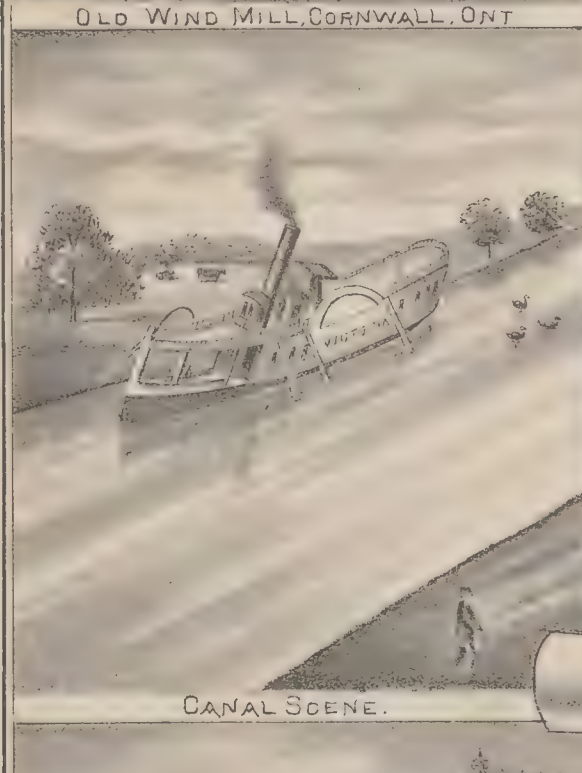
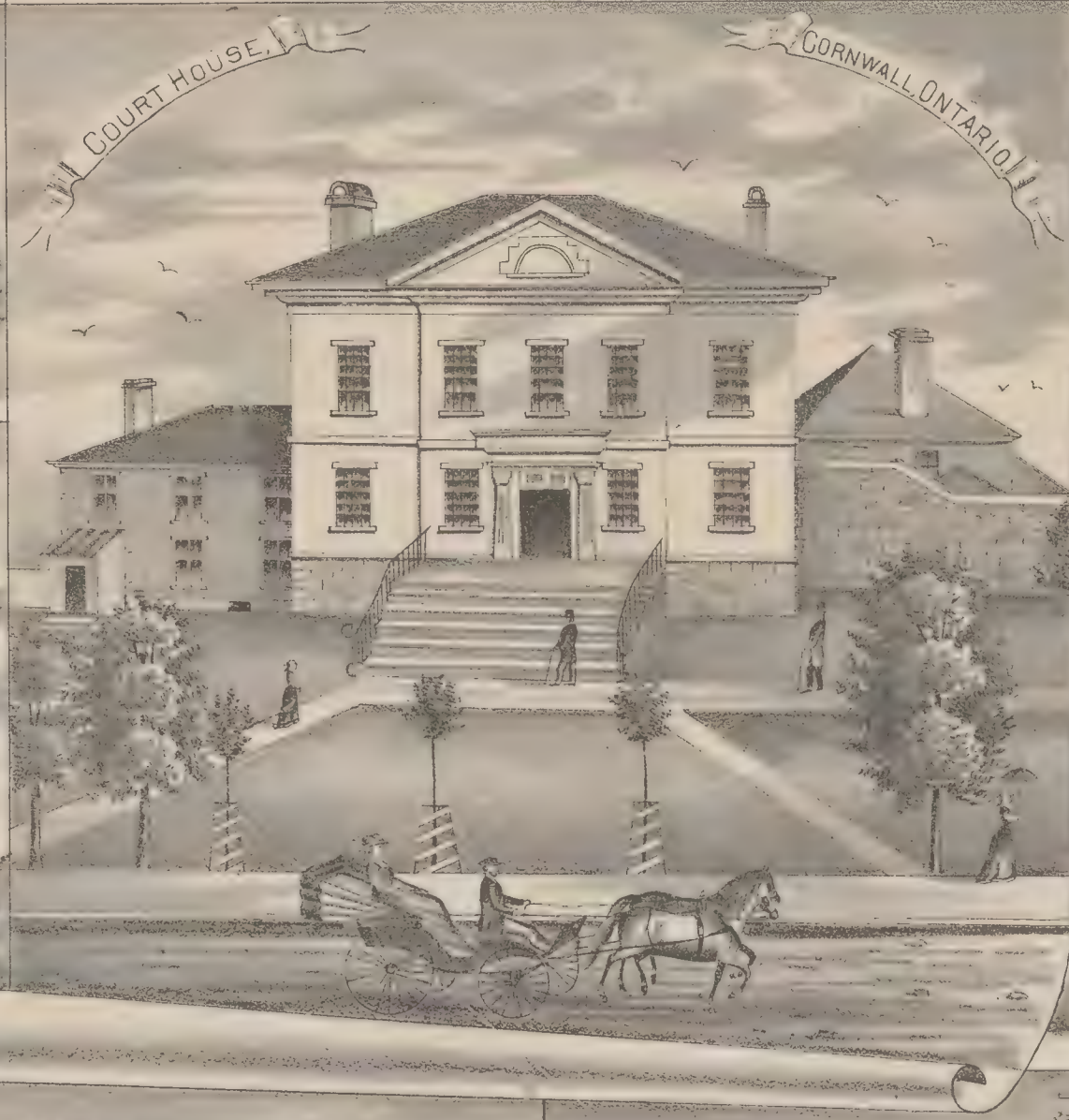
TOWN HALL AND MARKET, CORNWALL, ONTARIO.



ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, CORNWALL TP. ONT.



OLD WIND MILL, CORNWALL, ONT.



CANAL SCENE.



BY WASH, CORNWALL.



AMERICAN HOUSE, MR. A.J. MALEY, PROPRIETOR, CORNWALL, ONT.

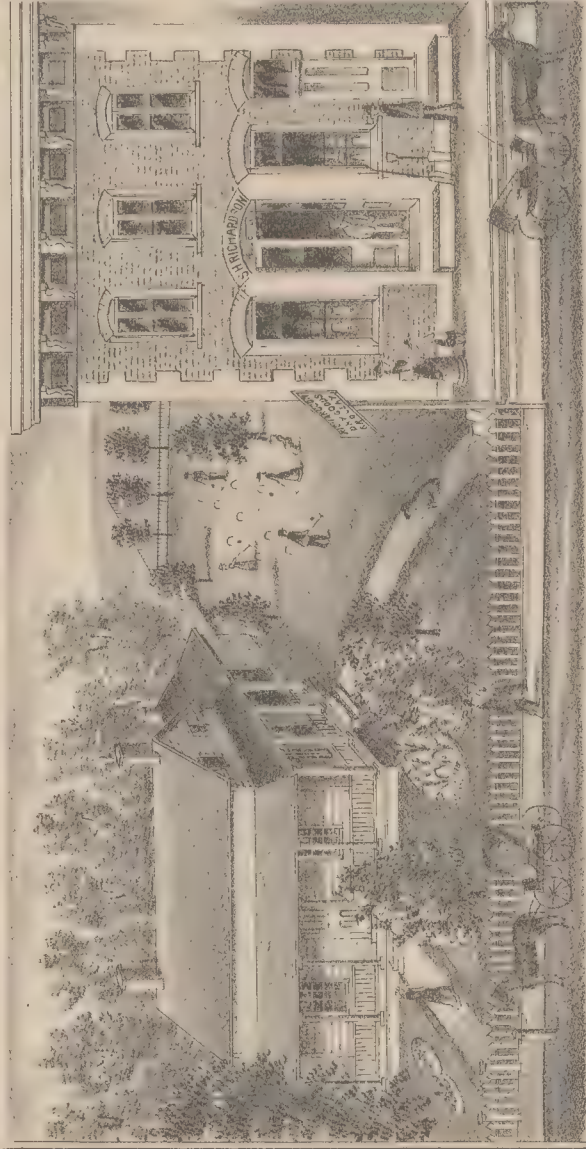


HIGH SCHOOL, CORNWALL, ONT.

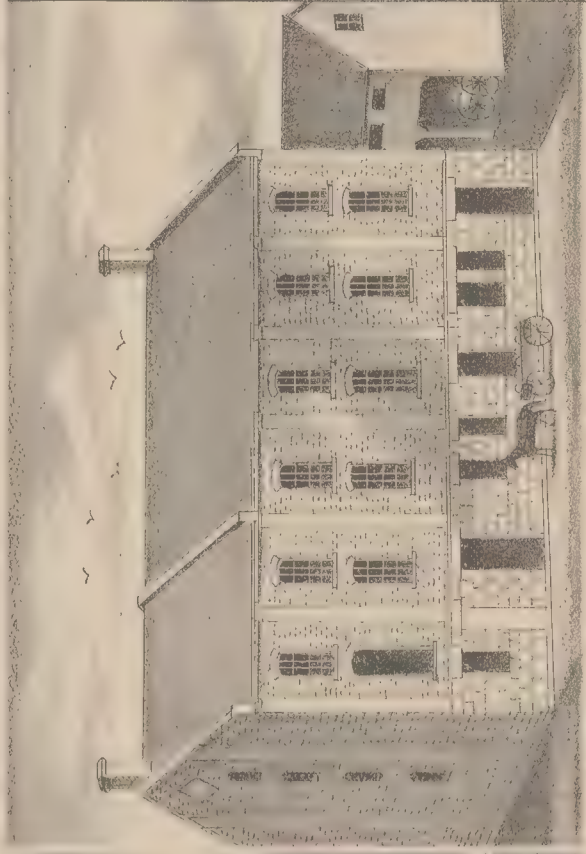




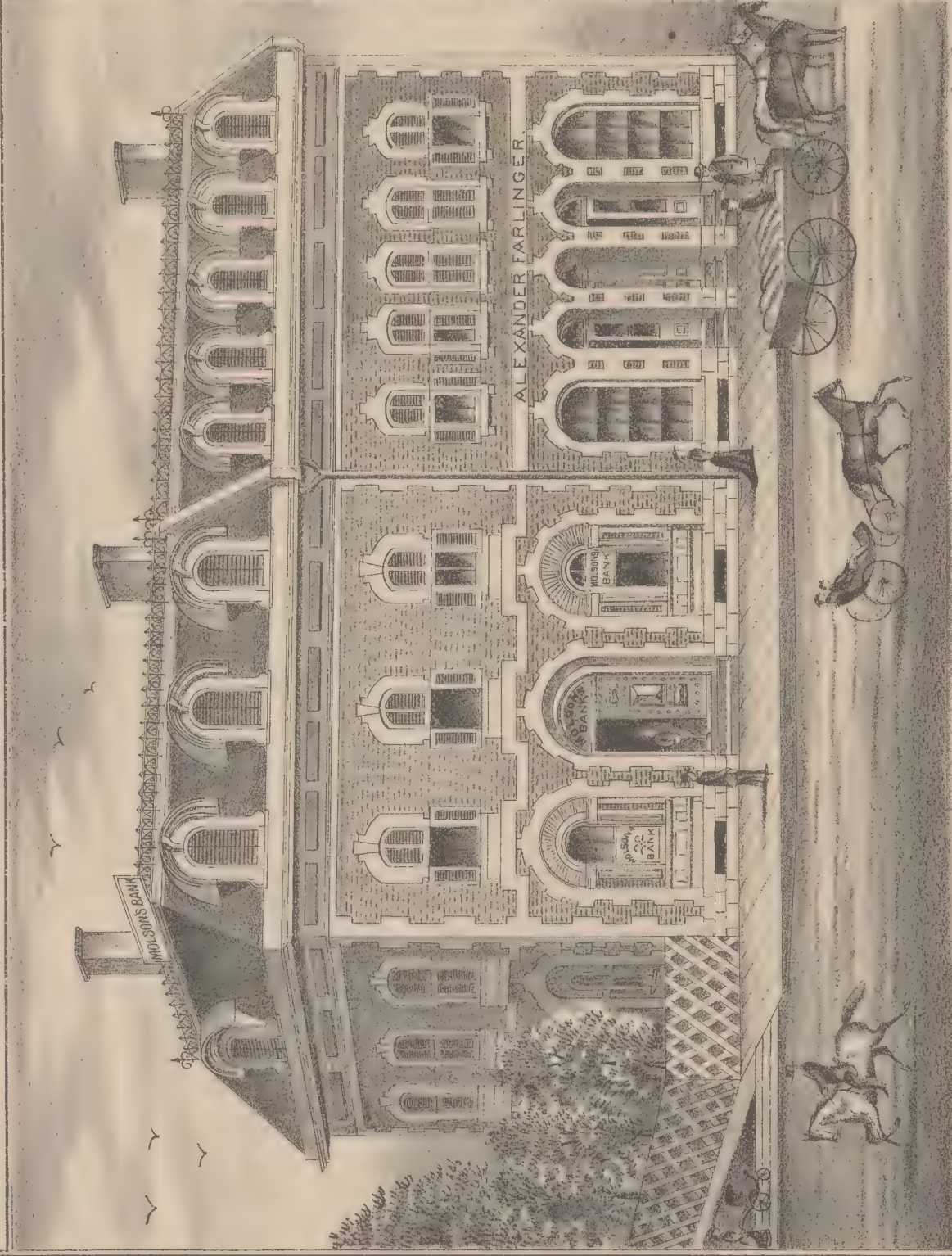
"PARK ISLAND" SUMMER RES. OF J.J. DICKINSON M.D., GLENGARRY CO. ONT.



RES. & STORE OF S.H. RICHARDSON SOUTH MOUNTAIN, DUNDAS Co. ONT.



EXPRESS MILLS AND RES. OF WILLIAM MACK ESQ., DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, &c. &c. CORNWALL, ONT.



ALEXANDER FARLINGER, LAND OWNER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT, MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS Co. ONT.



RES. OF ALEX.^r FARLINGER, MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS Co. ONT.





RES. OF HENRY M. McDONALD, PROP. OF FERRY, PORT LAMBTON, ONT.



RES. OF THOMAS BARWISE, ESQ., CON 7, LOT 1, ENNISKILLEN TP. LAMBTON CO., ONT.



RES. OF N. BOSWELL ESQ., BRIDGEN, LAMBTON CO., ONT.



RES. OF SAMUEL HART ESQ., CON. 8, LOT D, SOMBRA TP. LAMBTON CO., ONT.



RES. OF JAS. O'LEARY, PORT LAMBTON, ONT.



GRAIN WAREHOUSE



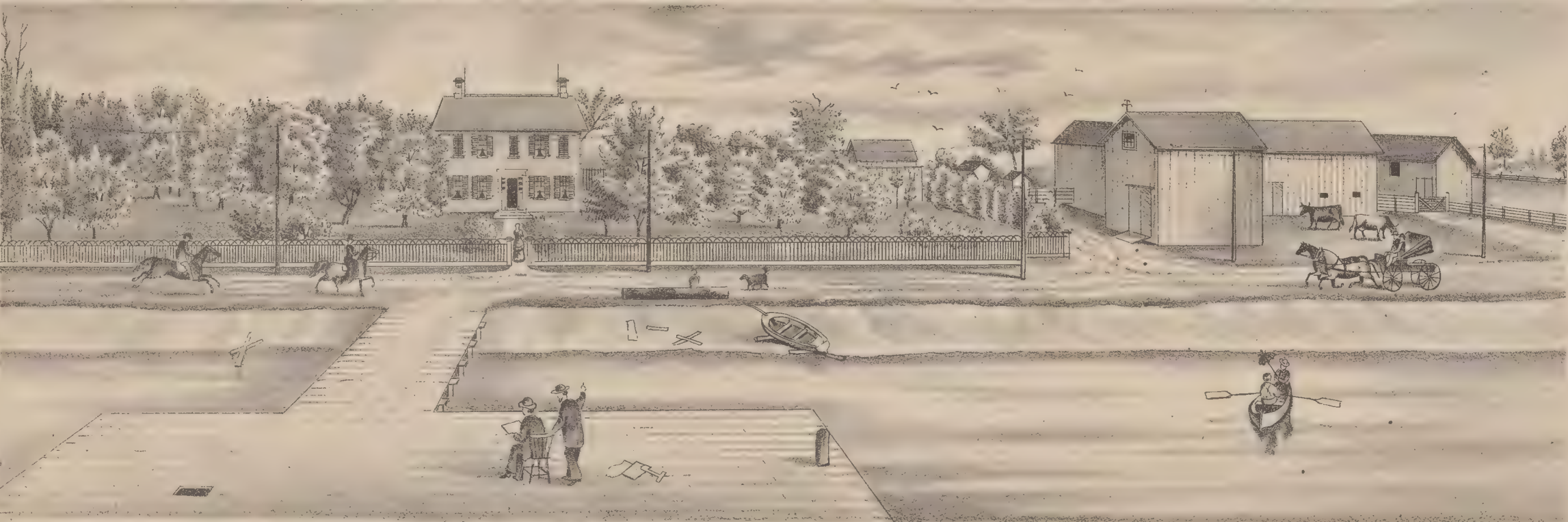
RES & STORE OF JAMES KEATING, OIL CITY, ONT.



RES. OF JAS. HARTLEY, CON. 1, LOT 18, PLYMPTON TP, LAMBTON CO. ONT



RES. OF JAS. McELMOYLE, CON 7, LOT B, SOMBRA TP, LAMBTON CO. ONT.



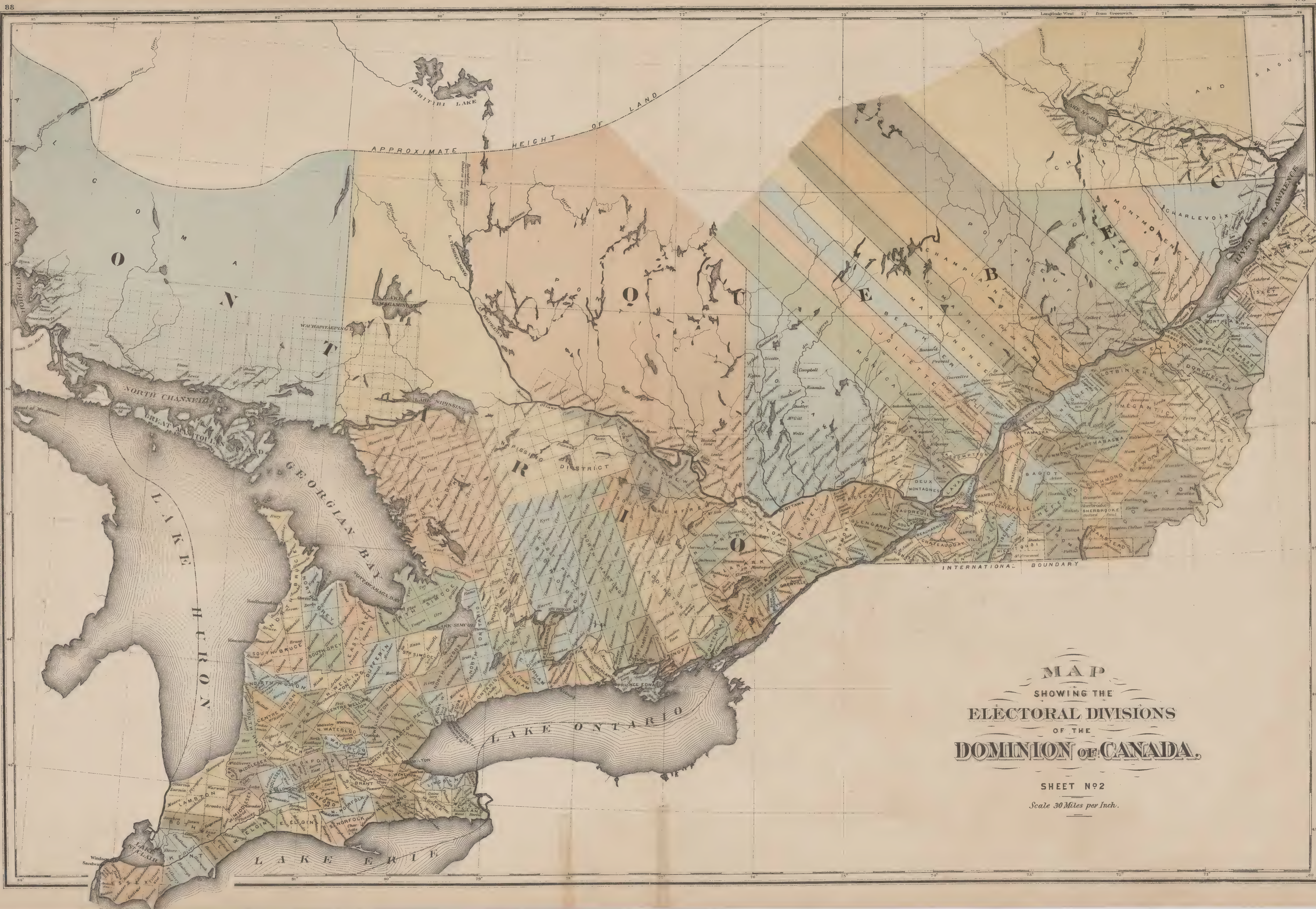
RESIDENCE OF ADAM ROBERTS, CON. 8, LOT E, SOMBRA TP, LAMBTON CO. ONT.



STORE AND RESIDENCES OF **P.W. MERRITT J.P. & SON**, PORT LAMBTON, LAMBTON CO., ONT.



RESIDENCE OF **NATHANIEL HENRY ESQ.**, LOT 5, CON 11, SOMBRA TP. LAMBTON CO., ONT.



MAP
SHOWING THE
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

SHEET No 2

Scale 30 Miles per Inch.



MAP

SHOWING THE

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

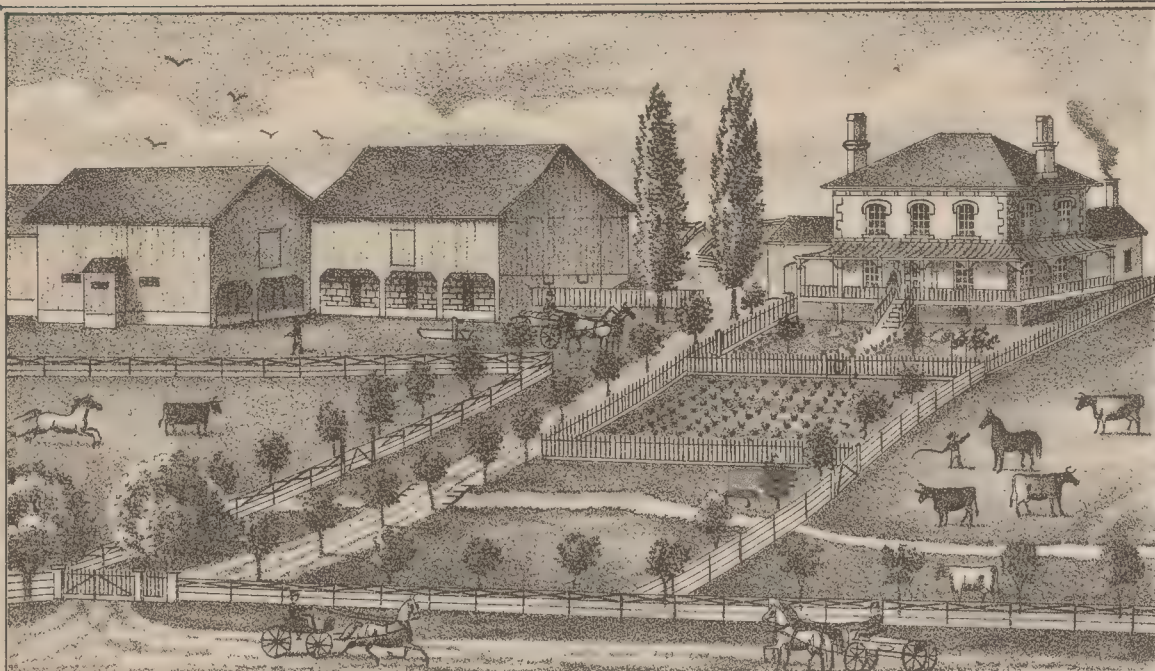
OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

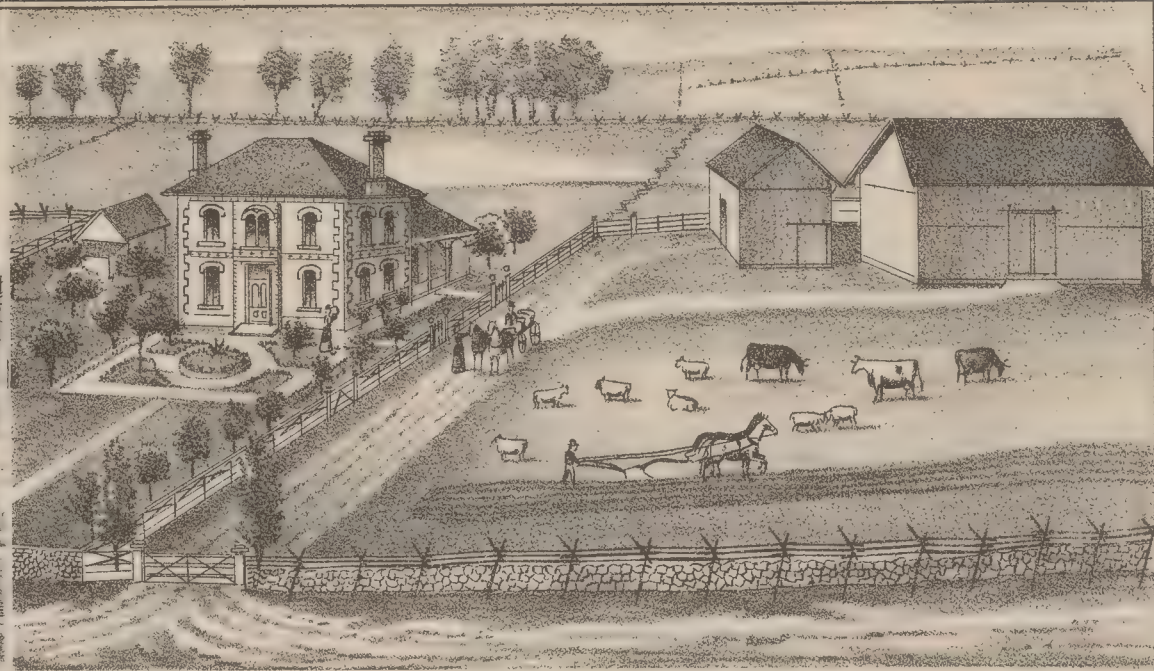
SHEET NO. 1.

Scale 30 Miles to one inch





RES. OF **WM ESPLAN**, CON 4, LOT 5, ARRAN T^p BRUCE CO., ONT.



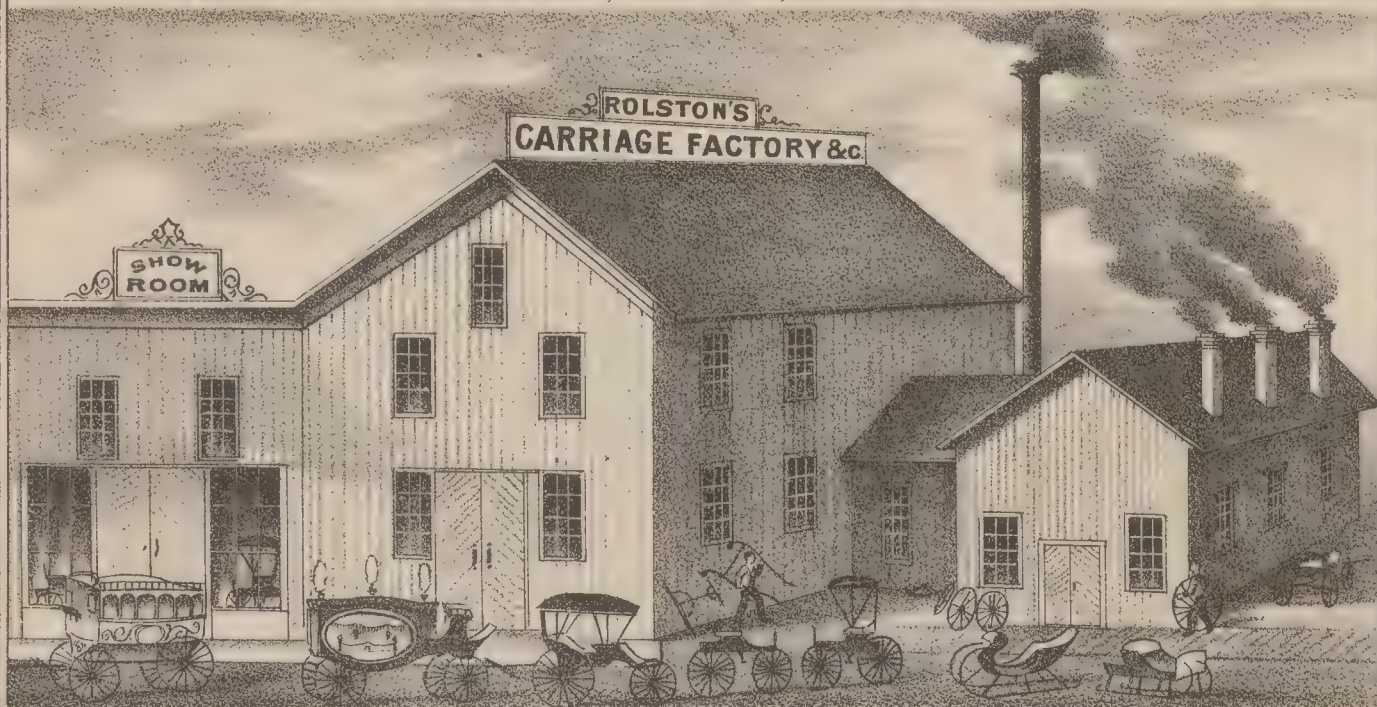
RES. OF **WM GRANGE**, CON 1, LOT 11, ARRAN T^p BRUCE CO., ONT.



RES. OF **DR PATERSON**, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, **E. SALYERDS**, PROP^r. MILD MAY, ONT.



CARRIAGE WORKS AND RESIDENCE OF **JOHN ROLSTON**, WALKERTON, ONT.



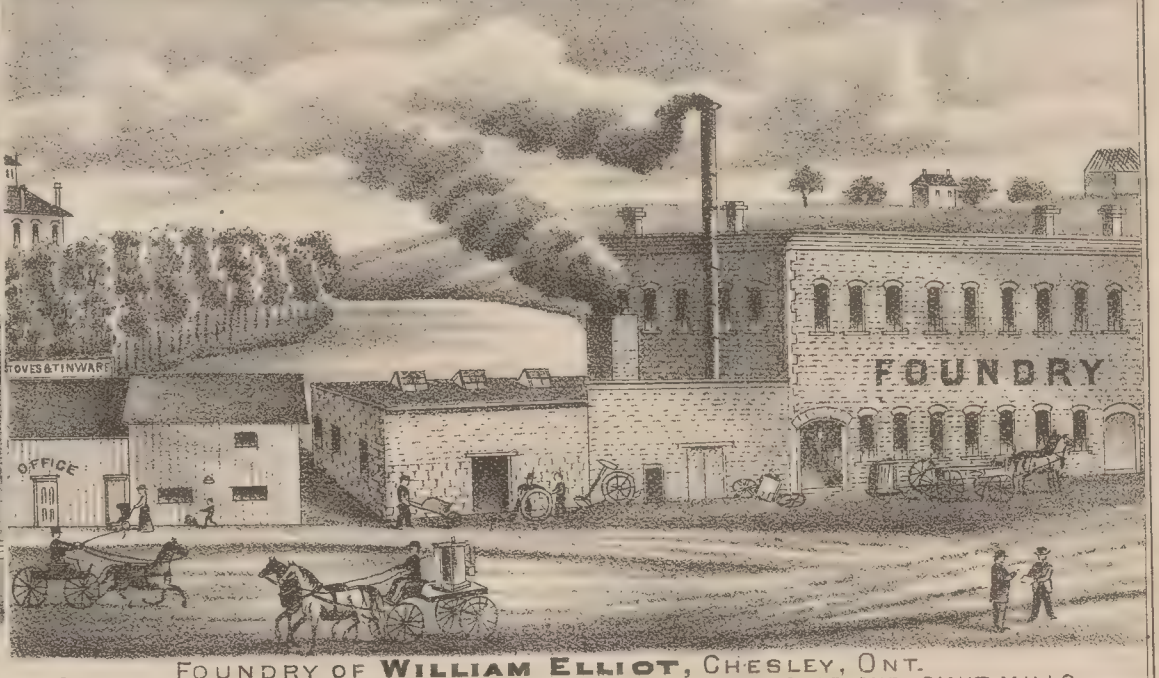
MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF **ANDREW McLEAN**, CON 14 LOTS 19, 20 & 21, CULROSS T^p BRUCE CO., ONT.
FARM CONTAINING 300 ACRES



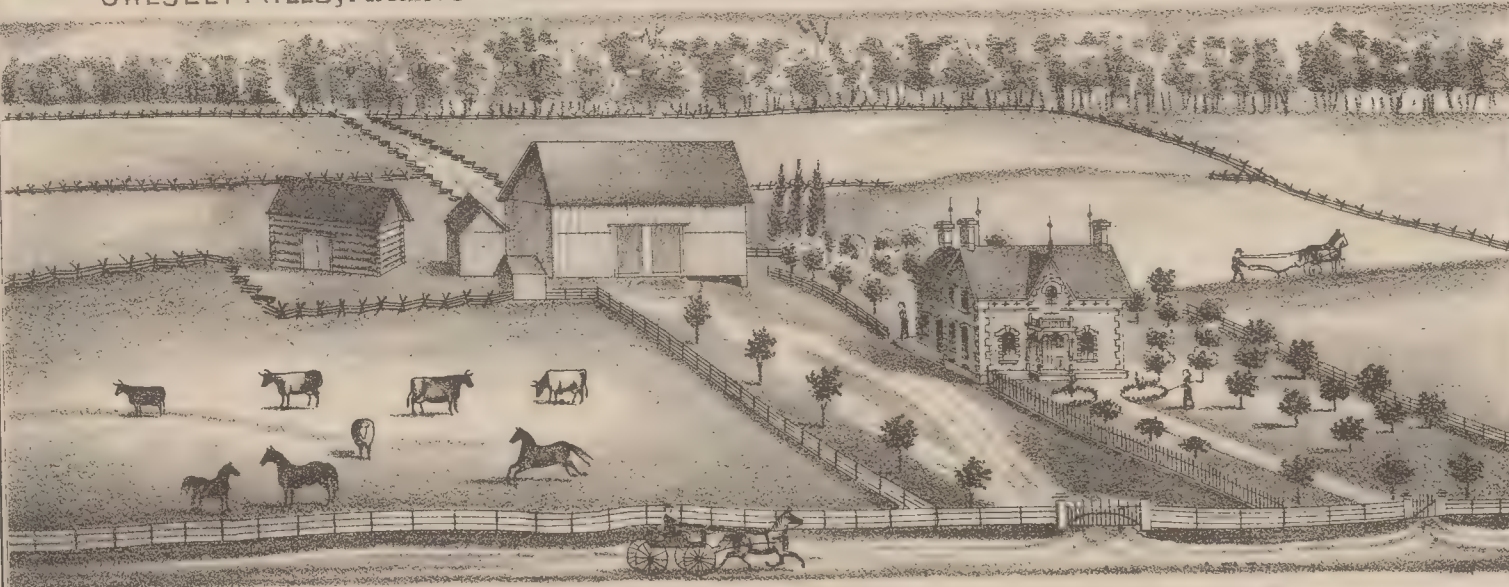
R. B. CLEMENT'S BLUE SPRING FARM-3 MILES EAST OF WALKERTON, BRUCE CO. ONT



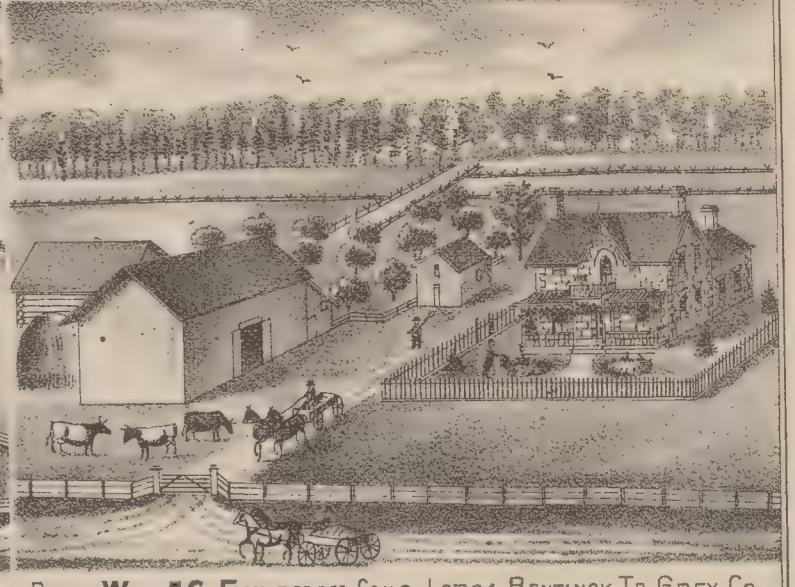
CHESLEY MILLS, **RAMAGE & VEITCH** PROP^{RS} CHESLEY, BRUCE CO.



FOUNDRY OF **WILLIAM ELLIOT**, CHESLEY, ONT.
MANUFACTURER OF ELLIOT'S DIRECT ACTION MILLSTONE GEAR AND SMUT MILLS.



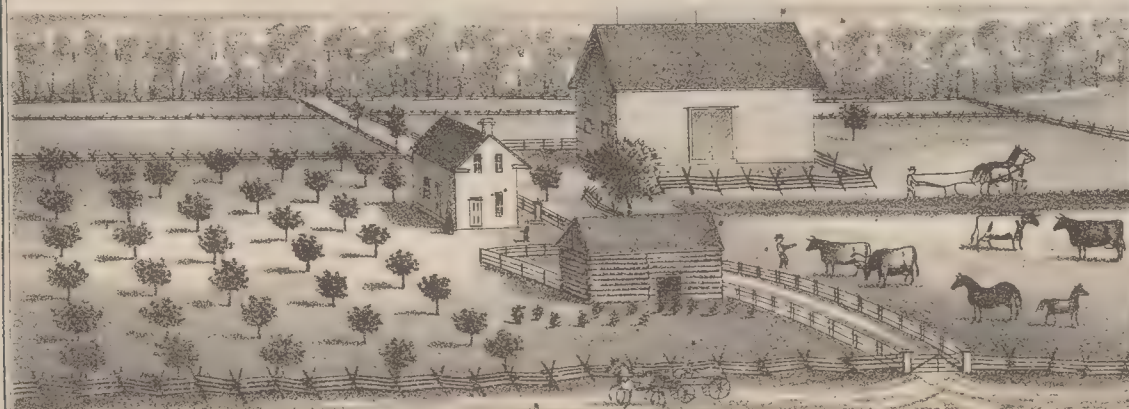
HOME OF **JOHN WARD**, CON 12, LOT 30, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.



RES. OF **WILL^M C. FURSMAN**, CON 2, LOT 24, BENTINCK TP. GREY CO.



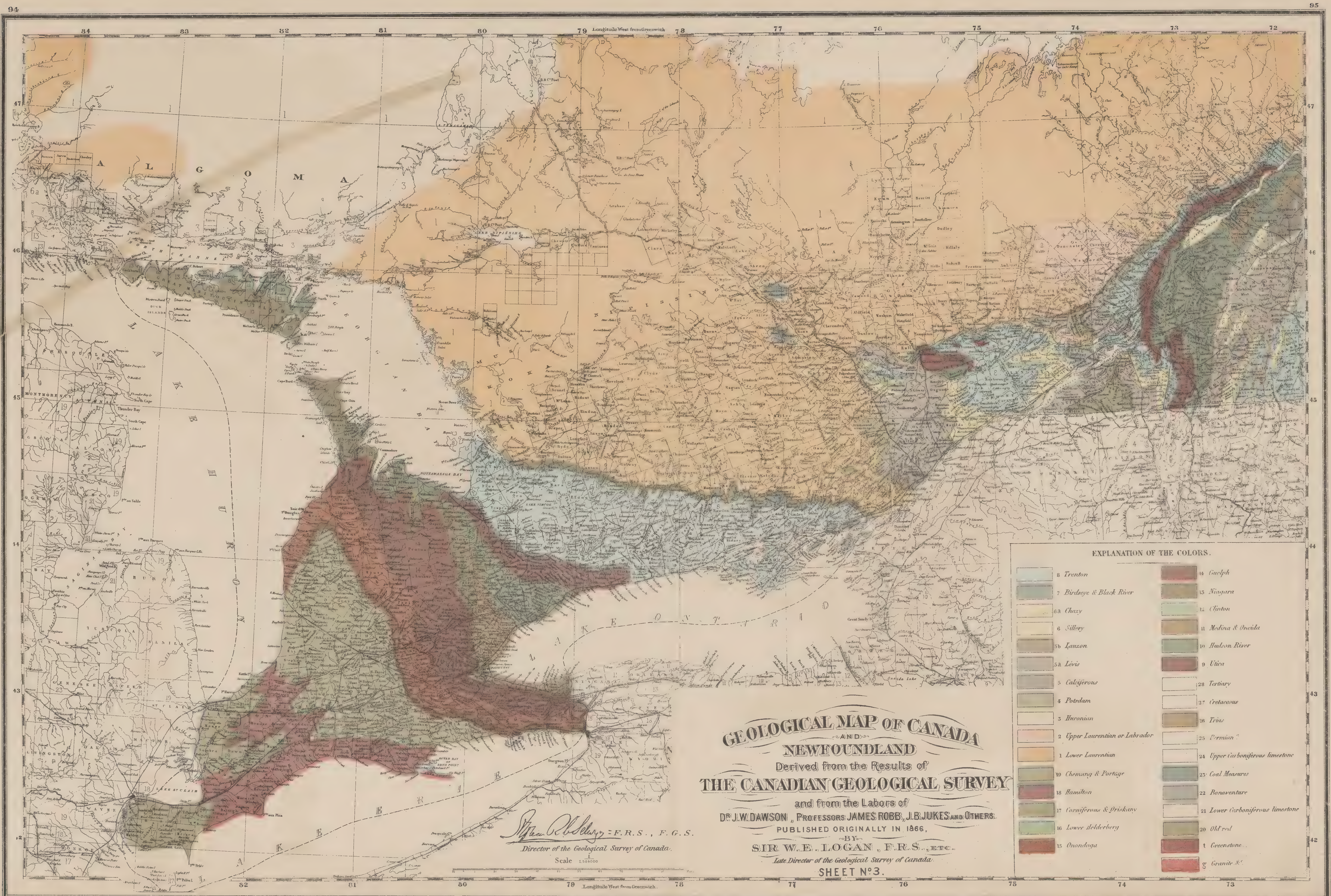
RES. OF **GEO. LEASK**, CON 15, LOT 1, GREENOCK T.P. BRUCE COUNTY.



RES. OF **JNO. KING**, CON 10, LOT 13, CULROSS TP, BRUCE COUNTY. ONT.



RUBY & HILKER. GENERAL STORE, PORT ELGIN, ONT.

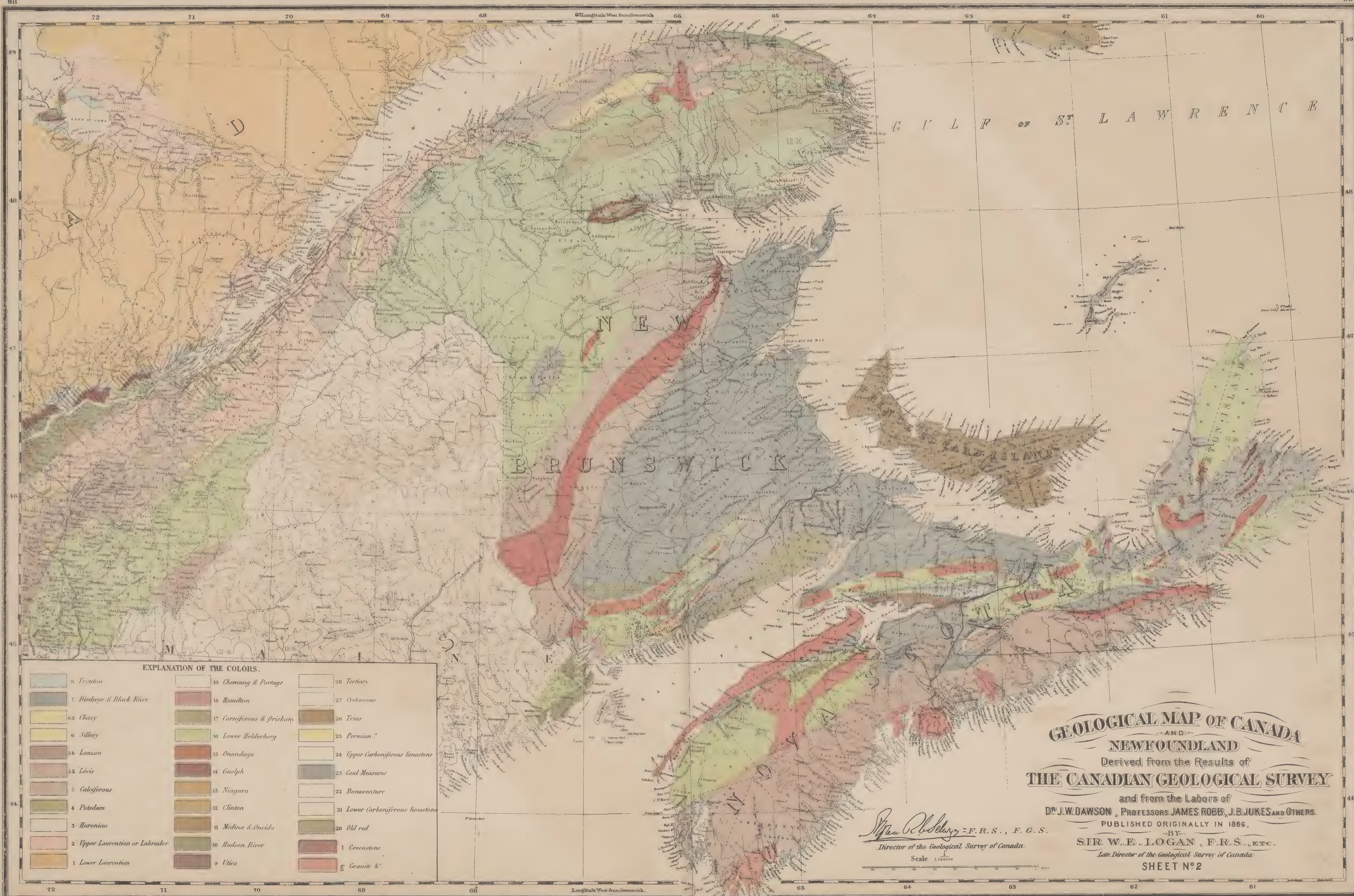


**GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND**
Derived from the Results of
THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
and from the Labors of
DR. J.W. DAWSON, PROFESSORS JAMES ROBB, J.B. JUKES, AND OTHERS.
PUBLISHED JANUARY IN 1866.
BY
SIR W.E. LOGAN, F.R.S., ETC.
Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada
SHEET NO. 3.

EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

8 Trenton	14 Guelph
7 Birdseye & Black River	13 Niagara
6a Chazy	12 Clinton
6 Silurian	11 Medina & Onondaga
5b Lonsdale	10 Huron River
5a Lévis	9 Utica
5 Carboniferous	28 Tertiary
4 Potsdam	27 Cretaceous
3 Huronian	26 Trias
2 Upper Laurentian or Labrador	25 Permian?
1 Lower Laurentian	24 Upper Carboniferous limestone
19 Chemung & Portage	23 Coal Measures
18 Hamilton	22 Bonaventure
17 Corniferous & Friskany	21 Lower Carboniferous limestone
16 Lower Helderberg	20 Old red
15 Onondaga	1 Greenstone
	g Granite &c.







*William Hull Sr.,
Pioneer of Melancthon Tp.
ONT.*



*John Arthur,
St Vincent Tp.
ONT.*



*Robert Mitchell,
St Vincent Tp
ONT.*



*James Robertson (d. 1884),
Settled in St Vincent Tp. Ont. 1836.
A Member of the Old District Council.*



*James Corley,
St Vincent Tp. Ont.
[One of the Early Settlers.]*



*William Whitelaw,
One of the Pioneers of St Vincent Tp. Ont.
Located in 1834—A Member of the Old District
Council.*



*A. Buck,
[deceased]
Hanover Ont.*



*Robert Taylor,
[Deceased]
St Vincent Tp. Ont.*



*William Bally,
[Deceased]
of St Vincent Tp. Ont.*



*Jas. Beith,
[Deceased]
Owen Sound, Ont.*



RES OF **G.G. BOBIE**, WALKERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT.



"SPRINGHILL" FARM—RES OF **RICHARD RIVERS**, BREEDER AND DEALER IN DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD, LEICESTER & SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, ALSO BERKSHIRE SWINE. CLEAN SEED GRAIN A SPECIALTY. WALKERTON P.O., BRUCE CO., ONT.



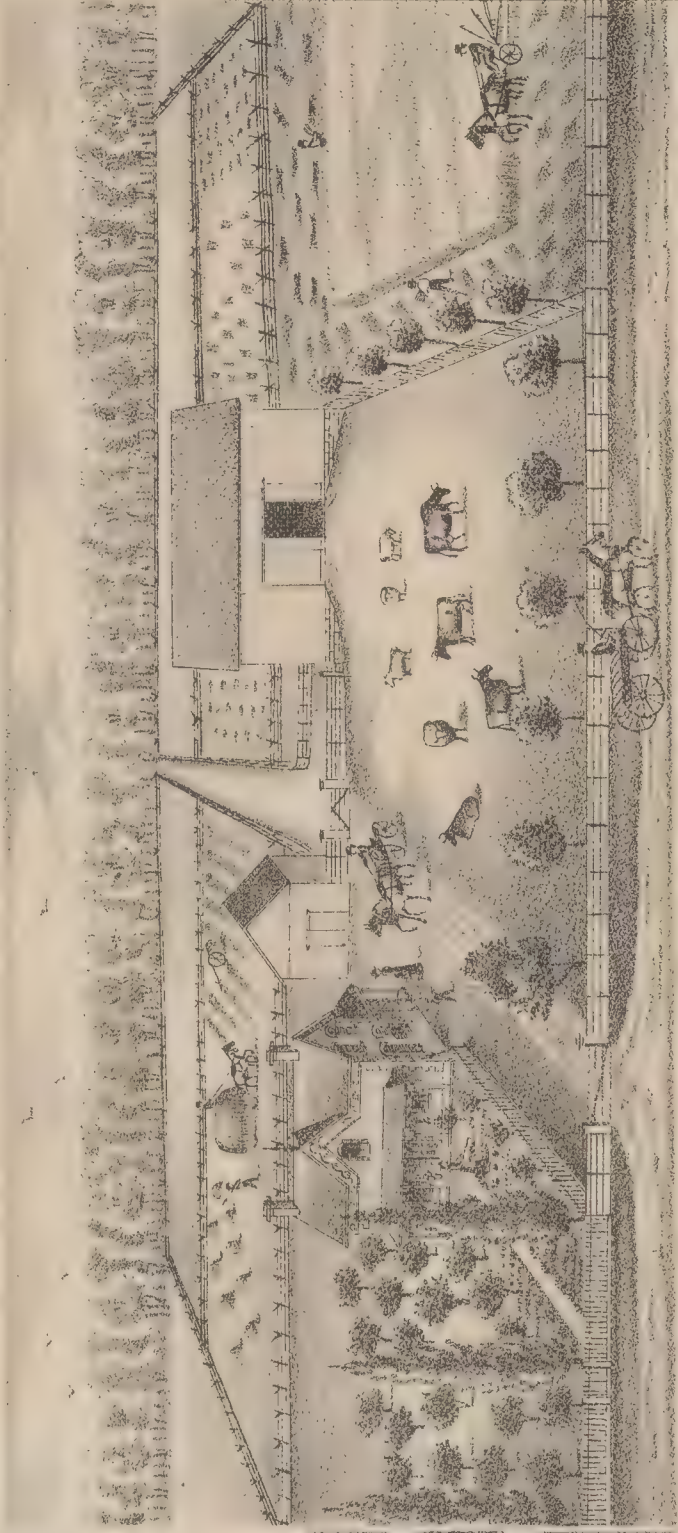
MILLS & RESIDENCE OF **T.J. STEWART**, (CONS.), LOT 16, KINLOSS TP., BRUCE CO., ONT.



TANNERY & RES. OF **JOHN M. DONALD**, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT.



RESIDENCE OF **J.H. ELLIOT**, CHESTLY, BRUCE CO., ONT.



RES. OF **ADAM ESPLAN**, CONS. LOTS. ARRAN TP., BRUCE CO., ONT.



*John McKay,
Deceased - late of Sydenham, ONT.
Fought under Sir John Moore at Corunna
Born 1773 - Settled in Sydenham 1841 -
Died 1876.*



*Alex Irwin
the first Deputy Reeve
of ARTEMESIA T^e ONT.*



*James Edge
GLENELG T^e ONT.
Ex Warden of Grey Co.*



*Samuel Edge
Pioneer of GLENELG T^e
ONT.*



*James Beattie
Treasurer of SULLIVAN T^e ONT.
44 Years in the Council*



*Robert A. Stark
Reeve of DERBY T^e,
ONT.*



*Nathaniel Herriman
[Deceased] of DERBY T^e
ONT.*



*Alexander Fleming
[Deceased] of DERBY T^e
ONT.*



*Robert Linn
Pioneer of DERBY T^e ONT.
Member of the Municipal Council for
30 Years.*



*James Gardner
22 Years in the Municipal Council
of SYDENHAM T^e ONT.*



*John Valentine,
[Deceased]
One of the First Settlers of Paisley,
ONT.*



*Peter E. Brown .
[Deceased]
First Settler in Teeswater,
ONT.*



*The Late George Reddon,
Carrick Tp. Bruce Co.
ONT.*



*Robert Graham,
Lucknow,
ONT.*



*Samuel T. Rowe,
Paisley,
ONT.*



*Donald Mc Lellan,
[Deceased]
The "Old Reeve" of Bruce Tp. ONT.*



*William Carnegie,
Mildmay,
ONT.*



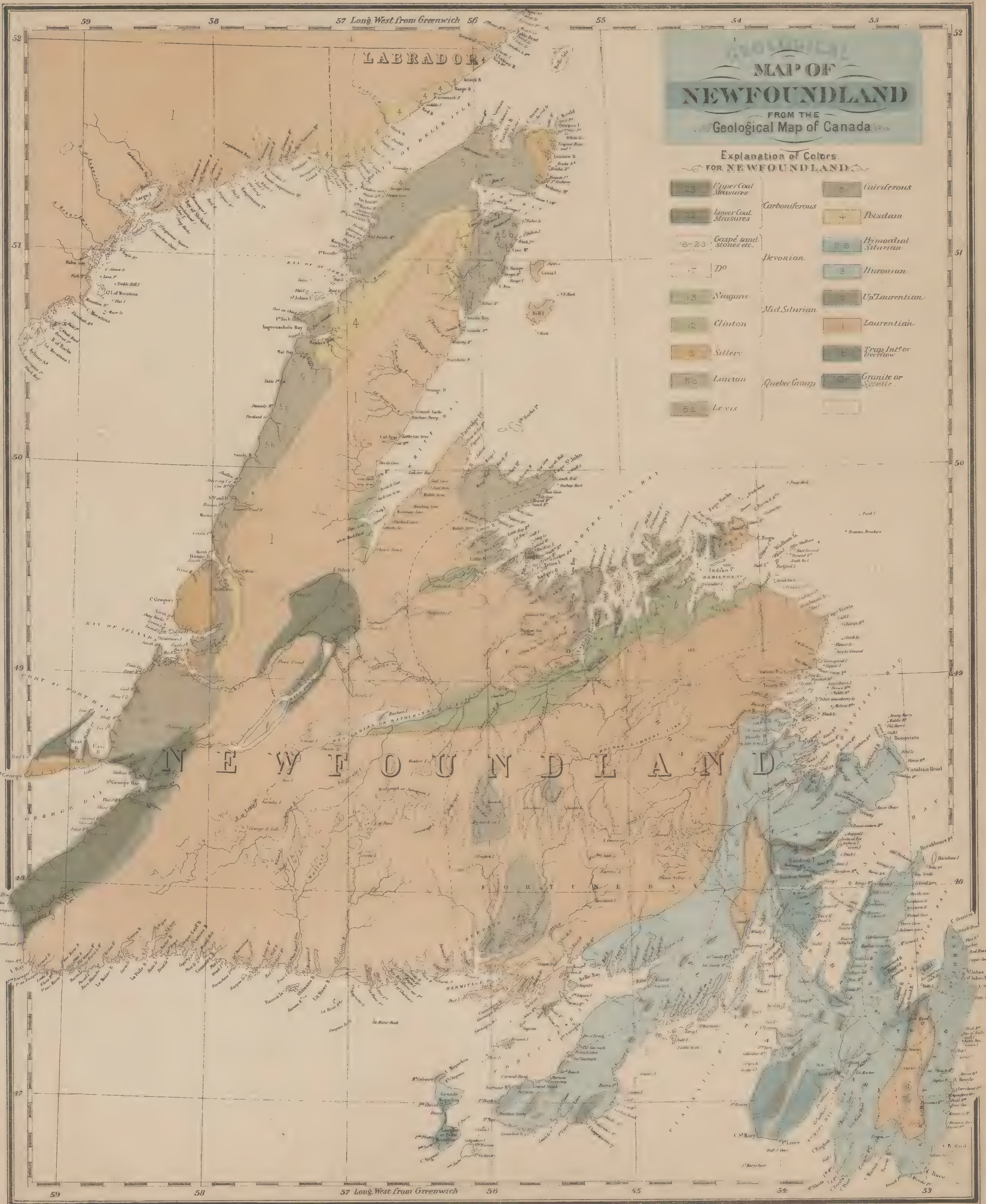
*Major Wm Daniel,
Kincardine,
ONT.*



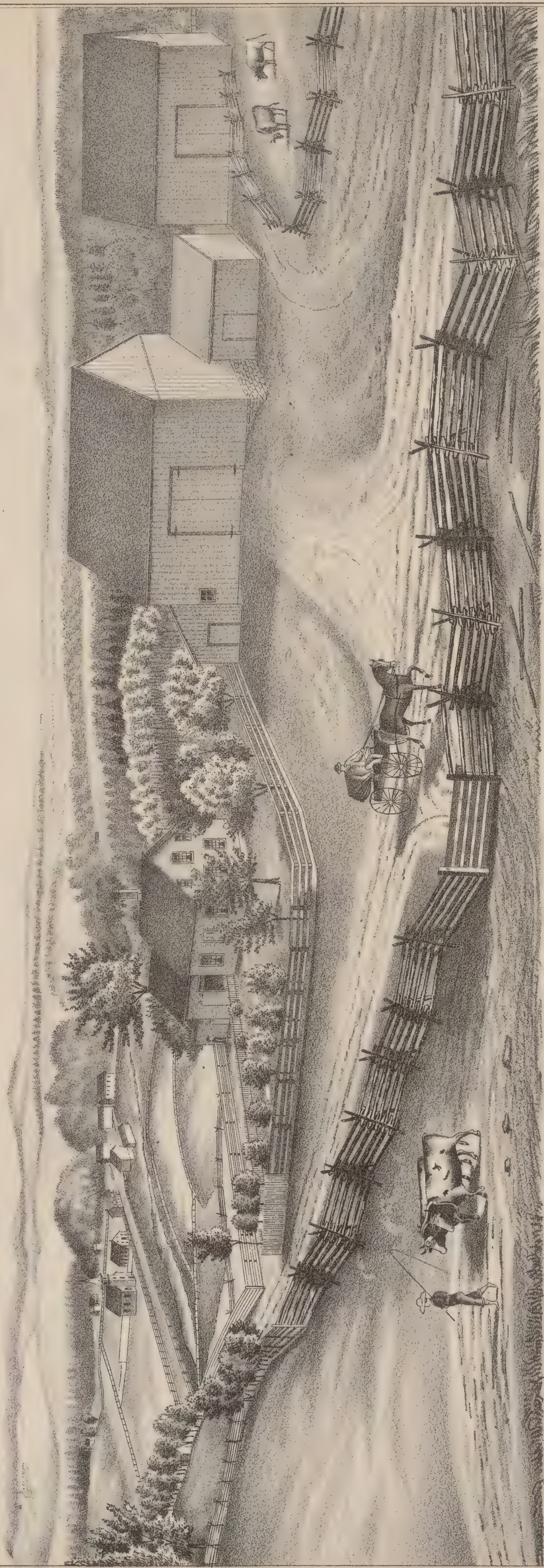
*Geo. Daniel,
Kincardine,
ONT.*



*Alexander Mc Carter,
Walkerton,
ONT.*







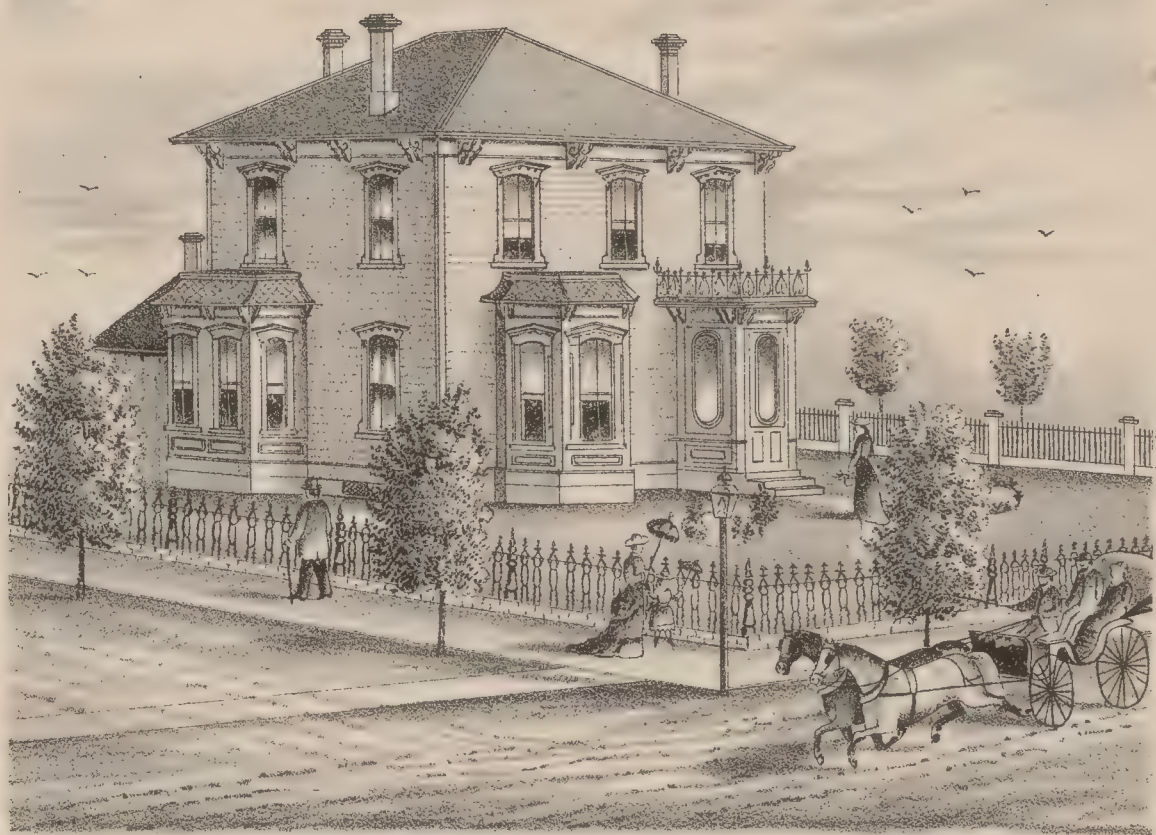
THE RESIDENCE OF J. B. SHURTLEFF, ESQ., HATLEY TP. QUEBEC. [MASSAWIPPI & AYERS FLATS, IN DISTANCE]



THE CAMPERDOWN-HOUSE AND RES. OF **W. E. TUCK ESQ.**, VILLAGE OF GEORGEVILLE, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P. Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF **L. E. PARKER ESQ.** EAST HATLEY, STANSTEAD CO. QUE.



RES. OF JOHN MEARNS, M.D. PETROLEA, ONT.

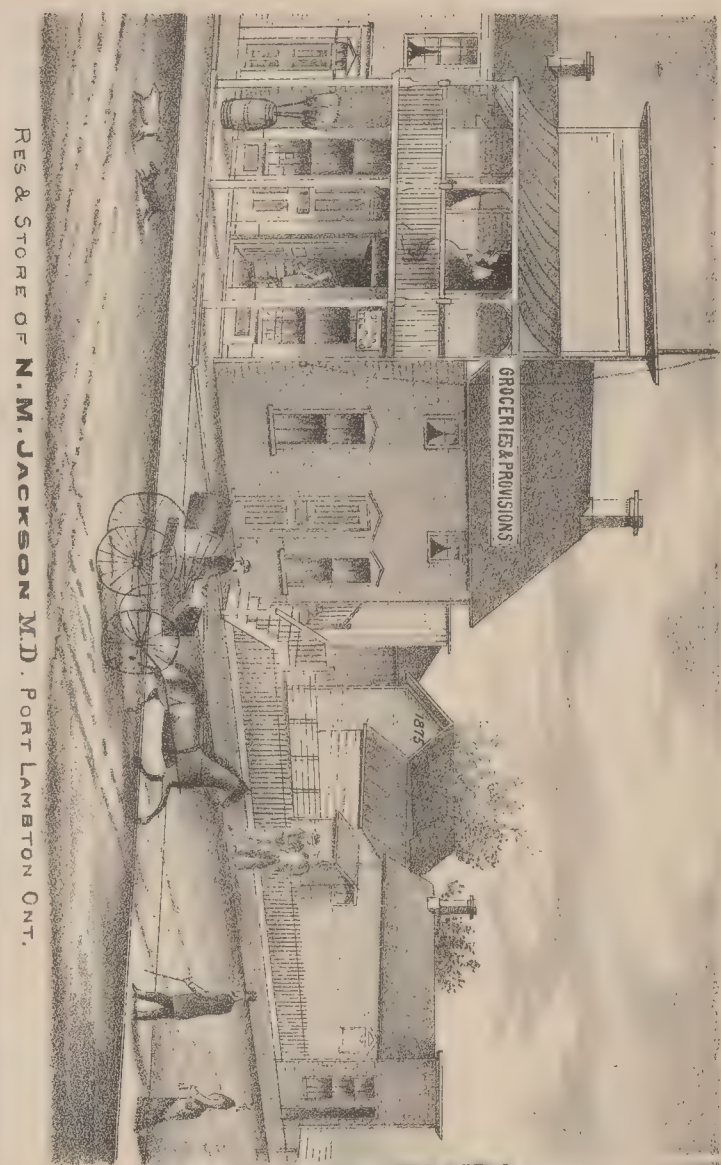
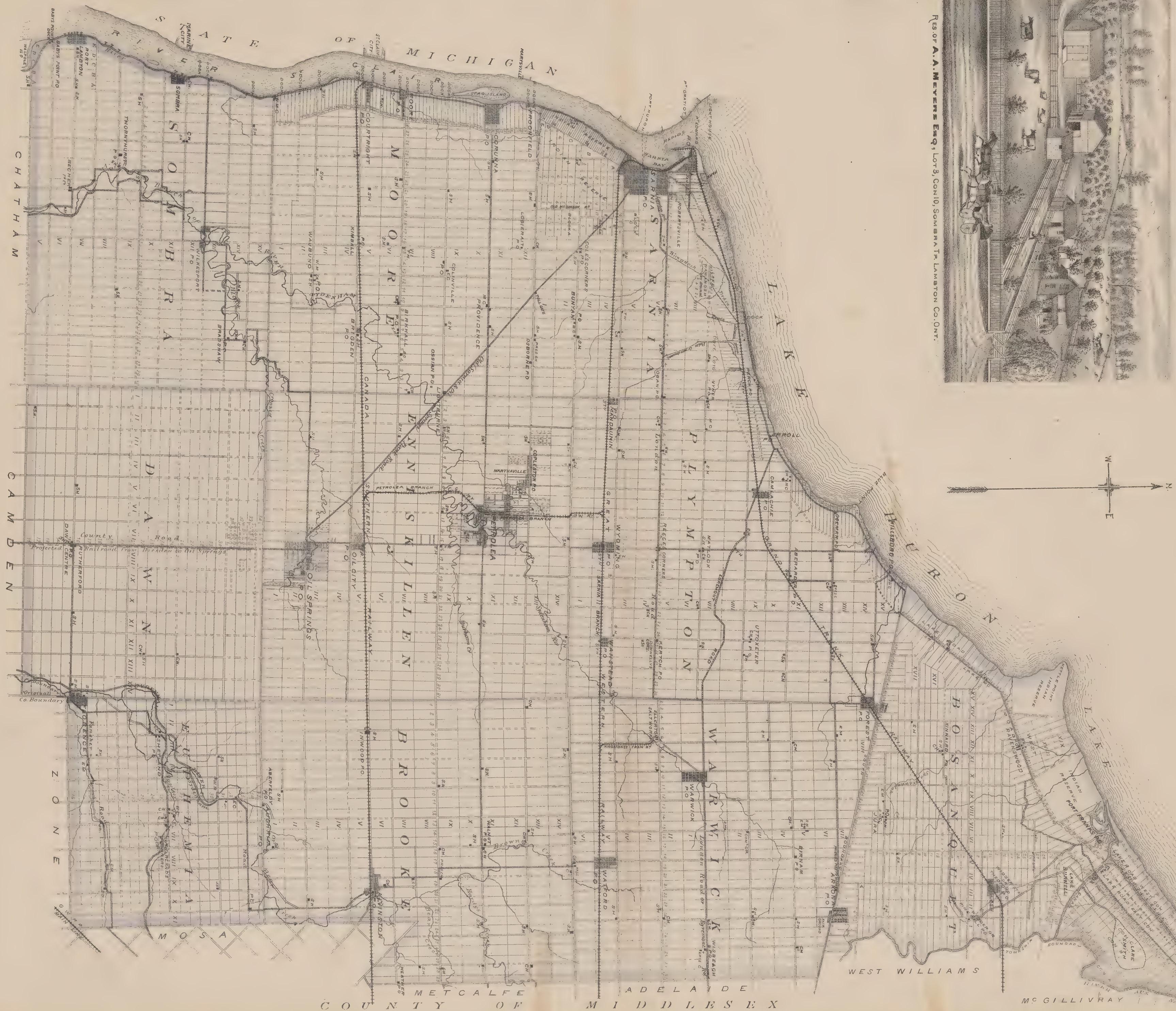
MAP OF

BOSANQUET

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 105 Chains per Inch.

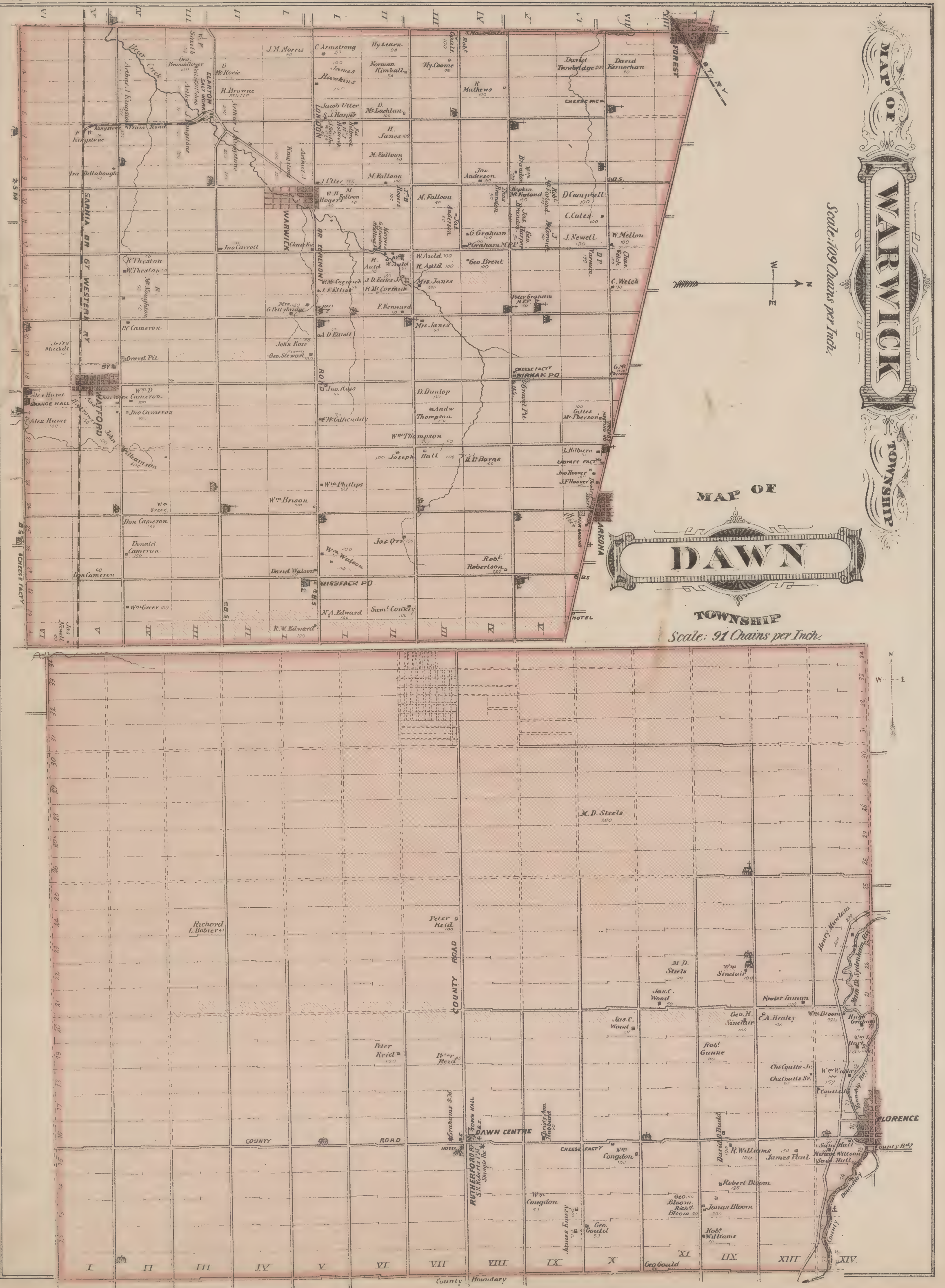




RES OF A.A. MEYERS Esq, Lot 3, Con 10, Somerville, Lambton Co. Ont.

RES & STORE OF N.M. JACKSON M.D. PORT LAMBTON ONT.

RES & STORE OF GEORGE YATES, OIL SPRINGS, LAMBTON CO. ONT.



MAP OF
WARWICK
TOWNSHIP

Scale: 109 Chains per Inch.

MAP OF
DAWN
TOWNSHIP

Scale: 91 Chains per Inch.

FLORENCE

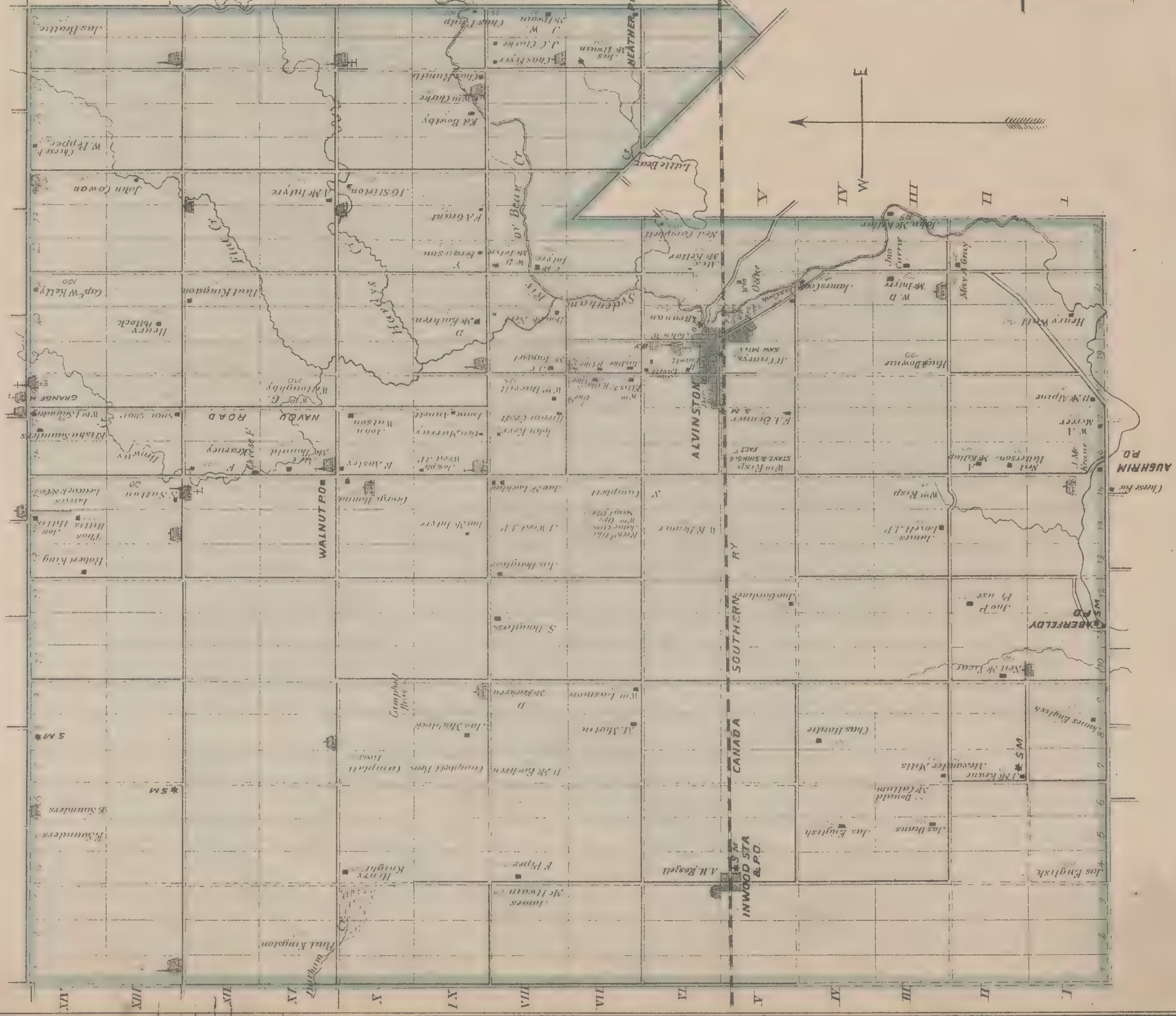
TOWNSHIP
MAP OF
PIXPION

Scale: 115 Chains per Inch.



TOWNSHIP
MAP OF
BROOKE

Scale: 108 Chains per Inch.



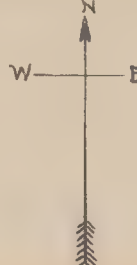


MAP OF

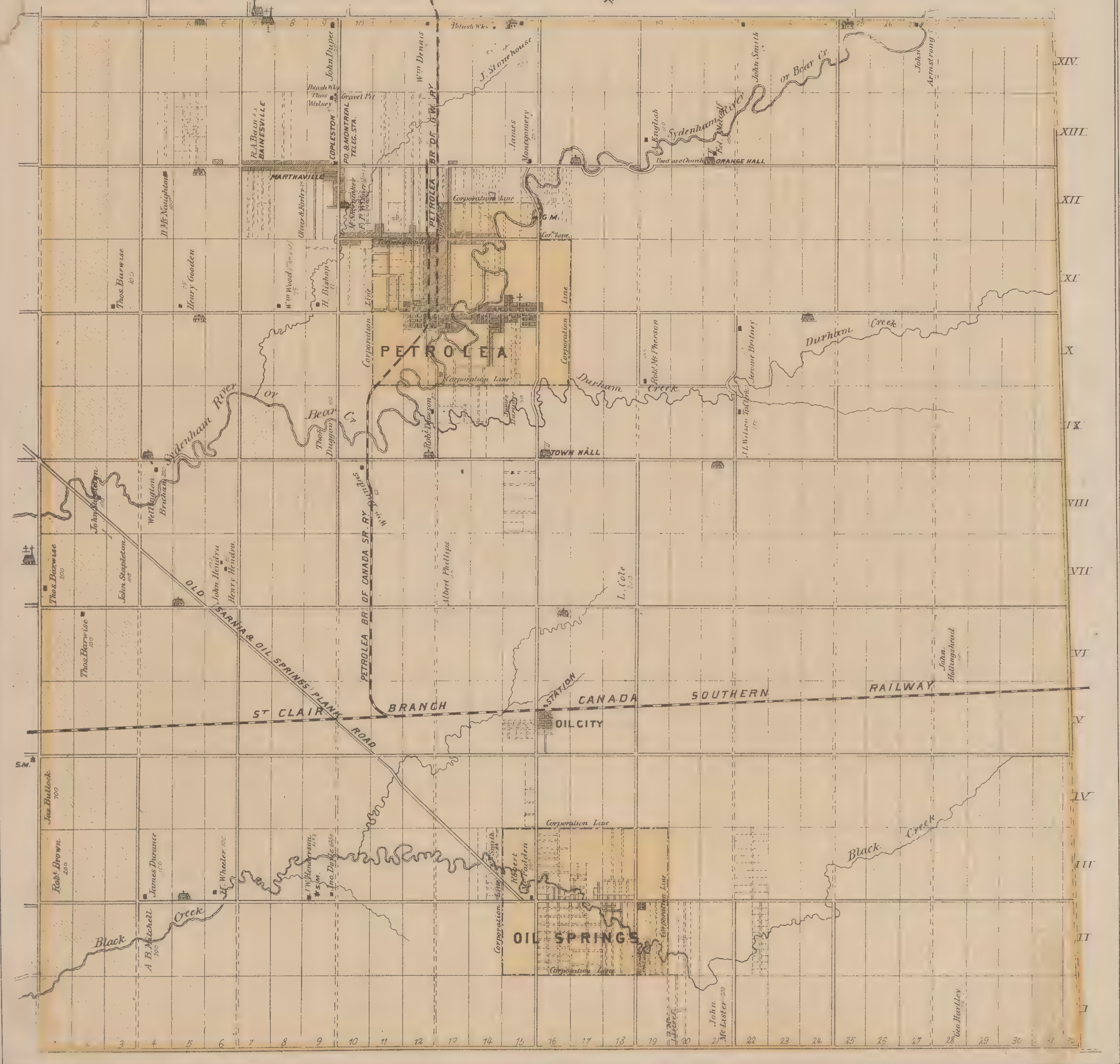
ENNISKILLEN

TOWNSHIP

Scale 8563 Chains per Inch.

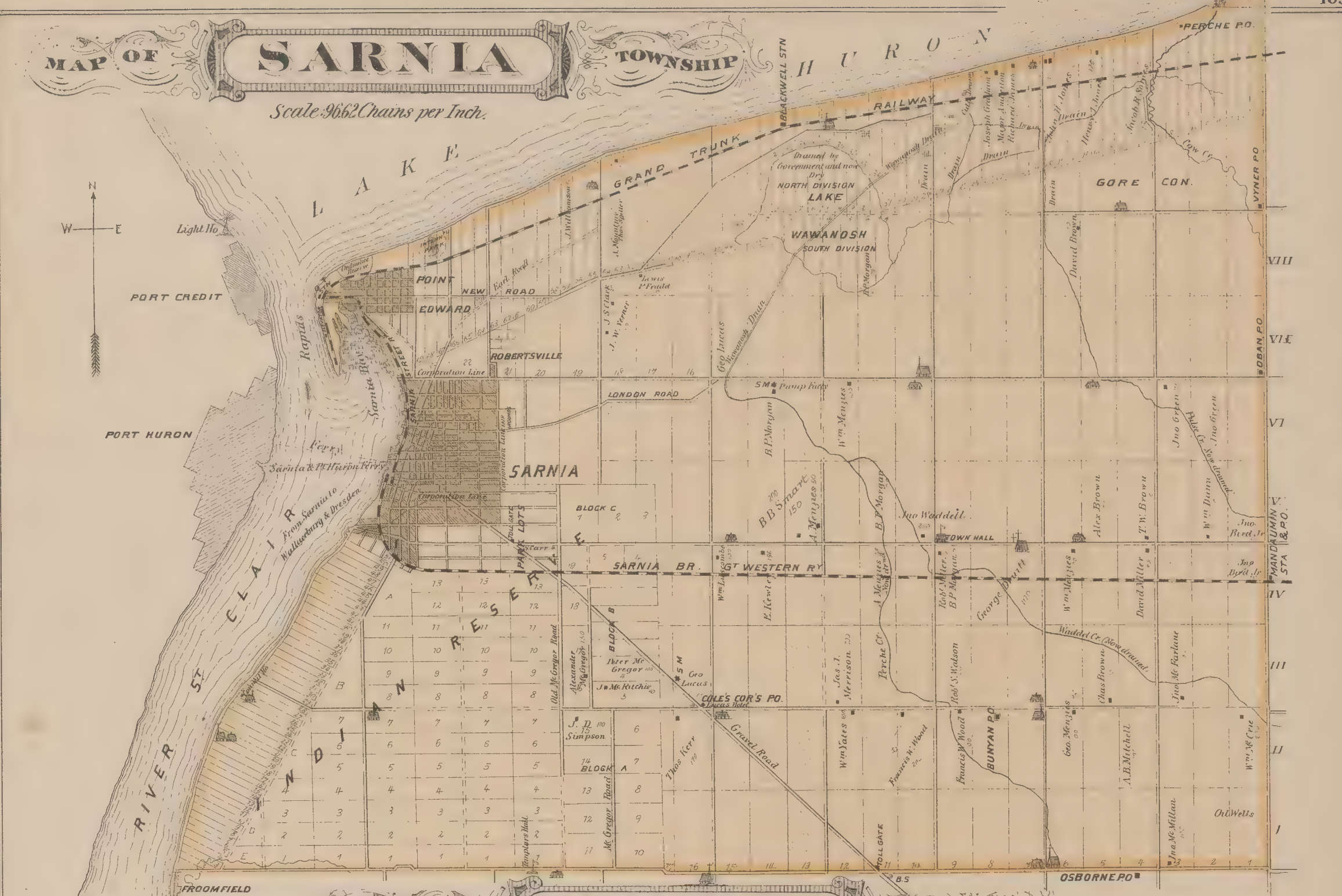


Frederick Smith
Reeve of Plympton Tp.
ONT.



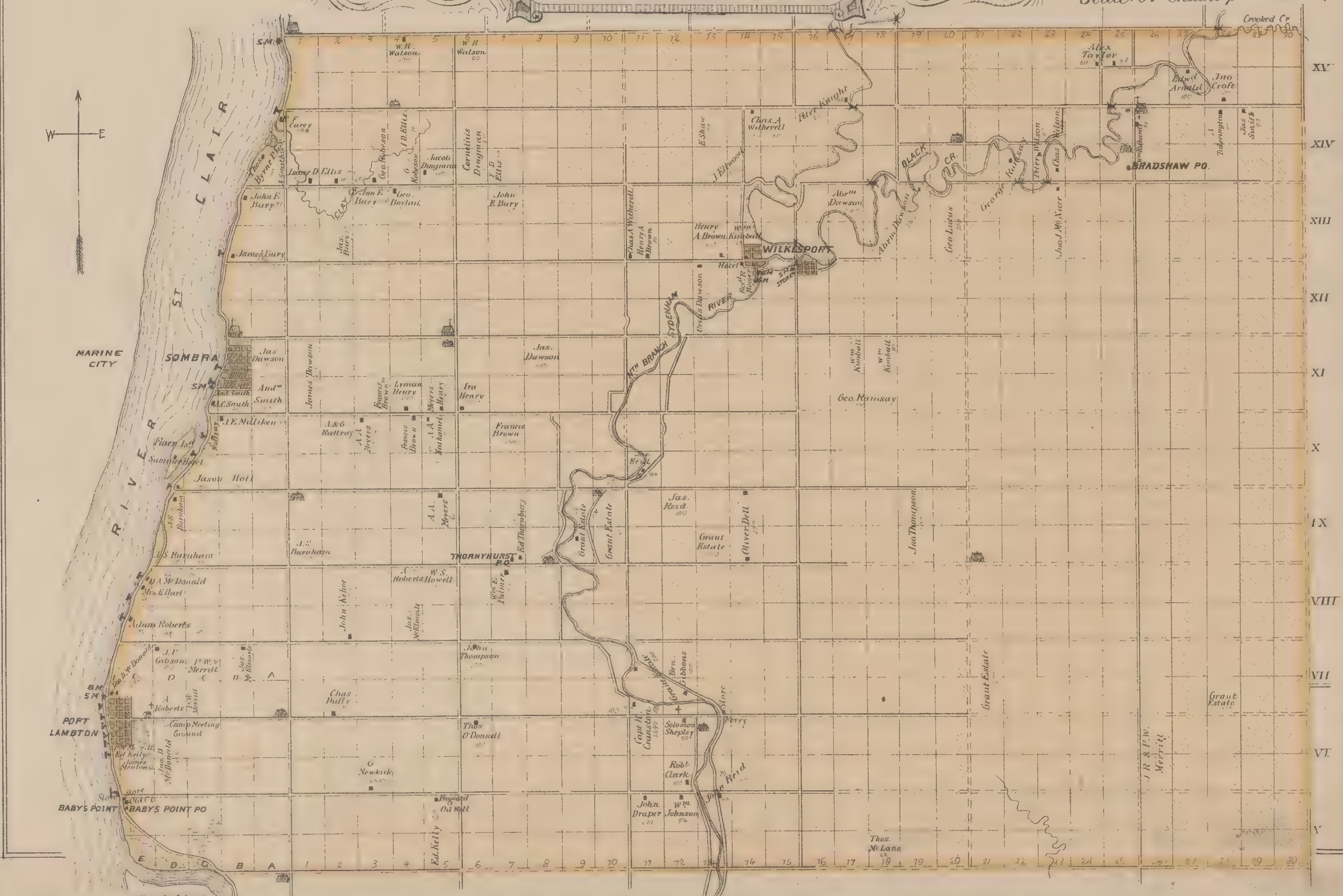
MAP OF SARNIA TOWNSHIP

Scale 9662 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF SOMBRA TOWNSHIP

Scale 97 Chains per Inch.



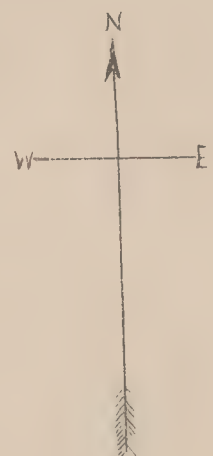
MAP OF
EUPHEMIA
TOWNSHIP

Scale: 74 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF
X
MOORE
IX
TOWNSHIP

Scale: 10² Chains per Inch.



BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF LAMBTON COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

TOWN OF PETROLEA.

Anderson, John, engineer. Owns 1 acre, with house, worth \$500. Born in Scotland, 1843. Settled here in 1869.

Adams, Thomas, dealer in groceries, flour and feed. Was born in Ontario Province, 1854. Came here in 1873.

Allen, Edward, freight agent, Great Western Railroad. Born in England, 1841. Came to Lambton Co., 1875.

Anderson, W. G., general blacksmith. Born in Quebec, 1857. Came to county in 1868.

Bebington, William, butcher. Came from England, where he was born, 1854. Settled here in 1870.

Beresford, Charles, commission merchant and oil producer. Born in 1857. Birthplace, England. Came to Lambton Co. in 1867.

Barclay, P., books, stationery and notions; is also Postmaster. Was born in Scotland, 1827.

Bishop, Henry, general merchant. Is owner of 122 acres of land in Enniskillen Township; being Lot 9, Con. 11; value, \$5,000. Born in the United States, 1806. Settled here in 1865.

Beresford, James, oil operator. Born, 1849. Birthplace, England. Settled here in 1877.

Bray, William, druggist. Born in England, 1814. Came here, 1872. Is a Justice of the Peace.

Bennet, Jesse, horticulturist. Born in the Province, 1816.

Carson, T. L., veterinary surgeon. Born in Province of Ontario, 1854. Settled here in 1877.

Clarke, William, teacher. Was born in Ireland, and settled here in 1875.

Corey, H., hotel proprietor and also oil operator. Born in the United States, 1840. Settled in the county, 1872.

Chittick, J. W., conveyancer and general agent. Was for some time Assessor of the town, and Bailiff. Born in Ireland, 1842. Came to the county in 1864.

Corrigan, Thomas, builder. Born, 1852. Came here in 1876.

Fluder, Edward E., accountant. Was born in Hampshire, England, 1843. Settled here, July, 1873.

Fraser, James, boot and shoe dealer. A native of Scotland; born, 1857. Settled here, 1876.

Hay, Mrs. Elizabeth. Came from Scotland. Settled in county, 1858.

Herring, R., editor and proprietor of *Advertiser*. Was born in England, 1843. Has lived in county since 1865.

Huggard, J., proprietor of the Anderson House. Born in Chatham, 1840. Settled here in 1872.

Harrigan, W. J., oil producer. Born in Michigan State, 1839. Came here in 1872.

Houston, W. C., plough manufacturer and general blacksmith. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1855.

Ide, T. C., accountant.

Jackson, T. G., Chief Constable of Petrolea. Born in Ireland, 1843. Settled here in 1866.

Lowery, W. M., printer, and editor of the *Petrolea Topic*. Born in Ontario, 1846. Came here in 1879.

Latham, A. B., dry goods merchant. Birthplace, England. Came here in 1871.

McKenzie, W. C., lumber merchant and builder. A native of Scotland, where he was born in 1833. Came to county, 1866.

McGarvey, W. H., oil refiner and producer; having 16 wells producing oil. Is Warden of Lambton Co. Born in Huntingdon, Quebec, 1843. Settled here in 1861.

Murphy, G. E., Town Clerk of Petrolea. Born in Ireland, 1832. Came here in 1856. Is a Justice of the Peace.

Mearns, Dr. John, physician and surgeon. Was born in Scotland, 1852. Settled here in 1869.

Mott, Dr. G. B., physician and surgeon; is also Coroner. Born in the Province, 1821. Settled in county, 1862.

Manning, D., butcher. Settled in the county in 1867. Was born in England, 1844. Has been a member of the Town Council.

Pierce, R. R., teacher. Was born in Ireland, 1818. Came to county in 1872.

Robinson, Wm., lumberman. Was born in Montreal, 1843.

Savage, John, oil operator. Was born in Canada, 1833. Holds a Captain's commission in No. 1 Co., 27th Battalion.

Sanson, George, general blacksmith. Born in Scotland, 1830. Settled in the county, 1865.

Steadman, D., hardware merchant. Was born in the county in 1855.

Ward, Joseph, foreman for an oil company. Was born in Ontario, 1837. Settled in the county, 1866.

Watson, George, dealer in stoves and tinware. A native of England. Came to county in 1871.

Vanalsteyne, A. S., oil producer and operator. Owns 15 acres of oil land on Con. 10 and 12 of Enniskillen Township, worth \$6,000. Born in Ontario, 1842. Settled in county, 1866.

Wynne, J. H., furniture manufacturer and undertaker. Born in Ontario, 1852. Came to county, 1876.

TOWN OF SARNIA.

Alexander, Andrew, owner and proprietor Alexander House. Born in Ireland. Came to Lambton Co., 1852. Has been Town Councillor.

Bean, Amelia, school teacher. P.O. address, Bunyan. Born in the United States in 1857. Moved to Lambton Co., 1869.

Bucke, J. P., Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, and Clerk of the Peace. Born in London Tp. in 1840. Moved to Lambton Co., 1854.

Barr, D., watchmaker and jeweller. Native of Canada; born, 1847.

Bowles & Hetherington, photographers.

Beveridge, John B., school teacher. Born in Scotland, 1851. Came to Lambton Co., 1873.

Brown, Edward J., butcher. Is an Englishman; born, 1852. Settled in Lambton Co., 1871.

Barron, John, photographer. Is a native of Scotland; born, 1844. Came to Lambton Co., 1868.

Blacker, Henry, builder and contractor; proprietor of Monumental Works. Born in England, 1850. Came to Lambton Co., 1874.

Blaikie, Francis, foundryman. Native of Scotland; born, 1829. Became a settler in Lambton Co., 1846.

Burdett, James, tinsmith. Born in England, 1847. Came to Lambton Co., 1874.

Beatty, John D., Sec. Treas. N. W. Transportation Co. (Limited). Born in Ontario. Settled in Lambton Co., 1875.

Beresford, Wm., oil operator. P.O. address, Sarnia. Is an Englishman; born, 1854. Settled in Lambton Co., 1877. Does business in Petrolea.

Canadian Printing Co., publishers of *The Canadian*.

Clark, Wm. B., general merchant and forwarder. Native place, Montreal; born, 1825. Came to Sarnia, 1839.

Cameron, Colin S., builder and contractor.

Creigh, C. W., teacher. Born in Ontario, 1853. Came to Lambton, 1879.

Clark, W. D., grocer and flour merchant. Born in Sarnia Tp.

Danu, Rev. Frank, Baptist minister. Native of England; born, 1840. Came to Lambton Co., 1875. P.O. address, Bunyan.

Dundas, Thomas, livery stable keeper. Born in Ontario. Moved to Lambton Co., 1858.

Dalziel, A. H., general insurance, loan and real estate agent. Born in Ontario, 1844. Moved to Lambton Co., 1858. Has been Councillor.

Dolman, George, veterinary surgeon and livery. Owns 1/2 Lot 13, Con. 1, Plympton Tp., 100 acres. Born in England in 1824. Settled in Lambton in 1861.

Duncan, R., barber and hairdresser. Born in Virginia. Came to Lambton Co., 1861.

Ellison, Joseph, builder, and proprietor of Farmers' Exchange. Born in Ontario in 1848. Moved to Lambton Co., 1849.

Ellison, James C., plasterer. Born here in 1852.

Eyvel & Gorman, newspaper publishers. Born in Elgin Co. Came to Lambton, 1878.

Forsyth, J. S., carpenter. Native of Ireland; born, 1848. Came to Lambton Co., 1872.

Gibbs, R., grocer. Is an Englishman; born, 1855. Settled in Lambton, 1879.

Gurd, R. S., lawyer.

Graham, D., butcher, meat market. Born in Scotland in 1850. Came to Lambton Co., 1865.

Geary, Richard T., druggist. Birthplace, London Tp.; born, 1855. Came to Lambton Co., 1874.

Godley, Geo., baker and grocer. Born in England in 1822. Became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1859.

Garrett, J. P., house, sign and ornamental painter. Owns house and lot. Born in Ontario, 1852. Moved to Lambton Co., 1855.

Harkness, R., livery stable proprietor. Came to Lambton Co. in 1854.

Hitchcock, Samuel S., insurance and real estate agent. Born in Sarnia in 1850.

Hitchcock, C. D., contractor. Owns Lot 15, Durand Street. Born in Sarnia, 1848.

Highwarden, S., broker and general dealer; minister of the M. E. Church. Born in Ohio, U.S. in 1829. Settled in Lambton Co., 1863.

Harvey, Joseph, retired from business. By birth an Englishman. Came to Lambton Co. in 1844.

Hill, J. W., school teacher. Born in Ontario, 1857. Settled here in 1877.

Johnston, Wm., general grocer and provision merchant. Native of Ireland; born in 1845. Came to Lambton Co., 1877.

Johnston, John, school teacher. Born in Scotland in 1849. Settled in Lambton Co., 1865.

Johnston, John, general blacksmith. Born in Quebec, 1841. Moved to Lambton Co. in 1867.

Jones, T. J., dealer in musical instruments and sewing machines. Born in London, Ont., in 1839. Moved to Lambton Co. in 1877.

Keays, W. J., Official Assignee for the County of Lambton. Born in Ontario in 1829. Moved to Lambton Co., 1866.

Lucas, George, Jr., saddler. Born in Sarnia in 1850.

Lester, J. F., barrister-at-law.

Lambert, Jas. H., merchant tailor and gent's furnisher. Born in Ontario in 1858.

Logie, Rev. John, Presbyterian minister. Birthplace, Scotland.

Laundy, Thomas, marble works. Is an Englishman; born in 1832. Came to Lambton Co., 1867.

Luscombe, William, butcher; dealer in live stock and farmer. Owns N. 1/2 Lot 15, Con. 4, Tp. of Sarnia, 100 acres. Value, \$5,000. Born in Plymouth, England, in 1842. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1862.

Livingston, D., grocer, provision merchant, crockery and glassware. Came to Lambton Co., 1877.

McLachlan, C., contractor and builder. Born in Ontario in 1849. Moved to Lambton Co. in 1859.

MacKenzie, D., merchant; importer and dealer in general dry goods. Native of Scotland. Came to Lambton Co. in 1847. Has been Mayor of Sarnia.

McElheron, W. H., telegraph operator. Owner and proprietor Western Hotel. Born in Sarnia.

MacKenzie, John A., barrister.

McIntyre, Joseph, Customs Department. Owns E. 1/2 Lot 13, Con. 12, Sarnia Tp., 100 acres; value, \$4,000. Native of Ireland; born in 1835. Came to Lambton Co. in 1851.

Mills, Robert, Jr., clerk. Born in Sarnia in 1852.

McCart, Daniel, general grocer. Birthplace, Ireland; born in 1837. Came to Lambton Co., 1838.

McDonald, D. C., house, sign and carriage painter. Born in Cape Breton in 1832. Moved to Lambton Co. in 1866.

MacKenzie, James, manufacturer of furniture. Is a Scotchman; born in 1831. Came to Lambton Co., 1847.

McDowall, James A., barrister-at-law.

Nisbet, T. W., Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Faton, George, Sarnia and Toronto. Native of Scotland; born in 1830.

Pottenger, Sylvia V., school teacher. Born in England in 1853. Is first assistant teacher in the Sarnia Model School.

Patterson, Janet, teacher. Was born in Sarnia.

Patterson, Jane A., teacher. Born in Sarnia.

Proctor, George A., builder and contractor. Born in Lambton Co., 1842. Has been Councillor.

Pace, Samuel D., M.D.; Consul for the United States. Born in Ontario in 1855.

Oliver, R. S., contractor and builder. Is Town Councillor. Born in England in 1830. Became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1878.

Russell, John, brewer and maltster. Born in 1840. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1875. Resides in Sarnia Township.

Rodey, John, contractor. Is a Scotchman; born, 1832. Came to Lambton Co. in 1852.

Reynolds, L., dealer in fancy goods. Born in England in 1826. Came to Lambton Co. in 1866.

Sinclair, John, County Registrar.

Sisson, Alfred, general blacksmith. Birthplace, Tp. Manvers, Co. Durham; born in 1853. Came to Lambton Co. in 1855.

Sinclair, William, B.A., Principal of the High School. Born in Scotland in 1835. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1871.

Suhler, A., merchant tailor. Born in Germany, 1834. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1868.

Sullivan, M., Postmaster of Sarnia. Came to Lambton Co. in 1857.

Taylor, Wm. F., dealer in paints, oils and wall paper. Native of England; born in 1841.

Thomas, G. W., employed in the Customs Department. Is one of the early settlers. Born in Montreal in 1815. Moved to Lambton Co., 1851.

Thomson, Andrew, millwright and carpenter. Is a Scotchman; born in 1832. Came to Lambton Co. in 1871.

Vail, C. L., M.D., physician and surgeon. Has been Town Councillor. Native of Ontario; born, 1837. Moved to Lambton Co., 1873.

Wood, James, dentist. Born, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, 1844. Came to Lambton Co., 1873.

Worsley, James, builder and contractor. Born in England in 1839. Settled in Lambton Co., 1869.

Wilson, Frank, house and sign painter. Native of the United States; born in 1832. Came to Lambton Co. in 1876.

Wilkinson, Johnson, dry goods merchant. Real estate valued at \$1,000; being N. 1/2 Lot 57, Con. 9; 50 acres, Tp. Sarnia. Born in England, 1856. Settled in Lambton Co., 1865.

Yard, Henry, general painter. Born in England in 1840. Settled in Lambton Co., 1873.

VILLAGE OF FOREST.

Baldwin, Rev. John H., Pastor of the Baptist Church. Native of Canada. Has been engaged in the ministry since 1858. Was called to Sarnia Township in 1872, and has been in charge of the Forest church since 1875.

Barnes, C. A., Public School Inspector for Division No. 1, Lambton Co. Was born in Warwick, Ont., 1846, and has resided here since.

Barron, Henry, conveyancer, &c. Born in England, 1840. Came to Lambton Co. when 12 years of age.

Baron, Alex. B., photographic artist. Is a native of Scotland. Came to this place in 1878.

Beith, Charles, proprietor planing mills and stove factory. Born in Scotland, 1828. Settled in Lambton Co. 20 years later. Has occupied a seat at the Village Council since 1875.

Carscaden, D., gentleman. A native of Ireland.

Cartwright, Henry L., publisher of the *Forest Advertiser*.

Coults, George, builder and lumber dealer.

Collamore, H. G., jeweller and watchmaker. Native Canadian. Settled here in 1878.

Cornell, C. D., hotel-keeper and insurance agent. Owns property in the Village of Thedford, valued at \$450. Born in Canada, 1852.

Cairns, Peter, merchant. Born in this county in 1850.

Decker, Geo. E., manufacturer of pumps. Is a Canadian; born in Waterloo Co., 1845. Came to Lambton with parents in 1855.

Duncan, Rev. James B., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Has been in Forest since 1870. Is a native of Scotland.

Dickey, W. R., conveyancer and general agent. Chairman of the Public School Board of the village. Native of Ireland; born, 1833. Settled in this place, 1863.

Dickey, Miss Rebecca J., teacher. Is a daughter of the gentleman named above, and a native Canadian. At present engaged as teacher in S. S. No. 9, Brooke Township.

Edgar, T. E., owner and proprietor Queen's Hotel. Born in Brant Co., 1844. Came to this county with parents in 1852.

Frayn, James, butcher. Was born in this county in 1852.

Frayn, Wm., builder and proprietor of livery stables. Native of Middlesex Co. Has resided in this county since 1858.

Frayn, Richard, Jr., grain merchant. Born in England. Located in Lambton, 1860.

Griggs, Wm. D., Station Agent, G.T.R. Was born in Port Hope, Ont. Came to Forest in 1873.

Hamilton, John, carpenter and builder. Native Canadian; born in this county in 1847.

Hagel, Luke, retired gentleman. Is owner of the *Forest Advertiser*. Born in New Jersey, 1819. Settled in Lambton Co., 1838.

Hallock & Anderson, livery proprietors.

Harris, Rev. A. G., Pastor Canada Methodist Church. Is a native Canadian; born in Oxford Co., 1841. Has been located in Forest since 1878. Entered the ministry in 1864; was ordained in 1868.

Hay, Rev. Robert, Pastor of the Congregational Church. A native of Lanark Co.; born, 1829; ordained, 1869. Located in Forest in 1874.

Holmes, Jos., engineer at G.T.R. station. Is a native of Lancashire, England. Located in Lambton Co. in 1866.

Jones, Wm., grocer, &c. Native of Canada. Settled in Lambton in 1854.

Jones, Thomas, merchant.

Maylor, James & Son, merchant tailors. Of English nativity. Came to Lambton Co., 1873.

Munro Bros., merchants. Scotch by birth. Came to Lambton in 1870.

McDonald, Wm. S., proprietor Union Hotel. Born in Canada in 1853. Has resided here since 1879.

McBean, D., merchant. Born in Scotland. Settled in this county, 1858.

McDougall, John, proprietor Queen's Hotel. Of Canadian birth. Settled here in 1873.

McFadyen, Laughlin. Was born in Scotland in 1820. Located in Lambton Co. in 1856.

McKellar, Peter, conveyancer, &c. Native of Elgin Co. Located in this county in 1849.

McFarlane, D., travelling agent for J. Elliott & Sons agricultural implements, London. He owns 150 acres of Lot 24, Con. 13, Plympton Tp. Born in Scotland, 1836. Settled here in 1852.

McPherson, Allan, miller. Born in Scotland in 1838. Located in this county in 1851.

Nash, H. J., M.D., physician and surgeon. A native of Ireland; born, 1828. Located in the County of Lambton, 1846.

Polley, Alvin, merchant. Born in Stormont Co., and settled here in 1874.

Prout, Richard, carpenter and builder. Born in the Township of Plympton.

Rawlings, Albin, general stock dealer. Is a native of England, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1852. Is an extensive owner of farm property in the vicinity of Forest. Officiates as Reeve of Forest. See Biographical Sketch.

Rodwell, Rev. Wm. A., Pastor of Primitive Methodist Church. Of English nativity; born, 1851. Educated in England, and entered the ministry in 1873, at Canterbury. Came to Canada about 3 years later, and was stationed at Wingham, removing to Forest in 1878.

Ryan, M. L., proprietor of American Hotel. Was born in Detroit, Michigan, U.S.

Smith, L. H. & Co. The junior member of this firm, Mr. Montague Smith, was born in England, 1852, and located here in 1869. Opened this enterprise as a branch of their Strathroy Bank in 1873.

Shaw, John, lumberman. Came from Scotland where he was born in 1836. Made a location in the County of Lambton in 1870.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF LAMBTON COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Thompson, Rev. C. M., Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Descended from old "U. E." stock. Born in County Addington in 1853. Commenced preaching at age of 21. Was ordained in 1878. Came to this village the preceding year, on the organization of the M. E. Church there.

Thill, Thomas, blacksmith. Born in Scotland, 1839. Settled in Lambton Co., 1862.

Van Valkenburg, G. M., jeweller, &c. Is a native of Middlesex Co. Has resided here since 1874.

Wood, Thomas, general agent. Is a native of the North of Ireland. Settled in this county in 1851. Is a very popular gentleman, and has served as Village Clerk since the incorporation of Forest.

Wren, Alexander, proprietor foundry and machine shop. Born in Nova Scotia in 1835. Has resided here since 1876.

Willing, M., miller and grain merchant. Has been two years a member of the Village Council. Born in England in 1841. Settled in Lambton in 1872.

Witty, William, proprietor of Farmers' Exchange Hotel. Was born in Canada, 1850, and came to Lambton Co. when 6 years old.

Wilson, James L., builder. Native Canadian. Came to his present location in 1876.

Wichmann, Chas., merchant tailor. Born in Germany, 1831. Came to Lambton Co., 1867.

VILLAGE OF WATFORD.

Ames, William, Pastor Methodist Church of Canada. Born in England, 1832. Came to Lambton Co. in 1875.

Baker, H. O., proprietor of Baker House. Property valued at \$10,000 in Tp. of Osunabuck. He was born in Stormont Co. in 1837, and settled in Lambton, 1864.

Bodaly, R. T., harness maker. Born in Lambton Co.

Bambridge, John, carriage maker. Property valued at \$5,000. Born in Scarborough Tp. in 1849, and settled in Warwick in 1873.

Bole, James, dealer in agricultural implements. Went into business in 1876. Has held office as Councillor since the incorporation of Watford in 1874. Owns 1 acre of land on Wall Street; value, \$800. Was born in Ireland in 1828, and settled in the county in 1833.

Campbell Bros., bankers and general merchants. Own 3 lots on Warwick Street, Watford. One of the Messrs. Campbell is a Justice of the Peace. They settled in the county in 1869.

Clarke, Joseph, merchant tailor. Born in England in 1831, and settled in Lambton Co., 1875.

Cook, H., manufacturer and dealer in furniture. Born in England, 1840. Settled in Lambton Co., 1867.

Dunham, Elijah, gentleman. Born in East York, Ont., and settled in Lambton Co. in 1873.

Dodds, Peter, general merchant, dealer in hardware, tinware, groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, glassware, hides, skins, and pelts. Owns 2½ acres in Watford Village. Born in Durham, England, and settled in Lambton in 1867.

Elliott, A. D., Division Court Clerk. Owns E. ½ Lot 16, Con. 1, N.E.R., 100 acres. Born in Warwick, 1849.

Eccles, John D., Commissioner in B. R. and Issuer of Licenses, also Secretary of East Lambton Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Owns 3 lots in Village of Watford; value, \$2,800. Was born in Ireland in 1817, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1835.

Fawcett, Thos., banker. Has been connected with municipal affairs for a considerable time, and is at present Treasurer of the municipality.

Fuller, John, grain dealer. Owns property on Main Street, Watford; value, \$2,000. Was born in Quebec, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1857.

Fletcher, W. D., marble manufacturer. His property consists of W. ½ Lot 8, Con. 10, 100 acres (value, \$5,000), being situate in Caradoc Tp., Co. Middlesex. Was born in Elgin Co. in 1830, and settled in Lambton, 1847.

Howden, S., boot and shoe dealer. Owns 2 lots in Watford; value, \$4,000. Born in Haldimand Co., 1844, and settled in Lambton Co., 1855.

Hughes, F. J., house, sign and carriage painter. Owns 2 lots on Front St.; value, \$1,200. Born in Elgin Co., 1845, and settled in Lambton Co., 1872.

Herbert, Agnes, school teacher. Born in Lambton Co.

Hungerford, S. W., druggist. Born in Ontario, and settled in Lambton Co., 1862.

Hume, R. M., grain merchant. Native of Lambton Co.; born, 1848.

Hickley, Geo. W., horse dealer. Born in England, 1852. Settled in Lambton, 1878.

Jackson, B. F., musician and barber. Owns 1 lot; value, \$600. Born, 1855. Settled in Lambton, 1876.

Kelly, John, livery stable. Born in Lambton Co.

Lindsay, N. J., physician, graduate Trinity College, Toronto. In practice five years. Born in Ont. Came to Lambton Co., 1876.

Mitchell, Angus, general blacksmith and carriage builder, Watford, where he owns 1 village lot. Was born in Elgin Co. in 1853, and settled in Lambton in 1865.

McLaren, W. P., druggist and stationer. Owns 4 village lots on Front St. Was born in Montreal in 1848, and came to Lambton Co. in 1869.

McDonnell, Andrew, grocer and liquor merchant. Was born in Chatham, N.B., in 1838, and settled in Warwick Tp. in 1869.

McKinnon, H., proprietor of hotel. Born in Quebec, 1834. Settled in Lambton Co., 1879.

McTavish, D., plough-maker and general blacksmith. Owns 1 lot in Watford. Was born in Scotland in 1822, and came to Lambton Co. in 1877.

McWaters, John, builder and contractor. Born in Ontario, 1835.

Mitchell, James, pump manufacturer. Born in Nova Scotia, 1828. Settled in Lambton Co., 1875.

Menerey, James, notary public, issuer of marriage licenses and conveyancer. Has been Tp. Clerk. Born in Ireland, 1824. Settled in Lambton Co., 1843.

O'Neil, J. D., insurance agent, fire and life. Owns Lots 21 and 22, Main St., Watford. Was born in Middlesex Co., 1840, and settled in Lambton Co., 1868.

Robinson, Thomas, grain merchant. Owns 65 acres of land; value, \$800. Is a native of Ireland; born in 1840. Settled in Lambton, 1867.

Roche, D., general grocer and liquor merchant. Born in Tp. of Warwick, 1852.

Restorick, William, proprietor of livery stable. Born in England, 1837.

Renier, Peter, merchant tailor. Born on Island of Jersey in 1825. Came to Lambton Co., 1858.

Rudd, J., veterinary surgeon. Born in Yorkshire, England.

Rowland, A. W., merchant. He owns 1 lot; value, \$800. Is a native of Wales. Born 1852, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1869.

Remey, A. B., watchmaker and jeweller. Born in Middlesex in 1849, and came to Lambton, 1877.

Rogers, W. H., hotel proprietor. Was born in Prince Edward Island in 1840, and came to Lambton in 1861.

Shirley, M. J., school teacher. Born in Lambton Co.

Symington, Alexander, boot and shoe manufacturer. Is a Scotchman; born in 1825. Came to Lambton Co. in 1834.

Tulloch, John, school teacher. Owns 1 acre of land in Watford. Native of Scotland; born, 1839. Came to Lambton Co. in 1857. Has been Returning Officer.

Tye, James C., editor and publisher of *Watford Guide* and *Alvinston News*. Born in Toronto, 1851. Settled here in 1874.

White, Thomas, school teacher. Born in Scotland in 1845.

Wynne, Geo. H., boot and shoe manufacturer. Born, 1840. Settled in Lambton Co., 1869.

BOSANQUET TOWNSHIP.

Bailey, E. Jr., farmer. P.O. address, Widder Station. He was born in Canada in 1859. E. Bailey, Sr., owns S. ½ Lot 24, Con. 5, Bosanquet.

Brett, R. G., physician. Is a Village Councillor. Born in Canada in 1851, and settled in Bosanquet Tp. in 1869. P.O. address, Arkona.

Bready, T. T. W., grain merchant. P.O. address, Theford. Is Village Reeve. Born in Listowel, Canada, in 1854, and came to Bosanquet Tp. in 1875.

Collins, James H., farmer. Owns W. pt. Lot 70, Con. S.R.E., Bosanquet, 91 acres. Born in Esquimaux in 1838. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1871. Has been Deputy Reeve, and is now Councillor. P.O. address, Forest.

Cornell, Jonas, saw-mill owner. P.O. address, Theford. Was Village Reeve. Born in Canada, and came to Bosanquet in 1852.

Coffey, J. M., farmer. Land consists of 80 acres, being W. pt. of Lot 13, S.B., Bosanquet. P.O. address, Arkona. Born in Simcoe Co., Ont., in 1832. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1869.

Fraser, John, farmer. Owns Lot 67, L.R.E., N. ½ Lot 11 and S. ½ Lot 12, Con. 6, 205 acres. Of Canadian birth. Came to Lambton, 1852, at age of 10 years.

Fuller, Jacob, lumber merchant. P.O. address, Widder. Born in Canada. Settled in Bosanquet in 1854.

Fawcett, J. Owns S. ½ Lot 8, Con. 14, and N. ½ Lot 8, Con. 13; Bosanquet, 100 acres. P.O. address, Forest. Born in Canada in 1835. Settled in Bosanquet in 1859.

Govenlock, Thomas, farmer. Owns Lot 5, Con. 13, N. pts. of Lots 36 and 37, S.B., and W. ½ Lot 10, Con. 13, 200 acres. P.O. address, Forest. Born in Scotland in 1829, and settled in Bosanquet in 1870.

Hodgson, Abram, farmer. Owns 238 acres, being Lots 70, L.R.E., and 6, Con. 11. Native of Lambton County; born 1844. Forest P.O.

Hodgson, Jacob, farmer. P.O. address, Forest. Land consists of Lot 69, Con. L.R.E., and W. pt. Lot 69, Con. L.R.W., 234 acres. Is a native of Durham Co.; born, 1825. Came to Bosanquet, 1852.

Hazelwood, James B., hotel-keeper. Born in Cornwall, England, in 1839. Settled in Bosanquet in 1870. P.O., Port Franks.

Holwell, G. W., hotel-keeper. Theford P.O. Born in England in 1838, and came to Bosanquet, 1862.

Huffman, L., farmer, managing director of the Arkona Union Exhibition. Owns N. pt. Lot 6, Con. S.B.; Bosanquet, 50 acres. Born in Canada in 1832. Came to Lambton Co. in 1873.

Johnson, James, farmer, member of the Lambton Co. Council. Land consists of Lot 68, Con. L.R.W., Lot 11, Con. 15, and Lot 9, Con. 16, Bosanquet; 301 acres. Is a native of Scotland; born, 1833. Settled in Lambton Co., 1852. P.O. address, Forest.

Johnson, Hugh, farmer. Forest P.O. Of Scotch nativity; born, 1820. Became a settler in Lambton Co., 1847. Owns 50 acres, in Lot 66, L.R.E.

James, Joseph, farmer and cattle dealer. Born in Cornwall, England, in 1841, and settled in Lambton Co., 1850. Owns Lot 73, Con. L.R.E., and W. ½ Lot 74, L.R.E.; 216 acres. P.O. address, Forest.

Landon, James, farmer and fruit grower. P.O. address, Ravenswood. Land consists of 134 acres, being Lots 4 and 5, Con. 19, Bosanquet. He is a native of Canada; born, 1838. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1862.

Livingston, John, farmer. Jura P.O. Owns Lot 5 and S. ½ Lot 6, Con. 6. Born in Canada, 1818. Became a settler in Lambton, 1858.

Lloyd, Ellis, farmer. P.O. address, Forest. Is a native of Wales; born in 1827. Came to Lambton Co. in 1861. Owns Lot 15, Con. 15, and E. 20 acres of Lot 69, Con. L.R.E.; 120 acres in all.

Leonard, William, farmer. P.O. address, Jura. Is Irish by birth. Has resided in Lambton Co. since 1855. Is owner of 200 acres, in Lot 4, Con. 9, and Lot 5, Con. 11.

McGhee, Archibald, farmer. Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1819. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1852. Land, 65 acres, being W. ½ Lot 72, Con. L.R.W., Bosanquet. P.O. address, Forest.

Miles, John, farmer. P.O. address, Forest. Owns S. pts. Lots 36 and 37, Con. S.B., Tp. Bosanquet, 100 acres. Born in Brant Co. in 1842. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1867.

Morrison, Wm., farmer and driller. Land consists of Lot 11, Con. 11, 100 acres, Bosanquet. Born in London, Ont., 1845. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1868. P.O. address, Kinnaird.

McCordic, James, farmer. P.O. address, Jura. Born in New Brunswick in 1828, and came to Lambton Co. in 1850. Owns Lot 3, Con. 8, 100 acres, Tp. Bosanquet. Was Councillor in 1873, and is now Deputy Reeve.

McDonald, William, farmer. Owns Lot 52, L.R.E., 60 acres. Born in Scotland, 1818. Came to this Co. in 1855. P.O. address, Ravenswood.

McPherson, E., saw-mill owner. Owns pleasure steamer *Alfred Watson*, and Park Lot No. 4, in Bosanquet. Is a native of Canada; born in 1842. Settled in Lambton Co., 1852. P.O. address, Port Franks.

Mitchell, Wesley, farmer. P.O. address, Widder Station. Owns Lot 25, Con. 6, 50 acres, Bosanquet. Born in Canada, 1859. Came to Lambton Co. in 1873.

McCallum, Peter D., farmer. P.O. address, Ravenswood. Born in Canada in 1853. Came to this county with parents in 1855. Owns 76 acres, being N. ½ Lot 65, Lake Road East.

Mitchell, Thomas, farmer. Lot 43, Con. L.R.E., 81 acres, Tp. Bosanquet. P.O. address, Theford. Born in Canada, 1837. Settled in Lambton, 1876.

Manley, R. F., publisher *Theford Herald*, and Village Clerk. P.O. address, Theford. Native of Canada; born 1843. Came to Lambton, 1868.

O'Hara, John, farmer. P.O. address, Jura. Owns 50 acres, being N. ½ Lot 7, Con. 10. Born in Ireland in 1830. Came to Lambton Co., 1866.

Owens, John, farmer. Land consists of 133 acres, Tp. Bosanquet, being Lot 80, Con. L.R.E. He has held several minor public offices. Born in England in 1815, and settled in Lambton Co., 1854.

Pollock, J. C., farmer. Owns Lot 77, Con. L.R.W., and Lot 81, Con. L.R.W., Tp. of Bosanquet, 249 acres. Was at one time Deputy Reeve. Born in Ireland in 1833, and came to Lambton Co. in 1838. P.O. address, Forest.

Peppers, Thomas, farmer. Owns Lot 16, Con. 12. Born in Scotland, 1840, and came to Lambton Co. six years later. Kinnaird P.O.

Powrie, Thomas, farmer. P.O. address, Forest. Owns E. ½ Lot 39, Con. S.B., Bosanquet. Born in Scotland, 1841. Settled in Lambton Co., 1860.

Paisley, Joseph, farmer. Land consists of S.E. pt. Lot 38, Con. L.R.E., 40 acres, Bosanquet. Native of Canada; born in 1833. Came to Lambton Co., 1862. P.O. address, Theford.

Rawlings, Heber. Land, Lot 61, Con. L.R.E., and W. part Lot 74, L.R.W., 199 acres, Bosanquet. He was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1833, and came to Lambton Co. in 1852. P.O. address, Ravenswood.

Rice, William, farmer. Forest P.O. Owns S. ½ Lot 30, south boundary, 50 acres. Born in Canada in 1841. Settled in this county, 1870.

Stephenson, Thos. J., farmer. Born in Warwick Tp., 1840. Owns 50 acres, being S. ½ Lot 7, Con. 15. P.O. address, Forest.

Somerville, John, farmer. P.O. address, Forest. Born in Canada, 1835, and settled in Lambton Co., 1865. Is School Trustee. Owns Lot 6, Con. 14, and E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 15, 150 acres, Bosanquet.

Stutt, Richard, farmer, Justice of the Peace, and Tp. Councillor. Land consists of 100 acres, being E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 13, and E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 13, Bosanquet. Born in Ireland in 1837, and came to Lambton Co. in 1857. P.O. address, Forest.

Thompson, William, farmer. Owns Lot 7, Con. 3, 100 acres, Bosanquet. P.O. address, Theford. Born in Canada, 1842. Settled in Lambton Co., 1851.

Towl, Henry, hotel-keeper. P.O. address, Widder. Born in Oxford Co., Ont., in 1842, and settled in Lambton Co., 1878.

Vahey, William, merchant. P.O. address, Arkona, where he resides. Born in Ont., Canada, in 1842. Came to Lambton Co. in 1854. Is Village Reeve.

Wood, William, farmer. Land consists of Lot 76, Con. L.R.E., 165 acres, Bosanquet. Born in Ireland, 1824. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1849. P.O. address, Forest.

Walker, Colin, farmer. Born in Scotland in 1830. Came to Lambton Co. in 1871. Owns Lot 6, Con. 13, and S. ½ Lot 7, Con. 13, Bosanquet. P.O. address, Forest.

Wellington, Wm., farmer. Land consists of 98 acres, being S. pt. Lot 81, Con. L.R.E., Bosanquet. Is an Englishman; born, 1841. Settled in Lambton in 1852. P.O. address, Forest.

Ward, W. J., banker and Village Treasurer. P.O. and residence, Arkona. Born in Canada, 1850, and came to Lambton Co. in 1862.

Ward, Lorenzo, farmer. Owns S.-E. ½ Lot 27, Con. 4, 25 acres, Bosanquet. P.O. address, Theford. Born in Bosanquet Tp. in 1853.

BROOKE TOWNSHIP.

Archer, John, cabinet maker and undertaker. P.O. and residence, Alvinston. Born in Carleton Co., 1856.

Armstrong, John P., blacksmith; gives special attention to interfering horses. Owns 1 village lot. P.O. and residence, Alvinston. Born in Lambton Co. in 1840.

Annett, Isaac, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 17, Con. 9, 100 acres; value, \$6,000, in Brooke Tp. Born in Lambton Co., 1843. P.O. address, Alvinston. Was School Trustee in 1877.

Anderson, J. P., hoop merchant. Owns 1 lot, Moore Street, Village of Inwood; value, \$200. Born in 1847, and settled in Lambton Co., 1876.

Armstrong, John. P.O. address, Alvinston, where he resides. Is a stove manufacturer, and was married in 1867. Born in England, and settled in Lambton Co., 1874.

Ansley, Richard, farmer. Was born in York Co., 1850, and settled in Lambton Co., 1858. Married M. J. Curry, 1874; has two children. Owns N.W. ¼ Lot 16, Con. 10, Brooke, 50 acres. P.O. address, Walnut.

Brannan, John W. P.O., Alvinston. Is Postmaster, Township Treasurer, and Division Court Clerk. Owns Lots 20 and 21, Con. 6, 400 acres, and a mill. Was born in Ireland, and settled in the county in 1846. See Biographical Sketch.

Benner, W. R. P.O. address and residence, Alvinston. He is a hotel-keeper and farmer. Born in 1846, and came to Lambton Co., 1856.

Bowlby, E. and N., hardware merchants and jewellers. Owns one lot, value \$1,000. P.O. address and residence, Alvinston. Settled in Lambton Co., 1875.

Bowlby, Edward, yeoman. Land consists of E. ½ Lot 26, Con. 9, Brooke Tp., 100 acres; value, \$4,500. Was Reeve in 1863 and 1868. Was born in 1828 in Elgin Co., and settled in Lambton Co., 1856. P.O. address, Napier.

Beall, J. P., blacksmith. Was formerly a merchant. Residence and P.O., Alvinston. Was born in 1846, and settled in Lambton Co., 1879.

Beattie, James, farmer. P.O. address, Watford. Owns N. part Lot 29, Con. 14, Brooke, 200 acres; value, \$8,000. Born in Ontario in 1842, and came to Lambton in 1864.

Benner, F. J., hotel proprietor and farmer. Land consists of E. ½ Lot 17, Con. 5, Brooke Tp., 125 acres; value, \$3,000. Was born in 1854, and came to Lambton Co., 1856. Residence and P.O., Alvinston.

Black, James. Has sash and door factory; builder, contractor, &c. Residence and P.O., Alvinston. Was born in Middlesex Co., 1855, and moved to Lambton, 1878.

Barclay, William, trader in agricultural implements. Was born in Middlesex Co., 1845. P.O. address and residence, Strathroy.

Bullinger, Wm., carpenter and joiner. Born in York Co., and settled in Lambton Co., 1871. Was married in 1872 to F. A. Cleveland. Owns village property worth \$500. Residence and P.O., Alvinston.

Beetie, James, farmer. Owns Lot 29, Con. 19, Brooke.

Clark, Adam, furniture and cabinet maker, saw-mill owner and lumber merchant. P.O. address, Alvinston, where he resides. Owns six acres of good land; value, \$4,000. Settled in Lambton, 1877.

Creery, J. C., stove-mill and heading factory; 25 men employed. Owns two acres in Lot 19, Con. 5; value, \$7,000. Born, 1849, and settled in Lambton, 1878. P.O. address, Alvinston.

Croft, Hiram, farmer. Was born in Niagara District, 1828, and settled in Lambton Co., 1856. Married Mary Ann Goff in 1852. Children, two boys and four girls. Has been President of Agricultural Society. Owns E. ½ Lot 17, Con. 8, 100 acres. P.O. address, Alvinston.

Crawford, Allen, M.A., M.D., medical practitioner. Commenced practice, 1870, in Duart, Kent Co. Was formerly a school teacher. Born in Scotland, 1838, and settled in Lambton Co., 1876. P.O. and residence, Alvinston.

Cook, James, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 21, Con. 4, and S. W. ¼ Lot 21, Con. 4, 150 acres; value, \$8,000. P.O., Alvinston. Born in Scotland, 1842, and settled in Lambton, 1861.

Crawford, James, weaver. P.O. address and residence, Alvinston. Owns one lot east end of Henry St. Was born in Scotland, 1813, and settled in Lambton, 1877.

Crothers, Samuel, carpenter and joiner. Owns 10½ acres River St., Alvinston; value, \$2,500. Was born in Ireland, 1833, and settled in Lambton, 1877.

Campbell, Neil, farmer. Was born in Scotland, 1830. Married Isabella Walker. Nine children, eight girls, one boy. Settled in Lambton, 1857. Owns Lot 23, Con. 6, E. ½ of W. ½ Lot 15, Con. 6, and E. ½ of W. ½ Lot 15, Con. 7, 226 acres; value, \$12,000. P.O. address, Alvinston.

Crawford, John. Owns S.-W. part Lot 19, Con. 6 Village of Alvinston. Saw-mill owner. Born in Scotland, 1840. Settled in Lambton, 1855. Married Ella McLachlan in 1877. P.O. address, Alvinston.

Chisholm, A. D., medical student Royal College, Kingston. P.O. Kilmartin. Owns Lot 3, Con. 8, Mosa. Born in Middlesex Co. Settled in Lambton Co., 1853.

Currie, John, carpenter. Native of Canada; born in Elgin Co., 1830. Settled in Lambton Co., 1861, and married, 1858. Children, four boys and three girls. Owns part of N. ½ Lot 22, Con. 3, six acres; value, \$700. P.O. address, Alvinston.

Clarke, Wm., retired farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 27, Con. 9, Brooke, 100 acres; value, \$4,000. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1810, and came to Lambton Co., 1851. He married in 1831 Hannah Shaw (born, 1810). Has eight children living. P.O. address, Napier.

Clarke, John C., farmer. P.O. address, Napier. Born in England in 1836. Settled in Lambton Co., 1851. Married Agnes F. Reid in 1863. Seven children, three boys and three girls living. Owns E. ½ Lot 28, Con. 8, 100 acres; value, \$5,000. P.O. address, Napier.

Cook, Margaret, P.O. address, Alvinston. Owns seven acres in the Village of Alvinston. Born in Scotland, and settled in Lambton Co., 1857. Married to John Cook in 1851.

Cowan, John, farmer. Land consists of E. ½ Lot 24, Con. 14, and N. E. ¼ Lot 24, Con. 13, 175 acres; value, \$7,000. Born in Ireland, 1837. Came to Lambton Co., 1844. P.O. address, Watford.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF LAMBTON COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Darvill, Wm., farmer. P. O. address, Alvinston. Born London, England, 1828. Settled in Lambton Co., 1862. Owns Lot 18, Con. 8, 125 acres. Value, \$7,000.

Darvill, R. J., cabinet maker and builder, all kinds of factory work. P. O. address and residence, Alvinston. Owns village property, value \$8,000. Born London, England, 1841. Settled in Lambton Co., 1878.

Downie, Hugh, farmer and dealer in stock and fine horses. Land consists of W. ½ Lot 19, Con. 3, 100 acres, value \$2,500, Brooke Tp. Born in Middlesex Co., Ont., and settled in Lambton Co., 1834. P. O. address, Alvinston.

Douglass, James, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 13, Con. 8, 50 acres. Was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1838, and came to Lambton Co., 1865. Married J. Wilson in 1870, who was born, 1855; had 4 children. P. O. address, Walnut.

Douglass, Samuel, farmer. P. O. address, Alvinston. Came to Lambton Co. in 1865. Married, 1875; has 2 children, girls. Owns E. ½ Lot 11, Con. 8, 50 acres.

Deans, James, Inwood, P. O., farmer. Land consists of E. ½ Lot 5, Con. 3, 117 acres, value \$3,000, in Brooke Tp. Born in Scotland, 1841. Married, 1859; has 8 children—5 boys, 3 girls. Came to Lambton, 1878.

Ellis, Wm., Sr., farmer and stage proprietor. Born, London, England, 1807. Settled in Lambton Co., 1840. P. O. address, Alvinston. Owns Lot 18, Con. 7, 50 acres, Brooke Tp.

English, James, farmer. P. O. address, Aberfeldy. Owns W. ½ Lot 9, Con. 1, and W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 1, and E. ½ Lot 5, Con. 4, 350 acres; value, \$18,000. Was born in Ireland, 1812. Came to Lambton Co., 1856.

Ferguson, Yates, farmer and joiner. P. O. address, Alvinston. Owns 100 acres, being E. ½ Lot 22, Con. 9, Brooke. Was born in Hastings Co., in 1836; and settled in Brooke Tp., Lambton Co., in 1861.

Fitzpatrick, William, carpenter. Land, valued at \$1,000, in the Village of Alvinston. Was born in Picton Co., Nova Scotia, in 1841. Father born in 1803, mother in 1806; they had 11 children, 10 of whom are now living. P. O. address, Alvinston.

Ferguson, D., farmer and carpenter. Residence and P. O., Alvinston. Born in Tp. of Moss, Middlesex Co., 1853; and settled in Lambton Co., 1867.

Fryer, Charles, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 28, Con. 8, Brooke, 99 acres; value, \$5,000. P. O. address, Napier. Born in England in 1818. Married to Martha Bundy in 1852; has eight children, four boys and four girls, three of whom are married. He settled in Lambton Co. in 1865.

Grant, Frank A., farmer. Is a native of Kingston, Ont. Born in 1856, and married Bella Ross in 1879. Came to Lambton Co. in 1874. Land, E. ½ Lot 23, Con. 9, Brooke, 50 acres; value, \$2,500. P. O. Alvinston.

Gardiner, John, farmer. P. O. address, Alvinston. Owns S.-W. ¼ Lot 12, Con. 5, Brooke; value, \$1,000. Born in England in 1853; and settled in Lambton Co., 1863.

Glover, John, boot and shoe merchant. Owns four lots, River St., Alvinston. Residence and P. O., Alvinston. Born in Charlottetown, P. E. I., in 1840, and became a resident of Lambton Co., 1875.

Gay, Richard, general jobber. Is a native of Devonshire, Eng., and came to Lambton Co., 1858. Married Catherine Rundle; has two boys and four girls. Owns three village lots; value, \$900. P. O. address and residence, Alvinston.

Gray, M. A., Owns N. W. part Lot 22, Con. 2, and N. E. part Lot 21, Con. 2, Brooke Tp.; 90 acres; value, \$5,000. Born in Lambton Co., 1839. Has five children—three girls and two boys. P. O. address, Alvinston.

Henry, Thomas, farmer and waggon maker. P. O. and residence, Alvinston. Owns three lots on Front and River Sts., Alvinston; value, \$1,400. Born in Elgin Co., 1839, and came to Lambton in 1873.

Harlie, Charles, farmer. P. O., Alvinston. Land W. ½ Lot 8, Con. 4, Brooke Tp., 100 acres; value, \$2,000. P. O. address, Alvinston. Was born in Middlesex Co., Ont., in 1854; and settled in Lambton Co., 1875.

Hanna, George, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1825. Married Jane Murdock, in 1859. Has four boys and one girl. Settled in Lambton, 1872. Owns N. ½ Lot 15, Con. 10, 99 acres, Brooke Tp.; value, \$5,000. P. O. address, Walnut.

Hillis, Thomas, farmer. Land consists of S. ½ Lot 14, Con. 14, Brooke, 100 acres; value, \$8,000. P. O. address, Watford. Born in Ireland, 1837; and settled in Lambton Co., 1848.

Hillis, Joseph, farmer. Born in Ireland. Settled in Lambton, 1847. P. O. and residence, Watford. Owns N. E. ¼ Lot 14, Con. 14, 50 acres, Tp. Brooke; value, \$3,000.

Irving, William, merchant tailor. Is a native of Scotland; born 1835. Married 1860 to S. Langford. Has 7 children—4 boys and 3 girls. Came to Lambton Co. in 1875. Owns a village lot. P. O. and residence, Alvinston.

Irving, Ella M., school teacher. Born Middlesex Co., 1860. Removed to Lambton, 1875. P. O. address, Alvinston.

Johnson, W. E., editor *Alvinston News*. P. O. and residence, Alvinston. Born in Philadelphia, 1845. Came to Lambton Co., July, 1879.

Kerr, John, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 17, Con. 8, 100 acres; value, \$4,000, Brooke Tp. Born in Scotland, 1825. Settled in Lambton, 1855. P. O. address, Alvinston.

Knight, J. H., farmer. P. O., Walnut. Owns 200 acres, being Lot 4, Con. 10, Tp. Brooke; value, \$4,000. Born in Scotland in 1819. Came to Lambton Co., 1870. Has 6 children—3 boys and 3 girls.

Kearney, Francis, farmer. Agent for East Lambton Insurance Co. Land consists of W. ½ Lot 16, Con. 12, 100 acres, Brooke Tp.; value, \$5,000. Born New Brunswick, 1818. Settled in Lambton Co., 1853. P. O. address and residence, Watford.

Kelly, Capt. W., farmer. Born in Lambton Co., 1839. Married to Mary Jane Hume in 1866. Has one child. Was Deputy Reeve in 1877. Owns centre part Lot 21, Con. 14, 100 acres, Brooke Tp.; value, \$5,000. P. O. address, Watford.

Kingston, Paul, farmer. Land consists of W. ½ Lot 21, Con. 12, and W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 11, 200 acres, Tp. Brooke; value, \$9,000. Native of Ireland; born, 1814. Settled in Lambton Co., 1863. Married in 1851 to Martha Johnson. Has 6 children—5 girls and 1 boy. P. O. address, Watford.

King, Robert, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 13, Con. 14, Brooke Tp., 100 acres; value, \$5,000. P. O. address, Watford. Born in Ireland, 1823. Settled in Lambton, 1847.

Lucas, Alexander, banker. P. O. address and residence, Alvinston. Born in Lambton Co., 2nd September, 1852. Owns 1 village lot; value, \$800.

Leacock, William, general blacksmith. Owns lot, River St., Alvinston, where he resides. Was born in Pennsylvania, U. S. Settled in Lambton Co., 1852.

Lamont, James G., harness-maker. P. O. address and residence, Alvinston. Born in Ireland, 1831. Moved to Lambton, 1861. Married in 1852. Has 10 children.

Lovell, John, retired farmer. Owns 4 lots in Village of Alvinston, 50 acres, Lot 19, Con. 6. Born in England, 1815. Came to Lambton Co., 1855. P. O. address, Alvinston.

Lovell, James, farmer. Was born in England in 1836. Became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1853. Was for fourteen years a Councillor; and is now Reeve and a Justice of the Peace. His property consists of S. ½ Lot 14, Con. 3, 100 acres, Brooke. P. O. address, Aughrim.

Livingstone, Duncan, stock-dealer and butcher. P. O. address and residence, Alvinston. Born in Middlesex Co., Ont. in 1850, and settled in Lambton Co., 1877.

Lusmore, William, farmer. Born in Devonshire, England, 1835, where he was gamekeeper to Lord Portmore. He came to Lambton Co. in 1878. Land consists of E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 7, 100 acres, Brooke; value, \$2,000. P. O. address, Alvinston.

Lovell, Henry, farmer. P. O. address, Alvinston. Land S.-W. part Lot 19, Con. 6, Brooke. Born in England, 1844. Married Jane Mellis. Has two children—boy and girl. Settled in Lambton Co., 1856.

McTaggart, J. C., retired from business. Is now a Justice of the Peace. Born in Scotland in 1830, and came to Lambton Co., 1859. Owns Lot 19, Con. 8, 100 acres, Brooke; value, \$5,000. P. O. and residence, Alvinston.

McPhail, John, general merchant. P. O. address and residence, Alvinston. Property consists of Lots 7 and 9, corner of River and Centre Sts.; value, \$2,000. He was born in Argyshire, Scotland, in 1828, and became a settler in Lambton Co. in March, 1878.

Moran, Thomas, railway track foreman. P. O. and residence, Alvinston. Born in Erie, Pennsylvania, U. S., 1850, and settled in Lambton Co., 1874. Owns village property; value, \$9,000.

McKeune, John. Property consists of 50 acres, S. part Lot 16, Con. 1, Brooke Tp. Is a farmer and mill owner. Postmaster, Aughrim, and formerly Reeve. Born in Ireland, 1814. Settled in Lambton Co., 1833.

McKillop, Archibald, farmer. Native of Scotland; born, 1829, and became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1863. Owns N. ½ Lot 16, Con. 2, Brooke Tp., 100 acres; value, \$4,000. P. O. address, Aughrim.

McIntyre, D., farmer. Owns 250 acres of land in Tp. of Southwold, Elgin Co. Was born in Elgin Co., Ont., and came to Lambton Co., 1846.

McEachren, Duncan, farmer. Was one of the first settlers in the Township of Brooke. Born in Scotland in 1817, and became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1859. Has 8 children living. P. O., Alvinston. Owns Lot 20, Con. 9, and N. ½ Lot 7, Con. 8, 300 acres; value, \$15,000.

Murray, George, farmer and stock breeder, raises the best hogs in Brooke Tp. Owns W. ½ Lot 17, Con. 9, 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Born in Scotland, 1825, and settled in Lambton Co., 1853. P. O. address, Alvinston.

McAlpine, D., farmer. Owns Lot 18, Con. 1, Brooke, 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Born Elgin Co., 1832. Came to Lambton Co. in 1833. P. O., Aughrim.

Morrow, Joseph, farmer. Born in Lambton Co., 1838. Owns 95 acres of land in Metcalfe Tp., Middlesex Co. Has 7 children. P. O. address, Glen Willow.

McVicar, Neil, farmer and stock breeder. Owns 140 acres of land in the Tp. of Brooke. He is a native of Middlesex Co. Born 1835, and moved to Lambton Co. in 1862. P. O. address, Aberfeldy.

McIlwain, James, retired farmer. Born in Ireland in 1818, and came to Lambton Co. in 1840. Owns Lot 29, Con. 7, Lot 28, Con. 7, and Lot 3, Con. 8, 300 acres. Has 7 children. P. O. address, Alvinston, where he resides.

McPherson, J. C., hotel-keeper. P. O. and residence, Alvinston. Owns Lot 21, River St., Alvinston. Born in Glengarry, 1828, and came to Lambton Co., 1859.

McCallum, Donald, farmer. Land consists of 50 acres, N. E. part Lot 6, Con. 3, Tp. of Brooke. Born in Scotland, 1851. Settled in Lambton, 1865. P. O. Alvinston.

Mills, Alexander, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 7, Con. 3, and part of another Lot, 200 acres, Tp. Brooke. Native of Ireland; born, 1841. Came to Lambton Co. in 1868. Has 7 children (boys). P. O. address, Alvinston.

Mitchell, Duncan, farmer and speculator. Born in Middlesex Co., 1838, where he owns 50 acres of land. P. O. address, Newburg.

McIntyre, John, farmer. P. O. Alvinston. Born in Scotland, and came to Lambton Co. in 1851. Land consists of W. ½ Lot 14, Con. 9, 100 acres; value, \$4,000.

McNeal, Donald, farmer. Real estate consists of E. ½ Lot 20, Con. 8, 100 acres, in Brooke Tp.; value, \$5,000. Is a native of Scotland; born in 1825. Became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1845. P. O. address, Alvinston.

McIlwain, James, Jr., farmer. Born in Lambton Co. in 1852, and married Louisa Ireland in 1878. She was born in 1854. Owns N. ½ Lot 28, Con. 7, 100 acres; value, \$8,000. P. O. address, Alvinston.

McIlwain, John W., farmer. Real estate consists of S. centre part Lot 29, Con. 8, Brooke Tp., 90 acres; value, \$8,000. P. O. address, Napier. Native of Middlesex Co., Ont.; born in 1845, and settled in Lambton, 1849. Married Jane Walker in 1870. Has 3 children.

McKellar, Alexander, farmer. He is a native of Brooke Tp., Co. Lambton; born in 1849. Owns S. ½ Lot 22, Con. 6, 160 acres, Brooke Tp.; value, \$5,000. P. O. address, Alvinston.

McLachlan, John, Jr. P. O. address, Walnut. Born in Scotland in 1850, and became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1854. Married Euphemia McAlpin in 1873. Has 2 children.

McLachlan, John, Sr., farmer and blacksmith. Real estate, E. ½ Lot 15, Con. 3, 50 acres, Brooke Tp.; value, \$3,000. P. O. address, Walnut. Born in Scotland, and moved to Lambton Co., 1854. Married E. Gordon in 1829. Has 7 children living.

McIntyre, Colin, farmer. Is a native of Elgin Co., Ont.; born 1825. Married Isabel McDonald in 1873. Has 4 children. Settled in Lambton in 1869. Owns S. ½ Lot 22, Con. 8, Brooke Tp., 100 acres. P. O. address, Alvinston. Value of real estate, \$4,000.

McIntyre, Archibald, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land in Brooke Tp., being W. ½ Lot 24, Con. 11; value, \$4,000. Is at present Tp. Auditor. Was Tp. Assessor from 1869 to 1876. Born in Scotland, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1856. He married Annie McTaggart. Has 3 children. P. O. address, Napier.

McTavish, Christina, school teacher. Taught school in Tp. of Moss, 1873; in Inwood, 1876; in Alvinston, 1877-78; and S. S. No. 11, Brooke, 1879. Born in Middlesex Co. P. O. address, Kilmartin.

Maddock, John, farmer. Owns E. ½ and W. ½ of Lot 8, Con. 9, 50 acres, Brooke Tp. Born in Middlesex Co., 1849. P. O. address, Watford.

McDonald, Alexander, farmer. Real estate consists of 150 acres in Brooke Tp., being N. part Lot 16, Con. 11; value, \$7,000. Born in Scotland in 1815. Came to Lambton Co. in 1871. Has 11 children living. P. O. address, Walnut.

McKellar, John J., farmer. Owns in Moss Tp., Co. Middlesex, N. ½ Lot 7, Con. 9, 92 acres, and in Brooke Tp., Lambton Co., 125 acres, being Lot 23, Con. 3, the whole being valued at \$10,000. Born in Middlesex Co., 1838, and came same year to Lambton Co.

Martin, Mathew, farmer. Inwood P. O. Born in Lambton Co. in 1840. Married M. Bull in 1863. Has 4 children. Land, E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 7, 100 acres; value, \$2,500.

Mercer, W. A., farmer. Owns in Brooke Tp., Lot 17, Con. 1, containing 200 acres; valued at \$6,000. Was born in York Co. in 1834, and became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1876. Married Elizabeth Y. Archer in 1867. P. O. address, Aughrim.

McIntyre, W. D., farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 21, Con. 3, and N. ½ Lot 22, Con. 8, Brooke Tp. Born in Lambton Co., 1857. P. O. address, Alvinston.

McGregor & Anderson, insurance agents. P. O. and residence, Ridgetown.

Newell, J. R., Postmaster and Division Court Clerk; formerly teacher. Residence and P. O., Alvinston. Born in Elgin Co. in 1853. Came to Lambton Co., July 17, 1879.

Oake, William, farmer. Alvinston P. O. Born in England, 1835. Settled in Lambton Co., 1858. Real estate consists of N. E. ¼ Lot 21, Con. 5, and N. W. ¼ Lot 22, Con. 5, 100 acres.

Oke, James, farmer. Owns part Lot 14, Con. 7, part Lot 19, Con. 7, and part Lot 18, Con. 7; in all, 123½ acres, Tp. Brooke; value, \$7,000. Is a native of Devonshire, England, and came to Lambton Co. in 1857. Married Mary Ellis in 1863, and has 8 children. P. O. address, Alvinston.

Oke, Samuel, farmer. Born in Durham Co. Came to Lambton Co. in 1874. Married I. McNeil, Nov. 22, 1877, who was born in 1860. Real estate, part of Lot 14, Con. 7, and part of Lot 18, Con. 7; in all, 53½ acres. P. O. address, Alvinston.

Oke, Richard. P. O. address, Alvinston. Owns N. W. pt. Lot 19, Con. 7, N. E. pt. Lot 9, Con. 7, and pt. Lot 14, Con. 7; in all, 68 acres. Born in Durham Co., 1846. Came to Lambton Co., 1864. Married E. Weeks, 1871. Has 4 children. P. O. address, Alvinston.

Pavey, Henry, butcher. P. O. address and residence, Alvinston. Owns village lots on River St., Alvinston, valued at \$800. Born in England in 1854. Settled in Lambton Co., 1873.

Philp, Charles, retired farmer. P. O., Napier. Owns 218 acres, Tp. Brooke; value, \$10,000.

Peacock, Charles, cabinet-maker and undertaker. Native of Welland Co., Ont.; born, 1857. Came to Lambton Co. in 1878. P. O. and residence, Alvinston.

Prouse, John P., farmer. Aughrim P. O. Real estate consists of N. ½ Lot 12, Con. 2, 100 acres, Brooke Tp. Born in England, 1814, and settled in Lambton Co., 1875. Married, and has 8 children.

Piper, Frank, farmer and hoop maker. Married S. E. Davis in 1870. Children, 2 boys and 2 girls. Is a native of Welland Co.; born in 1852. Came to Lambton Co., 1876. Owns N.-W. ¼ Lot 4, Con. 8, 25 acres. P. O. address, Inwood.

Pollock, Henry, farmer. Real estate valued at \$6,000, being S. pt. Lot 20, Con. 13, 150 acres, Brooke. Born in Province of Quebec in 1843. Came to Lambton Co., 1864. Married E. Pollock in 1862; has 7 children. Was Councillor in 1873-74-75. Watford P. O.

Putman, Harman, hoop maker. P. O. and residence, Inwood. Owns lot on Moore St., Inwood. Born 1851. Came to Lambton Co., 1875.

Paterson, Neil, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 16, Con. 2, 100 acres, Tp. of Brooke. Was Councillor in 1879. Born in Scotland, 1844. Settled in Lambton Co., 1863. Married and has 2 children. P. O., Aughrim. Value of real estate, \$5,000.

Pepper, William, farmer and livery stable. Born in Lambton Co. Owns E. pt. Lot 25, Con. 14, 50 acres; value, \$2,200. Married Harriet Bowie in 1878. P. O. and residence, Watford.

Rozel, A. H., hoop merchant. P. O. and residence, Alvinston. Owns Lot 4, Con. 6, 100 acres, Brooke Tp., 100 acres; value, \$1,000. Born in Lincoln Co., Ont., 1857. Settled in Lambton, 1874.

Reid, James B., agent for C. S. Railway and Express Office. Settled in Lambton, 1878. P. O. and residence, Alvinston.

Ross, Hugh, merchant. P. O. and residence, Alvinston. Owns property on River St.; value, \$3,500. Born in Scotland, 1838. Came to Lambton Co. in 1860.

Robertson, Mrs. J. (husband is bridge watchman C. S. R. R.) Born York Co., Ont. Came to Lambton, 1870. Owns a number of village lots in Alvinston. P. O. address and residence, Alvinston.

Rundle, Charles, farmer. Was born in Cornwall, England, in 1846, and settled in Lambton, 1877. Married in 1869 to E. A. King. Has 4 children. Land, E. ½ Lot 27, Con. 9, 100 acres; value, \$3,000. P. O. address, Napier.

Russell, James, prop'r sash and door factory, contractor and general jobber. Owns village lot in Alvinston; value, \$500. Born in England; married M. Stevens, 1875; children, two girls. P. O. address and residence, Alvinston.

Risp, William, farmer, and manufacturer of shingles, heads and staves. Owns east half of Lot 15, Con. 3, 100 acres; value, \$4,000. Born, 1840. Settled in Lambton Co., 1841. Residence and P. O. address, Alvinston.

Stirton, John George, farmer. Owns east half of Lot 24, Con. 10, Brooke Tp., 100 acres; value, \$4,000. Born in Elgin Co., Ont., in 1846; married Mary McIntyre in 1871; has one boy and one girl. P. O. address, Napier.

Sutton, S., farmer. P. O. address, Watford. Real estate, 210 acres, being Lot 15, Con. 13, and 10 acres, north-east corner Lot 15, Con. 12, Brooke Tp.; value \$10,000. Is a native of Ireland; born in 1819. Came to Lambton Co., 1850. Married Alice Davis in 1844; has seven children.

Saunders, W. P., farmer and commercial traveller. Resides on Lot 17, Con. 14. Native of Ireland. P. O. address, Watford.

Saunders, Elisha, farmer. Owns part of Lot 26, Con. 14; part of Lot 5, Con. 14; part of Lot 17, Con. 14; in all, 159 acres, in Brooke Tp. Was born in Lambton Co. in 1852. P. O. address, Watford.

Tiernay, J., bandmaster. P. O. and residence, Alvinston. Born in Montreal, P. Q., and moved to Lambton Co. 1877.

Tval, Arthur. Born in Scotland, 1854, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1860. P. O. address, Bothwell; residence, Inwood.

Tye, James C., editor and publisher *Alvinston News*. Born in Toronto, 1851. Came to Lambton, 1874. P. O. and residence, Watford.

Weed, Joseph, farmer and stock breeder. Has been Councillor; is Justice of the Peace. Born in Elgin Co., Ont., in 1835. Came to Lambton Co., 1859. Land consists of north half of Lot 16, Con. 9; part of west half of east half of Lot 14, Con. 8, Brooke Tp., 150 acres; value, \$6,000. P. O. address, Walnut.

Wagner, Frank, retired printer. Once owned all the land where Alvinston now stands. Born in 1835, and moved to Lambton Co. in 1854. Now owns six village lots. P. O. and residence, Alvinston.

Wallis, Walter, railway contractor, now foreman on Mooretown branch of C. S. R. R. March, 1869, put down the first railway track in Transylvania, in Hungary. Born in Hampshire, Eng., 1835, and came to Lambton Co. 1872. P. O. and residence, Alvinston.

Watson, John, farmer. P. O. address, Walnut. Real estate consists of 100 acres, being north half of Lot 17, Con. 10, Brooke Tp.; value, \$5,500. Born in Lambton Co., 1851. Married Jennie Foster, 1876, who was born near Woodstock.

Watson, J. B., lecturer. Private residence, stands on fifteen acres of land, Lot 9, Con. 6, East Whithy. P. O. address, Columbus. Born at Duffin's Creek, 1854.

Wall, Henry, farmer. Owns east half of Lot 20, Con. 1, and east half of Lot 20, Con. 2, Brooke Tp., 150 acres; value, \$7,000. Born in Ireland, and became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1836. Married Hannah Shepherd; has five children. P. O. address, Aughrim.

Willoughby, W. G. Owns south half of Lot 13, Con. 11, 100 acres. Is present Township Clerk, and has held the office ten years. P. O. address, Walnut.

DAWN TOWNSHIP.

Bloom, William, farmer. Born in Hamilton, Ont. Settled in Dawn in February, 1837. Owns W. pt. Lot 20, Con. 14, 97½ acres. P. O. address, Florence.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF LAMBTON COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Bloom, John, farmer. Born 1824. Settled in Dawn, 1844. P. O. address, Florence.

Bloom, Jonas, farmer. Born in Flamboro East, Ont., 1806. Settled in Dawn, Feb. 28th, 1838. Was at one time Tp. Councillor. P. O. address, Florence. Owns Lot 13, Con. 12, 300 acres; value, \$10,000. His sons, George and Richard, own E. ½ Lot 13, Con. 11.

Budd, David D., farmer. Owns E. ½ of W. ½ Lot 16, Con. 12, and E. ½ of W. ½ Lot 15, Con. 12, 100 acres. P. O., Florence. His property is valued at \$5,000. He was born in England in 1837, and came to Dawn in 1856. He is a J. P., and Deacon in the Baptist Church.

Coutts, Chas., Sr., farmer. Is a Scotchman; born Aug., 1819. Came to Dawn, Oct. 1857. He owns S. E. ¼ Lot 18, Con. 13, 50 acres. Charles Coutts, Jr., owns 50 acres on N. E. ¼ Lot 18, Con. 13, and 21 acres on N. W. pt. Lot 17, Con. 14. P. O. address, Florence.

Congdon, William, farmer. His property is valued at \$4,000, and consists of E. ½ Lot 15, Con. 10, and N. W. ¼ Lot 13, Con. 9, 150 acres. Was born in England, 17th March, 1830. Settled in Dawn, 1874. P. O. address, Florence.

Dobbyn, John, farmer, contractor and manufacturer. P. O. address, Dawn Mills. Was Reeve, J. P. and Warden. Settled in Dawn, 1827.

Emery, James, farmer and stock breeder. Owns E. ½ Lot 13, Con. 9, and E. ½ Lot 12, Con. 9, 200 acres; value, \$8,000. Born in Odessa, Ont., and settled 1871. P. O. address, Florence.

Graham, Hugh, farmer, formerly merchant. Born in Euphemia, 14th Aug., 1847. Owns E. ½ Lot 20, Con. 14, 103 acres. P. O. address, Florence.

Graham, Joseph. Manufacturer of all kinds of hard wood, lumber and bent woods for carriage work. Born in New York City, 1832; settled in Dawn, 1839. P. O. address, Rutherford.

Gould, George, farmer. Born Devon, England. Settled in Dawn, 1856. Owns N. W. ¼ Lot 12, Con. 10, and S. W. ¼ Lot 11, Con. 11, 100 acres; value, \$5,000. P. O. address, Florence.

Hart, Wm. L., farmer. P. O. address, Florence. Born in Leeds, England. Settled in Lambton Co., 2nd April, 1866.

Healy, C. A., farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 20, Con. 13, Dawn. P. O. address, Florence. Born in Nova Scotia, 16th Feb., 1814. Settled in Dawn, Oct. 12, 1856. Owns property worth \$4,000.

Hall, Samuel, farmer. Was born in Dawn, 1820. Is Bailiff. Owns pt. of N. ½ Lot 15, Con. 14, and pt. of S. ½ Lot 15, Con. 14, 120 acres. P. O. address, Florence.

Hubbard, Christy Ann, school teacher. P. O. address, Rutherford. Owns E. pt. of W. ½ Lot 16, Con. 9, 50 acres. Born in Stormont, 1844. Settled in Dawn, Sept., 1875.

Human, Fowler, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 21, Con. 13, Dawn, 100 acres; value, \$4,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, April 8th, 1840. Settled in Dawn, April 1st, 1862. P. O. address, Florence. Holds the position of Sec.-Treas. School Div. No. 5.

Mawlam, Henry, farmer. P. O. address, Florence. Born in Durham Co., England, 27th Aug., 1813. Came to Dawn 16th July, 1827. Has been Reeve. Owns Lot 23 and 24, Con. 14, 400 acres.

Paul, James, farmer. Owns E. ½ of Lot 15, Con. 13, Dawn, 150 acres. P. O. address, Florence. Born in Norfolk, England, Nov. 5th, 1817. Settled in Dawn, 1854.

Roberts, Hiram N., general merchant. Was formerly Township Clerk, and is at present Postmaster. P. O. address, Rutherford. Was born in Kent County, Ont., 1840, and came to Dawn, Feb., 1847. Owns part of Lot 15, Con. 8, ½ acre.

Reid, Peter, farmer. Owns E. ½ of Lot 19, Con. 6, E. ½ Lot 24, Con. 7, and S. E. ¼ Lot 19, Con. 7, 245 acres; value, \$11,000. Is Town Councillor. Was born in the north of Scotland Jan., 1833, and settled in Dawn, Oct., 1860. P. O. address, Rutherford.

Sinclair, Geo. H., farmer. Was born in Scotland, Feb., 1805. Came to Dawn, Nov., 1854. His property consists of 100 acres, being the E. ½ Lot 20, Con. 12, Dawn. His son, William, owns E. ½ Lot 22, Con. 12, 100 acres. P. O. address, Florence.

Wilson, Hiram, general merchant and wool dealer. Was Reeve for 3 years. Was born in St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 27th, 1832, and came to Dawn, May, 1870. Owns central part of Lot 15, Con. 14, 60 acres; value, \$4,700; and other property. P. O. address, Florence.

Walker, William, farmer, contractor and builder. His property consists of part of Lot 18, Con. 14, and N. E. part of Lot 19, Con. 13, 157 acres; value, \$8,000. Was formerly Sec. and Treas. of School Sec. No. 6. Born in Alleghany Co., N. Y. Settled in Dawn, 1832. Is at present a Tp. Councillor and J. P. P. O. address, Florence.

Williams, Robert, farmer. P. O. address, Florence. Was born in Devonshire, England, April, 1829, and came to Dawn in Nov., 1853. At present holds the positions of School Trustee and Postmaster. Owns E. ½ Lot 15, Con. 12, and S. W. ¼ Lot 12, Con. 12, 150 acres; value, \$8,000.

Wood, James C., farmer. Owns S. E. ¼ Lot 20, Con. 10, and E. ½ of W. ½ Lot 21, Con. 11. Is at present Treasurer of Dawn, and has held several other important offices. Born in Scotland in April, 1847, and came to Dawn, 1859. P. O. address, Florence.

ENNISKILLEN TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, John, farmer. Owns 200 acres, Lot 27, Con. 14, in the Tp., and 100 acres of Lot 7, Con. 1, Plympton Tp., together worth \$8,000. Born in England, 1828. Settled in the county, 1874. Is a School Trustee. P. O., Wanstead.

Brown, John, oil operator and producer. Resides in Marthaville. Was for some time a member of the Tp. Council. Born in Ontario, 1838. Settled in the county, 1851. P. O., Petrolia.

Bain, R. A., oil producer and grocer in Bainsville. He owns 13 village lots; value, \$2,000. Is a School Trustee. Birthplace, West Indies, 1846. Settled here in 1870. P. O., Petrolia.

Britney, Jerome, farmer on W. ½ Lot 22, Con. 10, 100 acres; value, \$3,000. Born in New Brunswick, 1833. Came to Lambton Co., 1870. P. O., Petrolia.

Barwise, Thomas, farmer. Is owner of 400 acres in the Tp., being W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 6, 100 acres, Lot 1, Con. 7, 200 acres, and W. ½ Lot 3, Con. 11, 100 acres. Was born in England, 1824. Settled here in 1866. For 14 years had a seat in the Township Council. P. O., Ossian.

Blair, James, contractor. Residence and P. O., Oil Springs. Born in Ireland, 1816. Settled here in 1863.

Bowen, Edgerton, oil producer. Resides in Marthaville. P. O. address, Copleston. Owns 80 acres of Lot 10, Con. 4, Plympton Tp. Born in the Province of Ont., 1839. Came to county in 1873.

Brichan, Wellington, retired farmer. Is owner of Lot 4, Con. 8, 200 acres, worth \$10,000. Was Tp. Clerk for 23 years, and one of the first settlers here. Born in Scotland, 1812. Settled in county, 1848. P. O., Petrolia.

Brown, Henry. Holds the office of Village Clerk and Treasurer for Oil Springs. Born in Ireland, 1820. Settled here in 1861. P. O., Oil Springs.

Barnes, George, hotel proprietor in Oil Springs. Born in England, 1837. Came to county in 1862.

Clark, Rev. E. J., Methodist minister at Marthaville. P. O. address, Copleston. Born in Ireland, 1851. Settled here in 1878.

Cole, L., farmer and oil operator. Is owner of 200 acres, being Lot 18, Con. 7. Was born in Ontario, 1842. Settled in county, 1866. P. O., Petrolia.

Climie, A. C., butcher in Marthaville. P. O. address, Wyoming. Born in the county, 1849.

Craiser, R. L., oil operator. Residence, Marthaville. P. O., Copleston. Born in Canada, 1847. Settled here in 1866.

Dupee, John, farmer, residing on Lot 9, Con. 14, of which he owns 100 acres, valued at \$4,000. Was born in Ontario, 1832, settling here in 1850. P. O., Wyoming.

Dawson, Robert, farmer. Is owner of 80 acres of Lot 12, Con. 9, worth \$6,000. Has held the office of Township Treasurer. Born in Scotland, 1826. Came to county, 1856. P. O., Petrolia.

Durance, James, farmer. Owns 150 acres, being W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 3, and N. ½ Lot 15, Con. 9; valued at \$4,000. Born in England, 1840. P. O., Bridgen.

Doyle, John, farmer on Lot 9, Con. 3, of which he owns 66 ⅔ acres. Born in Ontario, 1847. Settled here, 1877. P. O., Oil Springs.

Dennis, W., farmer. Is owner of 100 acres, Lot 12, Con. 14. Was born in England, 1831, and settled in county, 1859. P. O., Wyoming.

Duggan, T. F., lumber merchant. Owns 100 acres of Lot 9, Con. 9. Born in Ireland, 1854. Came here in 1874. P. O., Bridgen.

Dundas, William, farmer and stock raiser. Is owner of W. ½ Lot 11, Con. 8, and N. E. ¼ of Lot 10, Con. 8, together 150 acres; worth, \$5,000. Born in Ireland, 1836. Came to county, 1859. P. O., Petrolia.

English, A., farmer, residing on Lot 19, Con. 13, which he owns. He has 200 acres of land, worth \$9,000. Born in Ontario, 1856. Settled here, 1877. P. O., Petrolia.

Farley, T. B., oil operator, Marthaville. Owns 35 acres of Lot 8, Con. 12. Came to county, 1864. P. O., Petrolia.

French, W. B., blacksmith in Oil City. Born in Ireland, 1844. Settled here, 1877.

Fraser, Robert, oil producer and engineer. Resides in Marthaville. P. O. address, Copleston. Born in Scotland, 1842. Came here, 1855.

Galvin, Martin, cooper. P. O., Oil Springs. Born in Ireland, 1834. Settled here, 1876.

Gooden, Henry, farmer. Is owner of 75 acres of Lot 5, Con. 11. Is Deputy Reeve of the Township. Was born in Ontario, 1837. Settled in county, 1847. P. O., Petrolia.

Hendra, John, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 6, Con. 7, 100 acres, worth \$4,000. Born in England, 1839. Came to county, 1860. Was for some time Assessor for the township. P. O., Ossian.

Hendra, Henry, farmer. He owns E. ½ Lot 6, Con. 7, 100 acres, worth \$4,000. Born in England, 1834. Came to county, 1860. P. O., Ossian.

Henderson, J. W., farmer. Owns 61 ⅔ acres of Lot 9, Con. 3, worth \$2,500. Born in Ontario, 1843. Came to county, 1872. P. O., Oil Springs.

Henriod, N., general grocer and Postmaster at Marthaville. Is also Telegraph Agent. Was born in England, 1822. Settled here, 1867. P. O., Copleston.

Hollingshead, John, farmer, and ditch contractor. Is owner of S. ½ Lot 23, Con. 6, 100 acres. Born in England, 1853. Settled in county, 1873. P. O., Oil City.

Harper, G. H., oil producer. P. O. address, St. Thomas. Born in London, 1852. Settled in Lambton county, 1877.

Kirby, G. W., teacher. School situated on Lot 25, Con. 14. Born in Ontario, 1860. P. O., Sarnia.

Keating, James, general merchant in Oil City, and Oil Springs. Settled in county, 1864. P. O., Oil City.

Kirk, Andrew, school teacher. P. O., Copleston. Born in Ontario, 1854. Settled in county, 1860.

McKenzie, A. H., engineer. Resides in Marthaville. He owns three-fourths of an acre of Lot 7, Con. 13, valued at \$400. Born in Ontario, 1846. Settled here, 1871. P. O., Copleston.

McPherson, Robert, farmer. Is owner of west half of Lot 19, Con. 10, 100 acres, worth \$3,000. Born in Scotland, 1819. Settled here 1875. P. O., Petrolia.

McEachran, Lauchlin, carpenter. Resides at Marthaville. P. O., Copleston. Was born on Prince Edward Island. Came to the county in 1853.

McLister, John, retired farmer. Resides in Oil Springs. He owns 200 acres, being Lot 21, Con. 1, and five acres of Lot 20, Con. 1. Born in Durham Co., Ont., 1841. Settled in county, 1865. Had a seat in the Township Council five years.

McFadden, Robert, farmer. Owns 200 acres, being Lot 15, Con. 3, valued at \$3,000. Born in Ontario, 1838. Came to county, 1870. P. O., Oil Springs.

McNaughton, D., farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 4 Con. 12. Born in Quebec, 1833; came to county in 1837. Has held various municipal offices, and is now County Warden. P. O., Petrolia.

Metcalf, Edward, farmer. Resides on Lot 21, Con. 13, of which he owns 100 acres, worth \$2,000. Born in Toronto, 1824. Settled in county, 1854. P. O., Wyoming.

Menzies, R. E., oil producer. Residence, Marthaville; P. O. address, Copleston. Owns 2 ½ acres of Lot 9, Con. 12. Born in the county, 1854.

Montgomery, James, retired farmer. Owns 205 acres, being Lot 15, Con. 13; worth \$6,000. Was born in Ireland, and came to the county in 1852. P. O., Petrolia.

Nelson, John, oil producer. Resides in Marthaville; P. O., Copleston. Owns 3 acres of Lot 12, Con. 12, worth \$1,200. Born in Ireland, 1839. Settled in county, 1873.

Robinson, William, lumberman, Petrolia. Was born at Montreal, 1843.

Stonehouse, Joseph, farmer. Is owner of 200 acres, Lot 15, Con. 14, and 50 acres of Lot 14, Con. 14, together valued at \$12,000. Born in England, 1820. Settled here in 1857. P. O., Wyoming.

Smith, John, farmer, insurance and agricultural implement agent. Owns 125 acres of Lot 22, Con. 14, worth \$5,000. Born in Scotland, 1815. Settled here, 1850. Is a Justice of the Peace. P. O., Wanstead.

Smith, William, blacksmith. P. O., Oil Springs. Is owner of 25 acres of Lot 14, Con. 3, worth \$1,000. Has held the office of Reeve, and is at present Secretary for School Board. Born in Ontario, 1842. Settled in county, 1861.

Sisk, D. P., contractor. P. O., Oil Springs. Born in United States, 1846. Came to county, 1861.

Stapleton, John, farmer. Has 200 acres of land, worth \$7,000, being east half of Lot 2, Con. 8, and west half of Lot 3, Con. 7. Born in Ireland, 1820. Came to county, 1850. P. O., Ossian.

Salmen, Thomas, saddler and harness-maker, Petrolia. Born in England, 1829. Settled in county, 1853.

Wood, William, farmer. Resides on west half of Lot 8, Con. 11. Born in England, 1828. Came to county, 1869. P. O., Petrolia.

Wilson, J. L., farmer. Owner of 150 acres of Lot 22, Con. 9, worth \$5,000. Born in Ireland, 1835. Settled in county, 1860. P. O., Petrolia.

Wallen, John, hotel proprietor, Oil City. Born in Province of Ontario, 1833. Came to county, 1873.

Wheeler, H., farmer. Owns west half of Lot 6, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at \$4,000. Born in England, 1818. Came to county, 1853. P. O., Oil Springs.

Walsey, Thomas, farmer and oil operator at Marthaville. P. O., Copleston. Is owner of north quarter of Lot 9, Con. 13, 50 acres, worth \$2,000. Born in England, 1810. Came to county, 1864.

Wisner, F. P., oil operator at Marthaville. P. O., Petrolia. Is agent for Col. Shoemaker. Born at New York, 1836. Came to county, 1870.

Welch, A. A., millwright at Oil Springs. Owns a house and lot at Marthaville. Born in Canada, 1849. Settled here in 1878.

EUPHEMIA TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, Rev. W. C., pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Florence. Born at Guelph in 1843, and settled here in 1877.

Armstrong, William. Owns East ½ Lot 32, Con. 6, 100 acres, worth \$5,000. He holds the position of Township Clerk. Was a teacher for many years, and has been in receipt of a pension 45 years. Born in Scotland in 1811. Came to county, 1831. P. O., Sutherland's Corners.

Annett, Simeon, agt. for Union Churn, Beaver Winger, Treemont Washer, and Brandon's goods, of Toronto. Owner of West ½ Lot 25, Con. 6, 100 acres. Born in township in 1851. P. O., Sutherland's Corners.

Ackroyd, John, farmer. Born in England in 1817, settling here in 1863. Owns S. W. ¼ Lot 16, Con. 5, 50 acres. P. O., Bothwell.

Baynton, Foster, farmer, and brick and tile maker. Owns 129 ½ acres, being Lot 19, Con. 8, and part of Lot 19, Con. 7. Born in England in 1833, settling in the county, 1859. P. O., Bothwell.

Burgess, Richard, farmer, and owner of 93 acres, being E. ½ Lot 19, Con. 7. Born in Euphemia Township, 1840. P. O., Bothwell.

Bobier, R. L., livery and stage proprietor, Florence. Owns 75 acres in county—34 acres in Gore Lot 18, and 41 acres in S. E. part of Lot 24, Con. 3, Dawn Tp. Born in the county in 1843. Settled in Florence, 1871.

Bobier, W. W., retired merchant, now farming. Owner of 150 acres, being Lot 18, Con. 1. Was born in township in 1840, removing to the United States when 15 years old, and returning here in 1878. P. O., Florence.

Brownlee, George, farmer. Born in township in 1852. Owns 127 acres, being W. ½ Lot 27, Con. 3. P. O., Sutherland.

Broughton, William, farmer, on W. ½ Lot 31, Con. 7. Was born at Picton, Ont., 1851, and settled here in 1877. P. O., Sutherland's Corners.

Burdon, B., farmer, and owner of W. ½ Lot 23, Con. 5, 100 acres. Has held the office of Councillor. Born in England in 1819, and came here in 1872. P. O., Sutherland.

Bilton, Oliver, farmer. Owns 100 acres, being East ½ Lot 20, Con. 3. Has been a member of the County Council board. Was born in England in 1810, and came here in 1831. P. O., Florence.

Bobier, John, retired from farming. Owns 20 acres in the township. Born in Ireland, 1804, and settled in county, 1826. P. O., Florence.

Chapel, William, farmer. Owns 50 acres, being S. W. ¼ Lot 32, Con. 4. Born in Elgin, 1829, and settled here, 1840. P. O., Aberfeldy.

Curren, Henry. Born in Ireland in 1820. Came to Lambton Co., 1844. Owns 100 acres, being W. ½ Lot 28, Con. 7. P. O., Sutherland's Corners.

Dobbyn, Richard J., farmer. Owns 102 acres, being E. ½ Lot 26, Con. 4. Was born in the township in 1850. P. O., Sutherland.

Davison, Dr. M., physician. P. O. address, Florence. Settled here in 1864, and was for some time a member of the Council.

Dobbyn, Thomas, farmer. Owner of S. pt. of Lot 26, Con. 3, 127 acres. Born in the county, 1831. Has held the office of Trustee. P. O., Sutherland.

Dobbyn, James, farmer. Owns 200 acres, being Lot 26, Con. 2. Has held the office of Trustee, and been a member of the Council. Was born in the county, 1828. P. O., Sutherland.

Dixon, Joseph, miller. P. O. address, Sutherland. Was born in 1846, and settled here in 1879.

Fordham, Samuel, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 19, Con. 7, 98 acres. Was born in the township, 1840. P. O., Bothwell.

Fenby, Thomas E., farmer. Owns W. ½ of E. ½ of Lots 24 and 25, Con. 4. Born in the township, 1851. P. O., Sutherland.

Gunne, Robert, merchant and broker, Florence. Is Township Treasurer. Born in Ireland, 1822, and settled in county, 1851. Owns 100 acres of land in Dawn, W. ½ Lot 19, Con. 11.

Grey, James. P. O., Florence. Engaged in milling. Born in Ireland, 1823. Came to the county, 1846.

Hands, Richard, farmer. Owns 82 acres, being N. W. part Lot 30, Con. 6. Born in the township, 1851. P. O., Sutherland's Corners.

Hands, Wm., farmer. Owns 80 acres, being N. E. part Lot 33, Con. 5. Born in the county, 1844. P. O., Aberfeldy.

Holme, Robert, farmer. Owner of 50 acres, being N. W. part Lot 34, Con. 6. Born in the township, 1856. P. O., Aberfeldy.

Jennings, Frederick, builder. Lives in Florence, and owns eight acres near village. Born in England, 1840. Settled in county, 1874.

Kerby, Nathan, blacksmith. Lives in Florence. Born in Canada, 1849. Settled here, 1868.

Kerby, Samuel, brickmaker. Born in county, 1858. Resides in Florence.

Longford, Whitford, farmer. Owns 50 acres, being S. E. part Lot 29, Con. 5. Born in the township, 1837. P. O., Sutherland's Corners.

Little, W. B., carpenter. Resides in Florence. Born in Hamilton, 1852. Came to county, 1860.

Lynch, John T. Resides in Florence, and engaged in milling. Born in Brock Tp., Ont., 1835, and settled here, 1875.

Moorhouse, W. H., carpenter, and owns ½ acre lot in Sutherland Village. Born in the township, 1838. P. O., Sutherland.

McAuslan, Andrew, farmer. P. O., Sutherland's Corners. Owns 125 acres, being W. ½ Lot 29, Con. 6. Born in Scotland, 1809, settling here in 1828.

McAlpin, Alexander, farmer. P. O., Aughrim. Has been member of the Council and Reeve of the township. Owns 60 acres, being S. W. part Lot 33, Con. 6. Born at Albion, 1820. Came here, 1833.

McAlpine, Peter, farmer. P. O., Aughrim. Owns 84 acres, west part Lots 34 and 35, Con. 8. Born in the township, 1841.

McKeune, James, farmer and owner of W. ½ Lot 33, Con. 9, 100 acres. Has been a Councillor and Deputy Reeve of the township. Born in Ireland, 1820, settling here in 1834. P. O., Aughrim.

McCready, James, farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 29, Con. 10, 100 acres. Has held the office of Reeve twelve years, and a member of the Council twenty-five years. Born in Ireland, 1825. Settled in county, 1849. P. O., Sutherland's Corners.

McAllister, Donald, farmer. Owns N. part Lot 33, Con. 11, 101 acres. Was born in Lobo Tp., Ont., 1851, and settled here, 1871. P. O., Alvinston.

Morley, Wesley J., agricultural implement maker, Florence. Owner of S. E. part Lot 17, Con. 1, 25 acres. Born in the county, 1856.

Moorehouse, J. C., farmer. P. O., Sutherland. Owns W. part Lot 25, Con. 2, 180 acres. Born in the county, 1852.

Macaulay, Robert, farmer. Owner of 100 acres, being W. ½ Lot 25, Con. 7. Born in the county, 1847. P. O., Sutherland's Corners.

Muma, Wm., farmer. P. O., Sutherland's Corners. Is tenant of W. ½ Lot 23, Con. 3. Born in Canada, 1836, and settled in county, 1854.

Nelson, John, insurance agent, Florence. Represents Gore District Co. of Galt. Born in the county, 1844.

Neelands, Rev. John, pastor of the Methodist Church, Florence. Born at Port Credit, Ont., 1836, and settled here, 1877.

Newberry, John, farmer. P. O. Sutherland. Born at Hamilton, 1859, and settled here, 1868.

Pettit, Charles, farmer. P. O., Sutherland's Corners. Owns W. ½ Lot 30, Con. 4. Born at Hamilton, 1835. Settled in county, 1869.

Pesha, James, farmer. Owner of S. E. ¼ Lot 31, Con. 3, 50 acres. Born in the township, 1840. P. O., Sutherland.

Purdy, T. F., farmer. Owner of 200 acres, Lot 28 Con. 5. Born at Kingston, 1824, and settled in county, 1870. P. O., Sutherland's Corners.

Pike, Charles, mason. Owns eight acres, being north part Gore Lot 18, Married, and has three children. Born in Hampshire, England, 1836. Settled here 1873. P. O., Florence.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF LAMBTON COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Powell, John, farmer and miller. P. O., Shetland. Owns E. ½ Lot 25 and all Lot 26, Con. 1. Born in county, 1842.

Prangle, John, farmer. P. O. Sutherland's Corners. Owner of 100 acres E. ½ Lot 27, Con. 6. Born in England, 1825. Came to county, 1833.

Pesha, Francis, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 23, Con. 4, 100 acres. Born at Detroit, 1835, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1844. P. O. Shetland.

Rheintzer, Gerhard, cabinetmaker. P. O., Florence. Born in Germany, 1821, and settled in county, 1856.

Rickard, Thomas, farmer. Owns 75 acres, 34 of which are part of Lot 34, Con. 5, and 21 part of Lot 33, Con. 5. Born in the township, 1836. P. O., Aberfeldy.

Rayner, William, farmer. Owns 65 acres, being N.-E. part of Lot 22, Con. 4. Born in England, 1831, and settled in county, 1863. P. O., Florence.

Smith, Oliver T., farmer. Owns 75 acres, being southeast part of Lot 28, Con. 4. Born in Ancaster Tp., 1832, and came to county, 1844. P. O., Sutherland's Corners.

Sangster, J. F., Florence P. O. Tinsmith, and started in business, 1875. Was born in Scotland, 1846, and settled in the county, 1857. Owns property in the village.

Steels, M. D., builder, Florence P. O. Owner of E. ½ Lot 22, Con. 11, 100 acres, and Lot 28, Con. 10, 200 acres, also some property in Florence, and six houses in London. Born in England, 1831, and settled in county, 1878.

Steels, Anthony, Florence P. O. Carries on business as sash, door, blind and pump manufacturer. Was born in Middlesex Co., 1856, and settled here in 1878.

Turner, Angus, farmer. Owns E. ½ of Lot 34, Con. 4, 100 acres. Born in Elgin Co., 1852, and settled in Lambton Co., 1859. P. O., Aberfeldy.

Tanner, John, contractor. P. O., Sutherland's Corners. Owns 100 acres, being E. ½ Lot 23, Con. 7. Born in England, 1840, and came to county, 1855.

Ward, John O'Brien, farmer and lumberman, Shetland P. O. Owner of Lot 31, Con. 1, 103 acres. Born at Kingston, 1823, and settled in Lambton Co., 1864.

Webster, Wm., Florence P. O. Carries on book and stationery business, and is also Division Clerk. Owns 70 acres, being Lot 14, Con. 1, Zone Tp. Was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, 1814, and settled in county, 1842.

Webster, W. L., cooper, Florence P. O. Born in the county, 1857.

Wells, Samuel, Florence P. O. Engaged in milling business. Born in Canada, 1822, and settled in county, 1854.

Wilson, T. M., farmer. Owns 100 acres, being E. ½ Lot 27, Con. 2. Has held the office of assessor. Was born in the county, 1848. P. O., Shetland.

Ward, Albert, farmer, Shetland P. O. Owner of N. ½ Lot 24, Con. 3, 100 acres. Has held the office of school trustee. Born in Middlesex Co., 1842, and settled in Lambton Co., 1853.

Whittaker, A. H., farmer, Bothwell P. O. Owns W. ½ Lot 18, Con. 5, 100 acres. Holds the office of Deputy Returning Officer. Born at Hannanville, 1854, and settled in county, 1873.

Walker, J. B., farmer. P. O., Bothwell. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 16, Con. 3. Born in New York State, 1824, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1826.

Walker, F., farmer, Bothwell P. O. Owner of W. ½ Lot 17, Con. 4. Born in New York State, 1824, and settled in county in 1826.

MOORE TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Rev. S. G., baptist minister. Born in Scotland, 1842. Settled in Moore, 1876. P. O. address, Courtright.

Abernethy, Wm., farmer. Owns Lots 41 and 42, Front Con., 200 acres; value, \$10,000. Born in Ireland in 1827, and settled in Moore in 1835. P. O. address, Mooretown.

Bazo, M., boot and shoe maker. P. O., Mooretown. Born in Ontario, 1827. Settled in Moore, 1856.

Bennett, Denis, general merchant and Postmaster. Born in Hastings Co., 1854; and came to Moore, 1877. P. O. address, Courtright.

Barns, L., constable. P. O. address, Mooretown; residence, Moore. Born in Ontario.

Batram, John V., owner and proprietor, Lorne House. Was born in England. Settled in Moore, 1873. P. O. address, Bridgen.

Boswell, Nathaniel, stock buyer and farmer. Founder of the Village of Bridgen. Owner of S. part Lot 7, Con. 5, 80 acres; value, \$8,000. Was born in England. P. O. address, Bridgen.

Brown, Peter, Canada Southern R. R. Agent. Born in Scotland, 1826. Settled in Moore, 1837. Owns S.-E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 5; S. ½ Lot 8, Con. 5, and Lot 8, Con. 4, 350 acres; value, \$15,000. P. O. address, Bridgen.

Brown, William, miller and grain merchant. P. O. address, Mooretown. Born in Ontario, 1854. Settled in Moore, 1858.

Buck, Mrs. Francis. Owns farm, Lot 52, Front Con., Moore, 100 acres; value, \$8,000. Born in Ontario, 1840. Settled in Moore, 1858. P. O. Corunna.

Baxter, Robert, farmer and wood merchant. Is an Englishman. Born, 1826. Settled in Moore Tp., 1854. P. O. address, Corunna. Owns 20 acres on Lot 70, Front Con., Rear 80 acres on Lot 71, Rear 46 acres on Lot 72, Front Con.; 150 acres.

Boulton, Thomas, farmer. P. O. address, Mooretown. Owns W. part Lot 28, Con. 7, 63 acres; value, \$6,000. Was born in England, 1832; and came to Moore, 1857.

Baxter, R. H., farmer. Born in England in 1833. Settled in Moore, 1851. P. O. address, Mooretown; residence, Moore. Owns E. ½ Lot 27, Con. 7, 100 acres; value, \$6,000.

Bullock, James, farmer. P. O. address, Bridgen. Real estate consists of S. ½ Lot 2, Con. 4, Moore; and S. ½ Lot 1, Con. 4, Enniskillen, 200 acres; value, \$25,000. Born, 1835. Settled in Lambton Co., in 1874.

Booth, Henry, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 8, Moore Tp., 100 acres. Value \$5,000. Born in Lambton Co., 1842. P. O. address, Colville.

Bruce, Donald, retired farmer. Land owned, Tp. of Moore, E. part Lot 3, Con. 9; 93 acres. His son, George, owns 57 acres, centre part, Lot 3, Con. 9. Total value, \$4,000. Native place, Scotland; born, 1803. Came to Lambton Co., 1837. P. O. Ossian.

Brown, Robert, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1831. Moved to Lambton Co., 1854. P. O. address, Bridgen. Real estate, 350 acres, Tp. of Moore; being N. ½ Lot 10, Con. 5; N. ½ Lot 10, Con. 4; and part Lot 1, Con. 3, Enniskillen.

Bole, D. W., chemist and druggist. Established, 1873. P. O. address, Bridgen. Born in Lambton Co. 1856.

Brown, Thomas, farmer. P. O. address, Corunna. Owns W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 12, Moore, 100 acres; value, \$600. Was born in England, in 1827, and settled in Moore in 1870.

Bowen, W. H., farmer and wood merchant. Born in Ontario, in 1840, and settled in Moore, in 1831. Owns N. ½ Lot 4, Con. Front. P. O. address, Courtright.

Bowen, R., farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 4, Con. Front, Moore Tp., 50 acres; value, \$2,500. P. O. address, Courtright. Was born in Ontario, 1836, and settled in Moore, 1831.

Baby, Mrs. Alexis. Owns S. ½ Lot 35, Front Con. and N. ½ 34 Front Con., 100 acres, valued at \$7,000. Came to the Tp. of Moore in 1856. P. O. address, Moore.

Cronkhite, N., hotel prop. P. O. address, Courtright. Born in New Brunswick, 1833. Settled in Moore, 1852.

Cornish, F. W., marine engineer. Born in London, England, 1842, and settled in Moore, 1873. P. O. address, Courtright.

Clarke, Rev. Thomas R., of the Canada Methodist Church. Born in Ireland, 1848, and came to Moore Tp., 1877. P. O. address, Bridgen.

Coulter, John, farmer. Owns S.-E. ½ Lot 26, Front Con., Village of Courtright, 25 acres; value, \$2,000. Was born in Ireland in 1811, and came to Moore in 1837. Was at one time Collector of Taxes. P. O. address, Courtright.

Coutts, Peter, farmer. P. O. address, Bridgen. Owns W. ½ Sec. 16, Tp. 1, Range 4, Manitoba. Born in Moore, 1856.

Courtney, William, lumberman. Native of Scotland. Residence and P. O., Bridgen. Born, 1857. Came to Lambton Co., 1879.

Courtney, W. J., P. O., Colville, farmer and carpenter. Born in Lambton Co., 1847. Land consists of 50 acres, Tp. Moore, being E. ½ of W. ½ Lot 20, Con. 8.

Cruikshank, James, Jr., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 20, Con. 8, 100 acres; value, \$4,000. Was born in Tp. of Moore. P. O. address, Colville.

Coyle, John, farmer. Residence, Moore; P. O. address, Courtright. Was born in Ireland in 1824, and came to Moore, 1862. Owns Lot 22, Con. 4, 200 acres; value, \$6,000.

Coyle, Charles, farmer. Born in Ontario, 1843. Settled in Moore, 1869. P. O. address, Courtright. Owns W. ½ Lot 21, Con. 3.

Coyle, James, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 27, Con. 4, Moore Tp., 100 acres; value, \$2,000. P. O. address, Courtright. Was born in the U.S. in 1837, and settled in Moore, 1872.

Coyne, Peter, farmer. Owns E. ½ of W. ½ Lot 20, Con. 12, Moore Tp., 50 acres; value, \$2,000. Was born in Ireland, 1826, and settled in Moore in 1850. P. O. address, Logierait.

Coyle, James, J., farmer. P. O. address, Courtright. Born in Ontario in 1858, and settled in Moore, 1863. Owns W. ½ Lot 23, Con. 5, E. part Lot 29, Con. 5, Moore, 75 acres; value, \$3,000.

Duncan, Peter, miller and grain merchant. Owns centre part Lot 10, Con. 4, Moore, 100 acres; value, \$4,000. He was born in Scotland in 1831, and settled in the Township of Moore in 1834. P. O. address, Bridgen.

Duncan, Charles S., farmer and grain merchant. Owns 193 acres in Moore Tp., being Lot 6, Con. 5; value, \$8,000. Was born in Scotland, and came to Moore in 1833. Was at one time Assessor and Collector. P. O. address, Bridgen.

Dyer, Philip, formerly a farmer. Was born in the United States, and came to Moore in 1869. P. O. address, Mooretown.

Day, D. P. W., farmer. Resides in Moore. P. O. address, Courtright. Owns Lot 5, Front Con., 115 acres; value, \$6,000. Was born in Kingston, Ont., in 1818, and settled in Moore in 1870.

Ellis, Thomas, farmer. Was born in England in 1816, and came to Moore in 1859. P. O. address, Corunna. Owns W. ½ Lot 26, Con. 11, Moore, 125 acres; value, \$8,000.

Eyre, John J., farmer. P. O. address, Mooretown. Owns E. ½ of W. ½ of Lot 18, Con. 7, 50 acres; value, \$2,500. He was born in 1818, and came to Moore in 1852.

Fisher, H., farmer. P. O. address, Mooretown. Born in the township in 1851.

Fisher, Joseph, lumber merchant. Was born in the Township of Moore in 1847. P. O. address, Mooretown.

Fisher & McPherson, general merchants. Settled in Moore in 1860. Residence and P. O. address, Bridgen.

Farquharson, John, lumber merchant. Born in Lambton Co., 1837. Owns N.-W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 6, and E. ½ Lot 5, Con. 6, Moore, 150 acres. P. O. address, Bridgen.

Fitzgibbon, David, hotel proprietor. Owns Montreal House, Point Edward. P. O. address, Corunna. Was born in Ireland in 1842, and settled in Moore, 1865.

Gundy, Rev. James, minister Methodist Church. Born in Ireland in 1832. P. O. address, Courtright.

Gurd, W., formerly a farmer. Was one of the first settlers in the township of Moore, coming here in 1833. Was born in Ireland in 1802. Owns Lots 16 and 17, Front Con., Moore Tp., 200 acres. P. O., Courtright.

Gallogly, Peter, Owns 100 acres of land in Moore, being centre 50 acres of Lot 21, Con. 11, and E. ½ of W. ½ Lot 22, Con. 10; value, \$2,000. Was born in Ireland in 1842, and settled in Moore, 1860. P. O. address, Corunna.

Gibb, John, farmer and stock breeder. Was born in Scotland in 1831, and came to Moore, 1843. Owns Lot 27, Con. 12, Moore Tp., 144 acres; value, \$10,000. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Gibb, Robert, Jr., farmer. P. O. address, Sarnia. Owns 150 acres of land in Moore Tp., being W. ½ and S.-E. ½ Lot 24, Con. 12, 150 acres; value, \$10,000. Born in Moore in 1845.

Gibb, Archibald, farmer. Born in Scotland in 1827, and settled in Moore Tp. in 1843. Owns E. ½ Lot 23, Con. 12, Moore, 100 acres; value, \$5,000. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Hart, George M., builder and contractor. P. O. address, Courtright. Born in Ontario, 1847. Settled in Moore, 1874.

Hewer, John, farmer, lumber merchant and saw-mill owner. Owns W. ½ Lot 11, Con. 5, 100 acres; value, \$2,000. Born in Ontario, 1834. Came to Moore in 1873. P. O. address, Bridgen.

Hoskins, F. C., druggist. Born in Ontario, 1858. P. O. and residence, Bridgen.

Hendrie, George, cattle dealer and drover. Born in Ontario, 1853. Settled in Moore, 1877. P. O. address, St. Mary's.

Hick, Walter, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 8, Con. 8, Moore Tp., 100 acres; value, \$3,000. Native of England; born 1825. Settled in Lambton Co., 1877. P. O. address, Colville.

Hadden, John, farmer. P. O. address, Mooretown. Was born in England in 1815, and settled in the township of Moore in 1850. Owns W. part Lot 28, Con. 6, and Gore Lot; in all, 165 acres; value, \$8,500.

Hackney, Joseph, farmer. His land consists of 173 acres, being W. ½ Lot 27, Con. 8, and Gore Lot 28; value, \$8,000. Was born in England in 1837, and came to Moore in 1874. P. O. address, Corunna.

Iverson, Edward, butcher. P. O. Bridgen. Born in England, 1831, and settled in Tp. of Moore in 1873.

Johnston, Thomas, farmer. Owns N.-W. ½ Lot 18, Con. 6, Moore, 50 acres; value, \$1,500. P. O. address, Mooretown. Was born in Ontario in 1831. Settled in Moore, 1855.

Johnston, J., farmer. P. O. address, Courtright. Born in Ireland in 1830, and came to Moore in 1834. His land consists of Lot 24, Front Con., 96 acres; value, \$5,000.

Jenkyn, Wm., farmer. Was born in Ontario in 1854. P. O. address, Courtright. Owns 100 acres in Moore Tp., being Lot 22, Front Con.

Jones, Albert, mail clerk. P. O. address, Courtright. Born in Ontario and settled in Moore, 1878.

Jenkyn, Alexander, farmer and iron moulder. Born in Scotland in 1822, and came to Moore in 1853. P. O. address, Courtright. His land consists of 100 acres, being Lot 13, Front Con.; value, \$6,000.

Jarvis, James, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 19, Con. 6, 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Was born in England in 1820, and settled in Moore in 1878. P. O. address, Colville.

Jones, Moffatt, merchant tailor. Residence and P. O., Bridgen. Born in England, 1848. Came to Lambton, 1870.

King, Daniel, laborer. Born in Ontario, 1850. Moved to Lambton Co. in 1878. P. O. address and residence, Bridgen.

Kittermaster, Albert R. Real estate consists of 150 acres, Moore Tp., being S. ½ Lot 9, Con. 1, which he farms; value, \$5,000. Born in England, 1831. Date of settlement in Lambton Co., 1851. P. O. address, Waubuno.

Lamont, W. J., saddle and harness manufacturer. P. O., Bridgen. Born in Ontario, 1854, and settled in Lambton, 1868.

Leslie, George, farmer. He was one of the first settlers in Moore, coming here in 1837. He was born in Quebec in 1828, and owns N. ½ Lot 6, Front Con.; value, \$3,000. P. O. address, Courtright.

Lucas, Leacock & Co., Bankers, Commissioners in Chancery. They own land in Warwick and Brooke Townships, being N. ½ Lot 15, Con. 6, Warwick, and N. E. part Lot 15, Con. 14, Brooke; 150 acres in all; value, \$8,000. They were born in Ontario in 1847 and 1850. P. O. address, Bridgen.

Lang, James, farmer. P. O. address, Colville. Born in Ireland, 1815, and settled in Township of Moore in 1833. He owns E. ½ Lot 14, Con. 7, 100 acres; value, \$2,500.

McKinnon, J. B., lumberman and farmer. Was born in Prince Edward Island, and came to Moore in 1853. P. O. address, Mooretown. His land consists of E. ½ of W. ½ Lot 21, Con. 7, W. ½ of E. ½ Lot 12, Con. 4, and S.-W. ½ Lot 12, Con. 4, 150 acres; value, \$4,000.

McKinnon, R., general merchant. P. O. address, Mooretown. Was born on Prince Edward Island, and settled in Township of Moore, 1849.

McIntyre, R., general merchant. P. O. address, Mooretown. Was born in Scotland in 1841, and came to Moore in 1864.

Mays, John, proprietor Mays' Hotel. P. O. address, Mooretown. Was born in England, 1842, and settled in Moore, 1872.

McRae & Cunningham, millers and farmers. Own S. ½ Lot 33, Front Con., and N. ½ Lot 32, Front Con., 75 acres. P. O. address, Mooretown.

McGregor, M. B., hotel-keeper and stock raiser. Born in London, Ont., in 1832, and settled in Lambton Co., 1863. P. O. address, Courtright.

McEnery, Michael. Was formerly a farmer. Born in 1838 and settled in Moore Tp., 1853. P. O. address, Mooretown.

McGurk, John, agricultural implement agent. P. O. address, Colville. Was born in Ireland, and settled in Moore Tp., 1848.

McKenzie, James P., school teacher. Born in Moore in 1855. P. O. address, Bridgen.

McPhail, Duncan, lumber merchant, contractor and builder. P. O. address, Bridgen. Was born in Lambton Co.

McGuire, Silas, general merchant. Born in the United States, and came to Moore in 1853. P. O. address, Corunna.

Miller, H. J. Is Postmaster at Corunna, and was at one time Deputy Reeve. Was born in Co. Down, Ireland, in 1820, and came to Lambton Co., Ont., in 1849. Owns 10 acres of land in the Village of Corunna, Township of Moore; value, \$2,500.

Mills, Silas, farmer, teacher, and insurance agent. P. O. address, Logierait; residence, Moore. Born in 1846. Came to Lambton Co., 1869. Owns E. ½ of W. ½ of Lot 14, Con. 11, Township of Moore, 50 acres; value, \$2,000.

Morrison, D., farmer and stock breeder. Was born in Quebec in 1820, and came to Lambton Co. in 1869. His property consists of Lot 51, Front Con., and N. ½ Lot 50, Front Con., 150 acres; value, \$1,200. P. O. address, Corunna.

McGlashan, Charles, British shipmaster. Owns Lot 53, Front Con., 100 acres; value, \$6,000. He was born in Scotland, and came to Moore Township in 1833. P. O. address, Corunna.

Morrison, John, Postmaster and merchant. P. O. address, Mooretown. Was born in Scotland in 1853, and came to Lambton Co. in 1855. Is a Justice of the Peace.

McLean, John, farmer. Owns 200 acres of land, being Lot 23, Con. 7; value, \$10,000. Was born in Scotland in 1828. P. O. address, Mooretown.

McGurk, Samuel, farmer. Is a native of Ireland. Born in 1846, and came to Lambton Co. in 1854. P. O. address, Mooretown. Land consists of W. ½ Lot 23, Con. 9, 100 acres; value, \$3,000.

Major, James H., flour and saw-mill owner. Owns S.-W. ½ Lot 13, Con. 9, Moore Tp., 50 acres. Was born in Lambton, 1851. P. O. address, Colville.

McGurk, Henry, farmer. P. O. address, Colville. Was born in Ireland in 1835, and settled in Lambton Co., 1851. Land consists of 300 acres, being E. ½ Lot 23, Con. 9, and E. ½ Lot 15, Con. 8, Moore; W. ½ Lot 22, Con. 9.

McDonald, William, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 19, Con. 6, and W. pt. Lot 58, Front Con., 127 acres; value, \$6,000. Was born in New Brunswick in 1825, and came to Lambton Co. in 1850. P. O. address, Corunna.

McKenzie, Jessie, school teacher. Born in Lambton Co., 1852. Residence, Tp. Moore. P. O. address, Waubuno.

McLean, Duncan, farmer. Value of real estate, \$3,000; which consists of 92 acres in Tp. of Moore, being part of Lot 3, Con. 10. Born in Scotland, 1834. Came to Lambton Co., 1852. P. O. address, Colville.

McKellar, Donald, farmer and Township Collector. Born in Scotland, and came to Lambton Co., 1852. Owns E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 9, 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Moore Tp. P. O. address, Colville.

Morrison, Sarah, school teacher. Colville P. O. Born in Lambton Co., 1857.

Millikin, B., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 28, Con. 2, and E. ½ of W. ½ Lot 26, Con. 2, 110 acres; value, \$4,000. Was born in Ontario in 1837, and came to Moore Tp. in 1851. P. O. address, Courtright.

Millikin, John, farmer. Born in Ontario in 1835, and settled in Lambton Co., 1851. P. O. address, Courtright. Land consists of W. ½ Lot 28, Con. 2, and W. ½ Lot 26, Con. 3, 110 acres; value, \$2,500.

McRae, Duncan, farmer and sailor. P. O. address, Courtright. Born on Prince Edward Island. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1851. Owns part of Lot 27, Con. 2, 50 acres; value, \$2,000.

Nesbit, J. G., farmer and wood merchant. Was born in Moore Tp. in 1843. Owns N. ½ Lot 19, Front Con., 50 acres; value, \$6,000. P. O. address, Courtright.

Nesbit, J. S., wood merchant. His land consists of the E. ½ Lot 48, Front Con., Moore, 50 acres; value, \$9,000. Was born in Moore Tp., 1845. P. O. address, Mooretown.

Needham, George, farmer. P. O., Corunna. Born in England, 1818, and settled in Lambton Co., 1844. He owns part of Lot 25, Con. 10, 143 acres, Moore. For five years sat in the Township Council.

Needham, William, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 25, Con. 10, 63½ acres; value, \$4,000. Was born in England in 1816. Came to Lambton Co., 1846. P. O. address, Corunna.

Neal, Alvin, farmer. P. O. address, Courtright. Was born in Detroit, U.S., 1853, and settled in Moore Tp., 1860. Owns S. ½ Lot 10, Front Con. Capt. Thos. Neal, father of the above, owns Lot 11, Front Con., and E. part of Lot 26, Con. 2, 226 acres. William Neal owns part of N. ½ Lot 10, Front Con., 50 acres. Total value of all the above property, \$15,000.

Priest, W. J., carpenter and joiner. Owns W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 2, Moore, 100 acres; value \$1,600. Was born in Haldimand Co., Ont., in 1854, and moved to Lambton, 1877. P. O. address, Courtright.

Pretty, W. J., boot and shoemaker. Born in Kingston, Ont., in 1831. Settled in Lambton, 1851. P. O., Bridgen.

Phillips, S. G. and J. E. Own W. ½ Lot 22, Con. 5, and E. ½ Lot 23, Con. 5, 200 acres. Born in Ontario. Came to Lambton, 1868. P. O. address, Courtright.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF LAMBTON COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Reilly, Charles, farmer, wood and lumber merchant, and hotel owner. Owns Lot 38, Front Con.; E. pt. Lot 37, Front Con.; E. pt. Lot 21, Con. 2; S. pt. of N. pt. Lot 21, Con. 5, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 25, Con. 9, 450 acres; value, \$2,000. Was born in Ontario in 1834. Settled in Lambton, 1855. P.O. address, Mooretown.

Ross, Hugh, physician and surgeon. Residence and P.O., Brigiden. Born in Ontario in 1845. Settled in Lambton, 1873. He is Coroner for the County of Lambton.

Robbins, John, farmer. Owns 150 acres in Moore Tp., being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 24, Con. 9, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 22, Con. 8; value, \$5,000. Was born in Ontario in 1832, and settled in Moore in 1848. P.O. address, Corunna.

Rainberry, John, farmer. Osborne P.O. Owns 100 acres of land, being W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, Con. 12, Moore; value, \$5,000. Born in Ireland. Settled in Canada, 1863.

Roberts, James, farmer. P.O. address, Courtright. Born in England in 1819. Came to Lambton, 1858. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 28, Con. 4, 100 acres; value, \$8,000.

Ross, Oakley, farmer. Land consists of 100 acres in Moore, being Lot 9, Front Con.; value, \$6,000. P.O. address, Courtright. Was born in Ontario in 1850, and came to Lambton in 1881.

Robinson, Thomas. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 10, Con. 12, Moore, 100 acres; value, \$5,000. P.O. address, Sarnia. Was born in Ireland, and came to Lambton in 1863.

Scherer, C. W., Postmaster and telegraph operator. Born in Ontario in 1860. Settled in Lambton, 1879. P.O. address, Brigiden.

Stephens, Smith, farmer. Real estate, 300 acres, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 10, Con. 2, and Lot 7, Con. 3, Moore Tp. Born in Canada, 1841. Came to Lambton Co., 1873.

Stuart, George, farmer and wood merchant. Was born in Scotland, and settled in Lambton Co., 1834. Has been Township Councillor. Property consists of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 18, Front Con., 50 acres; value, \$3,000. P.O. address, Courtright.

Shepherd, Levi, farmer and lumber merchant. Owns N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, Con. 1, Moore, 100 acres; value, \$2,000. Born in Middlesex, Co., Ont., 1841. Settled in Lambton Co., 1860. P.O., Brigiden.

Stokes, William H., farmer. Was born in Sarnia, Lambton Co., in 1843. P.O. address, Mooretown. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 45, Front Con. 50 acres; value, \$4,000.

Scott, William, farmer. His property consists of 100 acres, being Lot 54, Front Con. Moore Tp.; value, \$5,500. Was born in Tp. of Moore in 1836. P.O. address, Corunna.

Sitlington, Ella, school teacher. P.O., address, Mooretown; birthplace, Sarnia.

Stuart, F. M., builder. Mooretown P.O. Born in New York in 1852, and settled in Lambton, 1873.

Sipprell, J. H., farmer. Property consists of 100 acres Moore Tp., being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 19, Con. 7; value, \$4,000. Was born in Ontario, 1849, and came to Lambton, 1877. P.O. address, Mooretown.

Skeoch, John, farmer. Was born in Scotland in 1819, and settled in Lambton, 1861. Owns 100 acres of land, being N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 25, Con. 12; value, \$4,000. P.O. address, Corunna.

Taylor, Donald, farmer. Owns N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 16, Con. 2, and S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 15, Con. 2, 200 acres; value, \$6,000. Was born in Scotland in 1829. Settled in Lambton Co., 1862. P.O. address, Waubuno.

Taylor, John, farmer. Residence and P.O. address, Brigiden. Born in Scotland in 1844. Came to Lambton Co., 1873.

Taylor, Geo., farmer. Owns 55 acres of land, Moore Tp., Lot 21, Con. 2. P.O. address, Courtright. Born in Moore, 1843.

Trumpour, Gilbert, cheese manufacturer. Born in Ontario, 1854. Settled in Lambton, 1878. P.O. address, Mooretown.

Turnbull, William, farmer. Was born in Scotland, 1810. Came to Lambton Co., 1834. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 26, Con. 9, 150 acres; value, \$3,000. P.O. address, Mooretown.

Toner, Francis, farmer. His land consists of 100 acres, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 23, Con. 4, Moore Tp.; value, \$3,500. He is a native of Prince Edward Co.; born, 1824, and moved to Lambton Co. in 1869. P.O. address, Courtright.

Taylor, John, farmer. P.O. address, Waubuno. Was born in Scotland in 1831, and settled in Lambton, 1874. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 17, Con. 3, Moore, 100 acres; value, \$2,000.

Wanless, J. W., agent Canada Southern R. R. P.O. address, Courtright. Was born in Scotland, 1839.

Windsor, Henry, cabinet-maker, undertaker and lumber merchant. P.O. address, Brigiden. Born in Ont., 1856. Came to Lambton Co., 1877.

Whyte, James, lumber merchant and builder. Born in Quebec, 1852, and settled in Lambton Co., 1877. P.O. address, Brigiden.

Weidenback, Peter J., harness-maker. P.O. address, Mooretown. Born in Detroit, Mich., and came to Lambton, 1878.

Willson, John S., contractor and builder. Born in Toronto, 1824. Mr. Willson belongs to one of the oldest families in Ontario. P.O. address, Courtright.

Watters, B. J. Born in City of Quebec, 1844; settled in Lambton Co., 1873. P.O. address, Corunna.

Warwick, Capt. James, mariner. Born in England, and settled in Moore in 1834, being the first settler in the township. P.O. address, Corunna; residence, Froomfield.

Warwick, W. J., machinist and engineer. Born in Moore Tp. P.O. address, Corunna. Residence, Froomfield.

Wheatley, J. E., lumber merchant and builder. P.O. address, Corunna. Residence, Froomfield.

Warwick, James, marine clerk. P.O. Corunna.

Wheeler, Absalom. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 25, Con. 5, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 25, Con. 4, Moore, 150 acres, valued at \$4,500. P.O. address, Courtright. Was born in Ontario in 1837, and settled in Lambton Co., 1865.

White, J. W., insurance agent. Born in Ontario in 1853, and came to Lambton Co., 1879. P.O. address, Mooretown.

Wilson, William, farmer. Real estate consists of 100 acres, Moore Tp.; being W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, Con. 7; value, \$4,000. Born in Scotland, 1851. Moved into Lambton Co., 1875. P.O. address, Birkhall.

Welsh, James, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1821. Settled in Lambton in 1845. Owns S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 6, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 7, Con. 6, 100 acres, Moore; value, \$4,000. P.O. address, Birkhall.

Watson, Alexander, farmer. P.O. address, Brigiden. Real estate valued at \$6,000, consisting of 200 acres, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 3, Con. 5, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 4, Con. 7, Moore Tp. Native of Scotland; born, 1820. Came to Lambton, 1858.

Watford, George, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Moore Tp., being S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 11, Con. 12.

Wheatley, John, general merchant and farmer. P.O. address, Corunna; residence, Froomfield. Owns N. pt. Lot 68, Front Con., 50 acres; value, \$4,000. Was born in England in 1815, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1837. Was at one time Township Councillor.

Young, David, farmer. Was born in Ontario in 1837, and came to Lambton in 1858. Owns N. part of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 8, Con. 12, 80 acres; value, \$4,000, Tp. Moore. P.O. address, Osborne.

White, William, oil producer. Copleston P.O. Residence, Marthaville. Owns house and lot. Born in Newfoundland, 1844. Came to Lambton Co., 1873.

PLYMPTON TOWNSHIP

Abel, Mary. P.O. address, Uttoxeter. Owns and tills the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 27, Con. 8, comprising 100 acres. Was born in Devonshire, England, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1863.

Archer, Edward, farmer. P.O. address, Warwick Village. Owns 200 acres of land, Lot 29, Con. 7. Born in England, 1824. In 1850 he located in Lambton Co., where he is widely known and highly respected.

Anderson, David, boot and shoemaker. Was born in this Province in 1855, and has resided in Wyoming since 1876.

Anthony, William, teacher. Is of Ontario nativity, having been born 1854, and resided in Wyoming since 1876.

Anderson, Arch. Y. Owns 150 acres of Lot 20, Con. 3. He was born in Ontario in 1824; but has resided in this county since the age of twelve years. Wyoming P.O.

Anderson, Alexander, farmer. P.O. address, Kertch. Has been in the county since 1859. He was born in Canada in 1829, and since coming to Lambton, has acquired 150 acres of Lot 29, Con. 5.

Askew, John, tailor. Camlachie P.O. Was born in Lancashire, England, in 1856, and has resided in Camlachie since 1879.

Armstrong, James, of Lot 18, Con. 7. Owns 200 acres. He is of Canadian birth, and was born in 1842. P.O. address, Aberarder.

Blain, Thomas, farmer. P.O. address, Hillsboro'. Owns 150 acres of Lot 42, Lake Front, and Lot 44, same range. Born in Scotland in 1813, and has lived in this county since 1863.

Bailey, William, farmer. P.O. address, Wanstead. Is the owner of 92 acres of Lot 25, Con. 2, which he farms himself. Was born in Ontario in 1832, and has lived in Lambton since 1863.

Beemer, Geo. E., merchant and auctioneer, of Camlachie Village. Was born in Canada in 1854, and has conducted business in Camlachie since 1879.

Brown, James, oil and water well driller. Re-sides at Wyoming. Born in the State of Michigan, 1849, and came here in 1866.

Bremner, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 27, Con. 10. He was born in Scotland in 1829, settling in Lambton, 1847. Forest P.O.

Bridges, William, farmer. Aberarder P.O. Owns the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 15, Con. 10. Is a native of Norfolk, England. Born 1830, and has lived in Lambton since 1863.

Bailey, Samuel, farmer. P.O. address, Uttoxeter. Was born in Lambton Co. in 1853. Owns the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 27, Con. 8.

Cairns, Eli, farmer. Hillsboro' P.O. Is a Canadian by birth. Came to Lambton Co., in 1846, when three years old. Owns Lot 48, Lake Front, comprising 100 acres.

Cleve, James, brickmaker. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 26, Con. 14. Born in Ireland 1844. Came to this county in 1875. P.O. address, Forest.

Cairns, Joseph L., merchant, Camlachie.

Clark, Daniel C., farmer. Hillsboro' P.O. Owns 100 acres of land in Lot 15, Con. 14. Came to Lambton in 1850. Born in County Mayo, Ireland, 1822.

Chalmers, Alex., farmer. Wyoming P.O. Owns 180 acres, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 14, Con. 2, and 80 acres of Lot 15, Con. 2. Is a native of this county; born, 1838.

Carson, A., station agent G. W. R., at Wanstead. Born in Canada, 1856. Has been in Lambton since 1864.

Cram, William, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, being W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 23, Con. 1. Was born in this county, 1856. P.O. address, Wanstead.

Dale, L., merchant, Hillsboro'. Born in England in 1821. Settled in Lambton Co., 1870.

Dowell, John J., watchmaker and jeweller, Wyoming. Of English nativity; born in 1853. Came to Lambton Co. in 1878.

Dodge, Thomas, retired farmer, residing on Lot 27, Con. 7. He owns 300 acres in the township, worth \$10,000. Born in Cornwall, England, 1809. Settled in Lambton Co., 1854. P.O., Uttoxeter.

Dickey, Miss Rebecca J. Forest P.O. At present teaching school in Section No. 9, Brooke Tp.

Douglass, John J., farmer. P.O. address, Forest. Owns 200 acres, being the whole of Lot 23, Con. 13. Native of Peel Co., Ont.; born 1832, and has been in Lambton since 1854.

Edmiston, J., general merchant in Camlachie. Is also Bailiff and Collector. Was born in 1848. Settled in county, 1874.

Ennis, James, miller and grain merchant, Wyoming. Born in Ireland, 1842. Came to Lambton in 1856. Is Village Councillor.

Fisher, J. F. Resides in Wyoming, and owns Lots 25, 26, 27 and 28 in Block 10. Was born in 1846, and settled here in 1871.

Fisher, George, farmer. Is the owner of part of Lot 24, Con. 11; 125 acres in all. Born in Yorkshire, 1835. Settled in this county, 1862. Uttoxeter P.O.

Fullarton, John R., farmer. Owns 39 acres in the east half of west half of Lot 18, Con. 5. Of Irish birth; born, 1805. Came to Lambton, 1859. P.O. address, Wyoming.

Fuller, W. S., bank clerk. Born in this county, 1857.

Fulcher, W. J., general blacksmith. Resides in Camlachie. Was born in Ontario, 1845. Settled here, 1877.

Greenless, John, farmer. East half of Lot 25, Con. 11. Owns 100 acres. Came to Lambton in 1870. Born in Scotland, 1849. Forest P.O.

Greenheugh, John, farmer and railway contractor. Now owns 300 acres of land, including Lot 22, Con. 13. Is a native of Yorkshire, Eng.; born, 1827. Came to this county, 1857.

Graham, Frank, farmer. Owns 100 acres, being the east half of Lot 12, Con. 1. Born in Ontario, 1830, coming to Lambton 18 years later. Wyoming P.O.

Grainger, William, farmer. Wanstead P.O. Settled in this county in 1870, having been born in Ontario, 1846. Owns east half of Lot 22, Con. 1; 100 acres.

Gammoun, William, farmer. Forest P.O. Owns 200 acres in Lots 25 and 26, Con. 14. Born in England in 1814. Located in this county, 1853.

Goodwillie, Rev. J. M., Presbyterian clergyman, Camlachie. Came from Welland Co., where he was born in 1844. Located in this county in 1876.

Gray, Allan, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1832. Came to this county, 1852. Now owns Lot 26, Lake Front, consisting of 100 acres. P.O. address, Camlachie.

Garrett, William, farmer, Uttoxeter P.O. Has been a local Methodist preacher for sixteen years. Is a bachelor. Owns a portion of Lot 30, Con. 8. Born in Ontario, 1822. Settled in Lambton, 1853.

Hill, A. T., miller and grain merchant, Camlachie P.O. Born in England, 1851. Located in Lambton Co., 1878.

Hill, James, farmer. Hillsboro' P.O. Owner of Lot 45, Lake Front, containing 90 acres. Is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1813, settling in Lambton Co. in 1839.

Hunt, H. H., stove and tinware merchant. Wyoming P.O. Was born in Ontario, 1827, coming to this county in 1852. Is now and has been for several years Reeve of the Village of Wyoming.

Harkness, Anthony, ornamental painter. Wyoming P.O. Is of English nativity; born, 1824. Came to the County of Lambton in 1866.

Hartley, George, farmer. Owns west half of Lot 19, Con. 1, Plympton, and east half of Lot 28, Con. 1, of Enniskillen. Is of English nativity; born, 1840. Came to Lambton with his parents in 1852. Address, Wyoming P.O.

Hannah, G. W., saddler and harness manufacturer in Camlachie. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1851. Came here in 1877.

Hartley, James, farmer. Is father of George Hartley, above mentioned. Born in England, 1823. Came to his present location in 1852. Owns 300 acres of land, consisting of Lot 18, Con. 1, and north half of Lot 23, Con. 1. Wyoming P.O.

Johnson, John. Aberarder P.O. Owns and occupies 100 acres, being the east half of Lot 14, Con. 11. Native of Scotland; born, 1830, coming to Lambton, 1847.

Jones, John, farmer. P.O. address, Hillsboro'. Came to that locality when one year old from Wentworth County, where he was born, 1852. Now owner of Lot 50, Lake Front, comprising 100 acres.

Johnston, James, blacksmith. Wanstead P.O. Owns a homestead in that village. Was born in this county, 1852.

Jardine, John, farmer. Aberarder P.O. Owns 144 acres, being three-fourths of Lot 18, Con. 8. Canadian by birth. Came here in 1852, at the age of ten years.

Kennedy, Fergus, farmer. Camlachie P.O. Came to this county in 1854, when two years of age. Is Canadian born. Owns east half of Lot 14, Con. 9, comprising 100 acres.

Knight, Gilbert, farmer. Owns west half of Lot 9, Con. 1, 100 acres. Of English birth; born, 1827, coming to Lambton 50 years later.

Kay, William, printer. P.O., Wyoming. Came to Lambton Co., 1875. Born in England, 1847.

Kemp, Daniel, farmer. Forest P.O. Native of Michigan; born, 1832. Came to this county with his friends two years later. Owns 200 acres in Lot 22, Con. 12. Has held the office of License Inspector.

Kerr, Benjamin, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, located in the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 27, Con. 10. Claims Canada as his birthplace; born, 1819, and settled in this county in 1847. P.O. address, Forest.

Kerr, Wellington, carriage-maker, Aberarder. Born in York Co., 1851. Came to Lambton County, 1879.

Lakin, Thomas, G. W. R. employé, Wyoming. Born in England, 1842. Has lived in this county since 1866.

Linton, Isaac, farmer. Owns and occupies Lot 29, Con. 12, 100 acres. Born in England, 1836. Settled in Lambton, 1876. P.O., Forest.

Leech, James, farmer. Owns the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 12, Con. 7, comprising 50 acres. Born in Canada, 1827, and has resided in Lambton County since 1872. P.O. address, Wyoming.

Lister, Solon, contractor, Wyoming. Born in Province of Ont., 1844. Settled in this county, 1873.

Livingston, Duncan, farmer and drover. Forest P.O. Owns 200 acres, including W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 28, Con. 14, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 27, Con. 14. Born in Scotland in 1842. Came to this county with his parents 9 years later.

Laing, Mrs. P. Owns and occupies $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 20, Lake Front, consisting of 50 acres. Is of Canadian birth, and came to this county in 1833. Camlachie P.O.

Linton, L., farmer. Of provincial birth. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 24, Con. 14. Born 1844, and has resided here since 1875. Forest P.O.

Maxwell, John N., farmer. Vyner P.O. Owns 100 acres in Lot 3, Con. 7. Is a native Canadian. Born in this county, 1850.

Marriott, G. W., teacher, Wyoming. Born in England, 1855, and came to this county with his parents four years later.

Mustard, Hugh, miller and grain merchant, Wyoming. Is of Scottish nativity; born 1848, and settled in Lambton Co., 1875.

Minielly, Wm., farmer. P.O. address, Kertch. Owns 80 acres of the W. part of Lot 29, Con. 4. Born in this Province, 1835. Came to Lambton, 1846.

Munro, Alexander, agent G. W. R. London, Ont. Born in London, 1856.

Muldoon, John, shoemaker Camlachie. Native of Ireland; born, 1849. Came to this county, 1866.

Morrison, William, miller, Hillsboro'. Canadian; born, 1842. Has resided in Lambton since 1865.

McDonald, William, farmer. Owns and occupies E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 27, Con. 11. Is of Irish nativity; born 1811, and settled in Lambton County, 1871. Forest P.O.

McDonnell, Randall, farmer. P.O. address, Forest. Is owner of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 25, Con. 13. Was born in Ireland, 1819, and settled in this county when twelve years of age.

McGuinn, Michael, farmer. P.O. address, Uttoxeter. Has 100 acres of land, consisting of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 29, Con. 9. A native of Ireland; born, 1785. Has lived in this county since 1851.

McGregor, Alex., farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 35, Lake Front. A native of Scotland; born 1818, and came to his present location, 1857. P.O. address, Ogemah.

McLeod, John, farmer, Ogemah. P.O. Owns and farms Lot 36, Lake Front, comprising 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1838, and has resided in Lambton County since 1870.

McIntosh, George, farmer. Owns the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 31, Lake Front. Was born in this county in 1853. P.O. address, Ogemah.

McMahon, W. H., farmer. P.O. address, Wanstead. Owns 200 acres, located partially in W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 29, Con. 1, and the balance in S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 28, Con. 1. Born at Kingston. Came into Lambton, 1860. Has served several terms as Township Councillor.

McPhedran, Archibald, farmer. Forest P.O. Is owner of Lot 27, Con. 12, consisting of 200 acres. Was born in this county in 1858.

McPherson, Angus, farmer. Forest P.O. Born in Scotland, 1839. Located in this county, 1851. Owns 100 acres of land in E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 28, Con. 14, and 50 acres in Bosanquet.

Nesbitt, John, farmer. Wanstead P.O. Owner of Lot 26, Con. 1. Born in the Province in 1831. Has been in the county since 1854.

Oxenham, James, farmer and fruit grower. Kertch P.O. Has been Postmaster 14 years. Owns 250 acres, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 22, Con. 5; S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 22, Con. 6; and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 19, Con. 5. Was born in England, 1819. Came to this county in 1850.

Pascoe, Joseph, farmer. Vyner P.O. Owns S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 3, Con. 6. Born in England in 1824. Settled in Lambton, 1854.

Pindar, Mathew, cattle dealer, Aberarder. Born in Canada, 1835. Came to Lambton at the age of 15 years.

Ross, W. R., general merchant, Camlachie. Of provincial birth; born, 1857. Settled here in 1878.

Prout, Wm., farmer. Forest P.O. Is owner of 100 acres in W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 28, Con. 10. Native of Cornwall, England. Born, 1823. Settled in Lambton, 1848.

Richmond, B. R., farmer. P.O. address, Uttoxeter. Owns $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, Lot 28, Con. 8. Born in Canada, 1840. Came to the county four years later.

Rice, E. C., dealer in books and stationery, Wyoming. Born in Quebec, 1851. Came to this county in 1869.

Rogers, Jacob, owner and proprietor Central Hotel, Wyoming. Owns 150 acres in W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 25, Con. 4, valued at \$7,500. Has been in the Municipal Council several years. Born in this Province in 1820. Settled in Lambton, 1854.

Robertson, Wm., farmer. Owns and occupies W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 11, Con. 9. Born in Scotland, 1821. Located in Lambton Co., 1856. P.O. address, Camlachie.

Smith, John, farmer. P.O. address, Ogemah. Tenant of Lot 33, Lake Front. Native of Scotland; born, 1834. Came to this county in 1872.

Schram, B. F., hotel proprietor in Camlachie. Was born in the township in 1835.

Smith, Wm., general land and insurance agent, Wyoming. Is at present Clerk of the village. Born in England, 1819. Settled in Lambton Co., 1863.

Smith, John R., farmer. Kertch P.O. Owns 100 acres, located in E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 27, Con. 5, valued at \$5,000. Born in Toronto in 1832. Took up his present location in 1877.

Sproule, William, proprietor saw-mill. P.O. address, Vyner. Has his residence and 75 acres of land across the Sarnia town-line. Was born in this county in 1847.

Sproule, Walter, farmer. Vyner P.O. Owns 55 acres in the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 1, Con. 7. A native of this county. Born, 1835.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF LAMBTON COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Robinson, James, hotel-keeper in Camlachie. He owns property in the village worth \$4,000. Came here in 1864.

Scott, George, farmer. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 19, Con. 7, containing 100 acres. Was born in this county in 1850. P. O. address, Aberarder.

Scott, Thos. R. K., farmer, Township Clerk, Postmaster of Ogemah, and Clerk of Fifth Division Court. Has held the clerkships named about twenty-five years. Owns Lot 32, Lake Front, 100 acres. Born in Ireland, 1816, and has lived on present location since 1834.

Simpson, John, farmer. Aberarder P. O. Has been Secretary of the Township Agricultural Society for ten years. Is owner of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 20, Con. 8. Born in England, 1810. Settled in Lambton, 1854.

Smith, Finlay, farmer. P. O. address, Aberarder. Born in Scotland, 1827. Located here, 1851. Owns 200 acres of land, Lot 19, Con. 13. Has been Reeve of the township a number of years.

Sparling, Wm., farmer and auctioneer. Forest P. O. Has been in the Council five years, Deputy-Reeve two years. Is owner of 400 acres, and resides on Lot 24, Con. 10. Native of Ireland. Born, 1839. Came to Lambton Co., 1868.

Shepherd, Simpson, Postmaster and merchant at Uttoxeter. Owns the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 25, Con. 9. Born in Leeds, England, 1806. Settled in this county, 1834. Has been prominently identified with the municipal government of his township.

Sheridan, James, farmer. P. O. address, Aberarder. Came to Lambton Co., 1851, from Ireland, where he was born, 1814. Owns 150 acres, Lot 18, Con. 12, comprising 200 acres.

Scott, Harry M., farmer. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 15, Con. 13. Owns 100 acres. Born in Ireland, 1820. Came to this county 15 years later. Hillsboro' P. O.

Sutcliffe, Thomas. Owns and occupies Lot 13, Con. 11, comprising 215 acres. Born in Ireland, 1829. Settled in Lambton Co., 1858. P. O. address, Aberarder.

Sparling, Thomas, farmer. P. O. address, Uttoxeter. Owns 150 acres, being S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 27, Con. 9, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 25, Con. 10. Native of Ireland; born, 1833. Located here, 1868.

Tremain, John, farmer. Owns 150 acres, located in W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 29, Con. 11, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 29, Con. 11. Born in England, 1848. Has lived in Lambton since 1853. P. O. address, Forest.

Thomas, H. G., farmer. P. O. address, Camlachie. Born in the county in 1858.

Tennant, Elbridge G., cheese manufacturer, Uttoxeter P. O. Native American; born, 1843. Came to this county, 1877.

Thompson, Rev. R., pastor Primitive Methodist Church, Wyoming. Native of England. Came to Lambton Co. in 1876.

Wright, Robert, farmer. P. O. address, Matlock. Owns 100 acres in E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 14, Con. 7. Born in this county, 1852.

Willoughby, Francis, farmer. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 3, Con. 1, 100 acres. Of English nativity; born, 1829. Settled in Lambton, 1860. Mandaumin P. O.

Wright, Jacob H., contractor and builder, Wyoming. Born in Prince Edward Co., 1842. Came to Lambton Co. in 1870.

Wilson, Melvin S., foundryman, Wyoming. Born in the United States, 1852. Came to Lambton Co., 1875.

Wilson, John, farmer and stock dealer. P. O. address, Forest. Born in Canada, 1856. Came to Lambton six years later.

Wright, James, farmer, Camlachie P. O. Owns 50 acres in E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 14, Con. 8. Native of Lambton Co. Born, 1845.

Young, John, farmer, Forest P. O. Born in Canada, 1853. Came to this county when two years of age.

SARNIA TOWNSHIP.

Anderton, Major, farmer and gardener. P. O. and residence, Sarnia. Settled in Lambton Co., 1850. Born in England. Owns 100 acres, Lot 22, Con. 9, Sarnia Tp.; value, \$4,000. Is Major of V. M.

Brown, Charles, farmer. Real estate consists of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 5, Con. 3, Sarnia Tp., 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Born in Ontario, 1833. Came to Lambton Co., 1866. P. O. address, Bunyan.

Brown, James B., school teacher. Born in Ontario, 1840. Settled in Lambton Co., 1846. P. O. address, Mandaumin.

Brown, T. W., farmer. Owns 100 acres, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 4, Con. 5, Township of Sarnia. Native of Ireland; born, 1836. Came to Lambton Co., 1848. Is Deputy Reeve. P. O. address, Mandaumin.

Brown, Alexander, farmer. P. O., Mandaumin. Born in Ireland, 1843. Settled in Lambton Co., 1848. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 5, Con. 5, 100 acres.

Bird, John, Jr., general business, farming, threshing, &c. Land consists of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, Con. 5, 50 acres, Township of Sarnia. Born in England in 1831. Came to Lambton Co., 1854. P. O. address, Mandaumin.

Brown, David, farmer. Owns real estate to the value of \$1,000, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 8, 50 acres, Township of Sarnia. Born in Ontario. Moved to Lambton Co., 1867. P. O. address, Vvner.

Boyd, R. W., gentleman. Retired from business. Born in England, 1806. Settled in Lambton Co., 1856. Residence, King St., Point Edward.

Carrick, Mary, school teacher. P. O. address, Oban. Born in Township of Sarnia, 1837.

Clark, John S., gardener. Owns N. W. part Lot 18, Con. 7, and W. part Lot 18, Con. 8, 50 acres, Sarnia Tp. Born in England in 1841. Came to Lambton Co., 1856. Is Pathmaster. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Carr, Samuel, carpenter and builder. P. O. address, Sarnia. Is owner of 14 acres, being Lots 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, Range 8, in new survey of Indian Reserve. Born in Ontario, 1822. Settled in Lambton Co., 1866.

Coyle, Patrick, Superintendent of Fuel Department G. T. R., at Point Edward. Is a Councillor. Born, 1824, in Ireland. Came to Lambton Co., 1863. P. O. address, Point Edward.

Creighton, W. L., superintending Fuel Department, G. T. R. Came to Lambton Co., 1863. Residence and P. O., Point Edward.

Druitt, George, farmer. P. O. and residence, Sarnia. Real estate valued at \$8,000, being W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 7, Con. 4, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 8, Con. 4, Township of Sarnia, 200 acres. Is an Englishman; born, 1827. Came to Lambton Co., 1872.

Dunn, William, farmer, Mandaumin P. O. Born in Scotland in 1842, and settled in Lambton Co., 1869. Land consists of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, Con. 5, 100 acres, Sarnia Tp.; value, \$4,000.

Earl, William, baker. Is an Englishman; born in 1847. Came to Lambton Co. in 1866. P. O. address, Point Edward.

Fleming, Robert, farmer. Native place, Ottawa, Ont.; born, 1851. Came to Lambton Co., 1879. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Fradd, Lewis P., farmer and gardener. Residence and P. O., Sarnia. Owns Gore Lot 17, Con. 8, 70 acres, Sarnia Tp.; value, \$2,500. Born in England in 1832. Came to Lambton Co., 1872.

Ford, John, teacher, Point Edward P. O. Born in Ontario. Settled in Lambton Co., 1879.

Graham, Joseph, farmer. P. O. address, Perch Station. Real estate valued at \$3,000, being Lot 23, Con. 9, 100 acres. Born in Toronto, 1835. Came to Lambton Co., 1867. Is School Trustee.

Green, John, farmer. P. O. address, Oban. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 3, Con. 6, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, Con. 6, Sarnia Tp. Is an Englishman; born, 1823. Came to Lambton Co., 1852.

James, Richard, farmer. Real estate valued at \$5,000; being Lot 21, Con. 9, Sarnia Township, 100 acres. P. O. address, Perch Station. Born in England. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1839.

Jones, J. H., retired farmer. Owns 250 acres, Tp. Sarnia; being Lots 17 and 18, Con. 9, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 16, Con. 9. Is an Englishman; born, 1813. Came to Lambton Co., 1833. P. O. address, Perch Station.

Jones, Henry John, retired farmer. Owns Lot 14, Con. 9, and part Lot 15, Con. 9, 120 acres, Tp. Sarnia. Born in England, 1809. Came to Lambton Co., 1829. P. O. address, Perch Station.

Kewley, E., farmer. Value of real estate, \$9,000; being Lot 14, Con. 4, 196 acres, Sarnia Tp. Born in the Isle of Man in 1826. Came to Lambton Co., 1837. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Kerr, Thomas, farmer. P. O. address, Cole's Corners. Owns 170 acres, being W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 16, Con. 2, and Lot 17, Con. 2; value, \$10,000. Born in England in 1812. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1848.

Lucas, Geo., hotel proprietor, farmer and saddler. Land consists of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 16, Con. 3, Sarnia Tp., 60 acres, rear part Lots 4 and 5, front Con. 3, Plympton Tp., and Lot 20, Con. 13, Sombra Tp., 360 acres in all; value, \$18,400. Born in Ontario in 1825. Moved to Lambton Co. in 1847. Sat for four years in the Council. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Leggett, Thomas, farmer. Born in England in 1817. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1852. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Menzies, George, farmer. Real estate valued at \$8,000; being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 2, and S. part Lot 6, Con. 3, 175 acres, Tp. Sarnia; value, \$8,000. P. O. address, Bunyan.

McCrrie, Wm., farmer. Mandaumin P. O. Owns Lot 1, Con. 2, Sarnia Tp., 200 acres; value, \$9,000. Native of Scotland; born, 1842. Came to Lambton Co., 1853.

Merrison, James J., farmer. Born in England in 1829. Came to Lambton Co. in 1860. Land consists of Lot 12, Con. 3, Sarnia Tp., 200 acres; value, \$10,000. P. O. address, Sarnia.

McFarlane, John, farmer. Real estate consists of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 3, Con. 3, Sarnia Tp., 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Is a Scotchman. Came to Lambton Co. in 1865. Has been Reeve and Councillor. P. O. address, Mandaumin.

Miller, Robert. P. O. address, Mandaumin. Owns 50 acres, Tp. of Sarnia; value, \$2,500, being W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 9, Con. 4. Born in Scotland in 1813. Came to Lambton Co. in 1837.

McRitchie, John, farmer. P. O. address, Sarnia. Owns 50 acres; being N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 5, Block B., Indian Reserve, Sarnia Tp.; value, \$3,000. Born in Scotland, 1813. Settled in Lambton Co., 1859.

Miller, David, farmer. Has 98 acres of land, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 4, Con. 4; value, \$5,000. Born in Sarnia in 1852. P. O. address, Mandaumin.

McKee, T., fireman. P. O., Point Edward. Born in Ontario in 1857. Moved to Lambton Co., 1870.

Menzies, A., farmer. Born in Ontario in 1829. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1835. Real estate, 140 acres; being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 5, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 11, Con. 4, Sarnia Tp. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Morgan, B. P., farmer and pump manufacturer. Has been Tp. Councillor. Land consists of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 11, Con. 5, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 14, Con. 6, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 9, Con. 4, W. part Lot 11, Con. 8, and 79 acres S. Div. Lot 2 Lake Wawanosh, Sarnia Tp., 350 acres. Birthplace, England. P. O. address, Sarnia.

McMillan, John, farmer. P. O., Osborne. Real estate valued at \$3,500; being W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 3, Con. 1, Sarnia Tp., 100 acres. Born in Ontario in 1840. Moved to Lambton Co., 1875.

Menzies, Wm., farmer. P. O. address, Sarnia. Owns 200 acres of land, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 4, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 12, Con. 6. Born in Canada, 1834. Came to Lambton Co., 1836.

MacKenzie, C., owner and proprietor of Dominion Hotel at Point Edward. Came to Lambton Co. in 1863. P. O. address, Point Edward.

Mitchell, A. B., retired farmer. Owns Lot 4, Con. 2, Sarnia, 100 acres; value, \$4,000. P. O., Petrolia.

Mitchell, Edward, general grocer. Is an Irishman; born, 1840. Settled in Lambton Co., 1865. P. O. and residence, Point Edward.

McGregor, Alexander. One of the first settlers in the Tp. of Sarnia. Owns 150 acres, being Lot 16, Block B, Indian Reserve, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 17, I. R. Block B, Tp. of Sarnia; value, \$10,000. Born in Scotland, 1816. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1846. P. O. address, Sarnia.

McGregor, Peter, farmer. Real estate valued at \$7,000; being Lot 4, Block B, Indian Reserve, Tp. Sarnia. P. O. address, Box No. 126, Sarnia. Born in Scotland in 1814. Settled in Lambton Co., 1852. Has been a Councillor.

Parratt, W., hotel owner. Is an Englishman. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1866. P. O. address, Point Edward.

Reilly, R., steamboat engineer. Residence and P. O. address, Point Edward. Native of Ireland, born 1834, and settled in Lambton Co., 1860.

Rauthier, J., carpenter and builder. Birthplace, New York City; born, 1857. Moved to Lambton Co. in 1877. P. O. and residence, Point Edward.

Simpson, John D., farmer and Government Road Inspector. Real estate valued at \$5,000; being Lot 15, Block D, Indian Reserve, Sarnia Tp., 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1830. Settled in Lambton Co., 1860.

Smart, B. B., farmer. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 5, and Lot 14, Con. 5, Sarnia Tp.; value, \$1,200. Born in Ontario in 1830. Moved to Lambton Co. in 1875. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Somes, J. R., farmer. Is owner of Lots 10 and 11, Con. 9, and Gore, 172 acres. Born in Canada, 1832. Came here in 1861. P. O. Sarnia.

Spiller, Thomas, farmer and gardener. Native of England; born in 1833. Became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1869. Sarnia P. O.

Spetz, Jacob, owner and proprietor of Dominion Hotel. P. O. address, Point Edward. Native of Ontario; born, 1834. Moved to Lambton Co., 1863.

Todd, William, locomotive fireman G. T. R. Residence and P. O. address, Point Edward. Born in Scotland in 1832. Came to Lambton Co., 1879.

Teeter, S. H., farmer and fisherman. Residence in Sarnia Co. Born in Ontario in 1835. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1871. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Verner, J. W. Owns part of Lot 18, Con. 7, Sarnia Tp., 150 acres; value, \$5,000. Born in 1821. Became a settler in Lambton Co. in 1871. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Watson, R. S., farmer and stock breeder. Owns land worth \$10,000, being Lot 9, Con. 2, Tp. Sarnia, 200 acres. P. O., Bunyan. Born in Sarnia in 1853.

Wood, Francis W., farmer. P. O. address, Bunyan. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 11, Con. 2, Lot 10, Con. 2, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 9, Con. 2—350 acres altogether; value, \$14,000. Born in Ontario in 1835. Came to Lambton Co. in 1866.

Waddell, John, farmer. Owns the Burnside farm, consisting of S. pt. Lot 10, Con. 5, and S.-W. pt. Lot 9, Con. 5, 200 acres. Was Reeve for 13 years. Born in Scotland in 1821. Settled in Lambton Co. in 1849. P. O. address, Box No. 223, Sarnia.

Yates, William, farmer and stock breeder. Real estate valued at \$1,500, being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 12, Con. 2, Tp. Sarnia. P. O. address, Sarnia. Born in England in 1817. Came to Lambton Co. in 1852.

SOMBRA TOWNSHIP.

Arnold, Edward, farmer, formerly ship builder. Born, Middlesex Co., Sept. 9, 1813. Settled in Lambton Co., April, 1845. Owns 100 acres, south half, Lot 27, Con. 15, Sombra Township. P. O. address, Bradshaw.

Brown, Henry A., farmer. Owns S.-E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 11, Con. 13, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 13, 150 acres. Born in Nova Scotia, and settled in Sombra, in January, 1846. P. O. address, Wilkesport.

Brown, Francis, farmer. Was born in Hampshire, England, and settled in Lambton, October 9, 1857. Owns 200 acres of land, value \$5,000, consisting of N.-E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 4, Con. 10; S.-E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 3, Con. 11; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 7, Con. 10. P. O. address, Sombra.

Boylan, George, farmer, carpenter and builder. Owns 100 acres of land, value \$4,000, being north $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 4, Con. 13, Sombra. Born in Nova Scotia. P. O. address, Sombra.

Byrne, Thomas, provincial land surveyor. Settled in Lambton, Sept. 1st, 1870. Was born in Perth, Lanark Co. Owns south part Lot A, Con. 14, and Lot B, Con. 14, 110 acres; value, \$7,000. P. O. address, Sarnia.

Bury, John E., farmer. Owns 273 acres, being N. part of Lots A and B, Con. 13, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 3, Con. 13, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 7, Con. 13; value, \$8,000. Born Feb. 19, 1819. Settled in Lambton, 1830. P. O. address, Sombra.

Bury, James, farmer and mariner. Owner of *T. D. Dole* steam tug, *Hero*, and *J. C. Clark*; also owns S. parts of Lots A and B, Con. 13, and S.-E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, Con. 13, 1234 acres; value, \$10,000. Born, Feb. 2, 1827, and settled in Lambton Co., Feb. 1830. Acts as captain of the *T. D. Dole*. Was a Lieutenant in the V. M. P. O. address, Sombra.

Burnham, J. S., farmer. P. O. address, Sombra. Born, 1828. Owns N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot D, Con. 9, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, Con. 9, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot C, Con. 9, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot D, Con. 9—320 acres; value \$10,000. Has held the position of Reeve.

Burnham, M. L., farmer, blacksmith, merchant, carpenter, and storekeeper. Was born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1812. Settled in Lambton, 1822. Property valued at \$4,000. Formerly Collector of Sombra. P. O. address, Sombra.

Bogg, Edmund, farmer. Born in Woolwich, England, 1839. Settled in Lambton, March, 1868. P. O. address, Wallaceburg.

Clark, Robert, farmer. P. O. address, Wallaceburg. Born in Amherstburgh, 8th Feb., 1824. Settled in Lambton Co., April, 1856. Owns S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 12, Con. 6, Sombra, 100 acres; value, \$5,000.

Cranston, Capt. Hamilton, farmer and lumber merchant. Is an Irishman; born, 1828. Settled in Lambton, Nov. 12th, 1837. Owns S. part Lot 11, Con. 7; N. part Lot 11, Con. 6; and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 10, Con. 7, 200 acres, Tp. Sombra. P. O. address, Wallaceburg.

Croft, John, farmer. P. O. address, Bradshaw. Born in Westmoreland, England. Settled in Lambton, Jan. 1826. Owns S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 28, Con. 15, Sombra Tp., 100 acres.

Carey, R. F., farmer and provincial land surveyor. Owns N. part Lot A, and N.-W. part Lot 1, Con. 14, 584 acres, Sombra. Born in Ireland in 1819. Settled in Lambton County, 1853. P. O. address, Sombra.

Cain, Bernard, general merchant, agent for Dom. Tel. Co. Supplying vessels a specialty. Is a Justice of the Peace for Lambton County. Born in Prince Edward County, Dec. 22, 1846, and settled in Lambton, Dec., 1867. P. O. address, Port Lambton.

Dawson, Abraham, farmer and lumber dealer. Owns Lot 19, Con. 13; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 18, Con. 13; and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 17, Con. 13, Sombra, 400 acres; value, \$12,000. Born in New Brunswick Sept. 14th, 1828, and settled in Lambton, Feb., 1849. P. O. address, Wilkesport.

Dawson, Urias, farmer. P. O. address, Wilkesport. Born in Oxford County, 2nd March, 1813. Settled in Lambton County, 1849. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 12, Township of Sombra, 100 acres; value, \$5,000.

Draper, John, farmer, general builder, and contractor. Is at present School Trustee, Section 13. Was born in County of Two Mountains, Que., May 7th, 1827. Settled in Lambton Dec., 1862. P. O. address, Wallaceburg. He owns N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 11, Con. 5, 100 acres; value, \$4,000.

Dell, Oliver, farmer, general builder, and contractor. Owns Lot 14, Con. 9, 200 acres, Sombra Township; value, \$5,000. Born in Adelaide, County of Middlesex, and settled in Lambton Co., Sept., 1871.

Duffy, Charles, farmer. Was born in Cavan Co., Ireland, and settled in Lambton, May 8th, 1850. Owns S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, Con. 7, Sombra, 100 acres; value, \$6,500. Was formerly School Trustee and Pathmaster. P. O. address, Port Lambton.

Dingman, Jacob, farmer. Owns S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 5, Con. 14, Sombra, 106 acres. Born in Ontario, and settled in Lambton, June 23rd, 1849. P. O. address, Sombra.

Dawson, James, lumber merchant and general dealer. P. O. address, Sombra. Owns Lot 1, Con. 11; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot A, Con. 11; and N. part Lot B, Con. 11, Sombra, being 320 acres; value, \$10,000. Born in Kingston, Ont., June 14th, 1823, and settled in Lambton, Sept., 1857. Was at one time Reeve, and is an ex-MP.

Ellis, Isaac D., farmer. Was born in West Riding of York County, and settled in Lambton, October, 1851. Has held the position of School Trustee, and Postmaster. P. O. address, Sombra. Owns S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, Con. 14; S. part Lot 2, Con. 14; S. W. part Lot 3, Con. 14; part of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 4, Con. 14; and S.-W. part Lot 7, Con. 14—225 acres; value, \$6,000.

Ellwood, James, farmer. P. O. Wilkesport. Owns S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 14; and S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 14, Con. 14, Sombra Tp., 100 acres. Born in Lambton Co., 1839.

Grant, Mrs. Margaret. P. O. address, Thornyhurst. Born at Wallaceburg, Ont. Owns 948 acres, viz.: E. part Lot 9, Con. 9; N. part Lot 11, Con. 7; N.-W. part Lot 12, Con. 7; Lot 21, Con. 7; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 28, Con. 7; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 9; S.-E. part Lot 8, Con. 9; and Lot 10, Con. 9.

Gibbons, Benjamin, farmer. Owner of N.-E. part of Lot 12, Con. 7, Sombra, 100 acres. Born in Kent Co., Ont., and settled in Lambton, 1855. P. O. address, Wallaceburg.

Gibson, J. P., farmer. P. O. address, Port Lambton. Owns N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot D, Con. 7, Sombra, 100 acres; value, \$6,000. Born in Mosa, Middlesex County, 1835, and settled in Lambton, 1864.

Hooper, Rev. R., minister. Born in Plymouth, England, and settled in Lambton, March, 1862. Owns N.-E. part Lot 14, Con. 12—23 acres; value, \$1,000. P. O. address, Wilkesport.

Horton, C. H., lumber and planing mill. Resides at Port Lambton. Is at present Road Commissioner and Collector, and was at one time School Trustee, Section No. 6. Owns Village Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, Merritt Street East, and Lots 5 and 6 Merritt St. West, Port Lambton. Was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., and settled in Sombra, July, 1871.

Hayes, Thomas, Jr., hotel keeper, general contractor and auctioneer. Was born in Tecumseth, Simcoe County, Ontario, September, 1847, and settled in Sombra, 1871.

Henry, Nathaniel, farmer. P. O. address, Sombra. Owns S. E. part Lot 5, Con. 11; and N.-E. part Lot 5, Con. 10, 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Born at South Bay, Ont., and settled in Sombra in April, 1845. Was at one time Pathmaster and Road Commissioner.

Horton, C. H., manufacturer, doors, sash, blinds, and chain pumps. P. O. and residence, Port Sombra. Owns 20 acres, Con. F, Tp. Sombra; value, \$2,000. Born in the United States, 1817.

Howell, William S., school teacher. P. O. address, Sombra or Milford. Was at one time Assistant Master at Trenton High School. Born at South Bay, Prince Edward Co., and settled in Sombra in August, 1877. He owns N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 5, Con. 8, 100 acres; value, \$1,500. Residence, Milford.

Hart, Elizabeth. Owns 72 acres of land, being S. part of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lots C, D, and E, Con. 8; value, \$4,000. Born in Sombra, 1831. P. O. address, Port Lambton.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF LAMBTON COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Holt, Jason, farmer and wood merchant. Owns Lot D, Con. 10; S. part Lot C, Con. 10; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ B, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ A, Con. 10, Sombra; in all, 169 acres; value, \$13,000. Born in Wetherfield, Vermont, in 1805, and settled in Sombra, May, 1844. Was at one time Councillor. P. O. address, Sombra.

Henry, Lyman, farmer. Born at Darlington, Ont., September 7th, 1835. P. O. address, Sombra. Owns S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 4, Con. 11, Sombra, 100 acres; value, \$5,000.

Henry, Ira, farmer and lumber merchant. P. O. address, Sombra. Owns 100 acres of land, viz., S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 11, Sombra; value, \$4,000. Born in the Town of Whitby. Settled in Sombra in 1845. Was at one time School Trustee, and is at present a Justice of the Peace.

Jones, Amos, general merchant and harness maker. P. O. and residence, Port Lambton. Owns Lot No. 1, east of Front St., Village of Port Lambton. Settled in Sombra, December 24th, 1862. Was at one time Township Clerk of Durham.

Jackson, P. M., physician and surgeon. Residence and P. O., Port Lambton, Township of Sombra.

Knight, Peter, farmer. Born in England, August 26th, 1830. Settled in Sombra, March, 1861. Owns S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 17, Con. 15, N.-W. part of N.-E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 16, Con. 14, 70 acres; value, \$3,000. P. O. address, Wilkesport.

Kelly, Edward, wood merchant and steamboat agent. P. O. address and residence, Baby's Point. Owns S. part of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lots E. and F., Con. 6, and Lot 5, Con. 5, Sombra, 235 acres. Born in Leeds Co., and settled in Sombra in June, 1848. Is at present Postmaster at Baby's Point, and was formerly express agent.

Kehoe, John, farmer. Formerly member of the Irish Constabulary. Born in County Wexford, Ireland, November 19, 1829; and settled in Sombra, 1851. Owns Lot 2, Con. 8, Sombra. P. O. address, Port Lambton.

Kimball, William, merchant. Residence and P. O., Wilkesport. He owns S. part Lot 14, Con. 13, N.-E. part Lot 17, Con. 11, N.-E. part Lot 18, Con. 11, and S.-E. corner Lot 16, Con. 5, Sombra, 184 acres; value, \$5,000. Born at Brantford, Brant Co., Ont., October 24th, 1819, and settled in Sombra, July, 1846. Was formerly Postmaster and Justice of the Peace.

McNiece, John J., farmer. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 23, Con. 13, Sombra, 100 acres; value, \$3,000. Born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in Sombra in February, 1870. Was at one time Councillor. P. O. address, Wilkesport.

Merritt, P. W., farmer. P. O. and residence, Port Lambton. Owns 330 acres, viz., S. part of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lots E. and F., Con. 6, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot C, Con. 7, S.-W. part Lot 6, Con. 7, and Lot 26, Con. 7, (the last lot belonging to J. R. and P. W. Merritt), all in Sombra. He was born in Kingston, Ont., and settled in Sombra in June, 1845. Has been Com. in Q. B. and Justice of the Peace.

McDonald, John, farmer, carpenter and builder. Born in Belledune, 1806. Owns W. parts E. and F., Con. 6, Sombra, 23 acres. P. O. and residence, Port Lambton.

McDonald, John D., farmer, miller, and general merchant. Born in Lambton, 11th January, 1832, and is now a Justice of the Peace. Was formerly Town Councillor. Owns parts of Lots E. and F., Con. 7, and Lot D, Con. 6, Sombra, 420 acres. Residence and P. O., Port Lambton.

Menton, James, farmer and mariner. Residence and P. O., Port Lambton. Born in Sandwich, Ont., 1834. Settled in Sombra about 1840. Owns S. part Lot E, Con. 6, Sombra, 14 acres; value, \$3,500. Is also owner and master of steam barge *Thames*.

McDonald, D. A., farmer and wood merchant. Was born in Sombra, June 15th, 1849. (Father settled in 1820). Owns N. part of Lots E, D, and C, Con. 8, Sombra, 67 acres. P. O. address, Port Lambton.

Maybee, V. C., Assistant P. O. Clerk and Township Treasurer. P. O. address, Sombra.

Meyers, A. A., farmer. P. O. address, Sombra. Owns N.-W. part of Lot 3, Con. 10, middle part of Lot 5, Con. 9, N.-W. part Lot 5, Con. 10, and N.-W. part Lot 5, Con. 11, Sombra—175 acres; value, \$10,000. Born in Cornwall, Ont., November 9, 1828, and settled in Sombra in 1849. Was formerly a land agent.

McElmoyle, James, farmer. P. O. address, Port Lambton. Owns N.-E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot B, Con. 7, and S.-E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 4, Con. 8, Sombra, 100 acres; value, \$3,500. Born in County Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Sombra, July, 13th, 1846.

McDonald, H. M., ferryman between Port Lambton and United States. P. O. and residence, Port Lambton. Owns Lot 1, Village of Port Lambton, part of N. part Lot F, Con. 6, and part of village Lot 1, west side McDonald St. He was born in Wallaceburg, May 22nd, 1836.

Milliken, J. E., farmer. Owns N. part of Lots A and B, Con. 10, Sombra, 50 acres. Was born in Perth, Co. of Lanark in 1843. Settled in Sombra, 1850. P. O. address, Sombra.

Newkirk, G., farmer. Born in Chatham, Kent Co., Ont., Feb. 9th, 1837. Settled in Sombra, 1875. P. O. address, Port Lambton.

O'Leary, James, merchant. P. O. address and residence, Port Lambton. Born in Prince Edward Co., Ont., Sept. 21st, 1840. Was formerly Deputy Reeve and Councillor.

O'Donnell, Thomas, farmer. Owns N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 6, Sombra, 100 acres; value, \$2,500. Born in New York City, 15th Oct., 1840. Settled in Sombra, 16th January, 1869. He was formerly Collector. P. O. address, Port Lambton.

Palmer, Wm. E., farmer and school teacher. P. O. address, Thornyhurst. Owns N.-W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 7, Con. 8, Sombra, 5 acres; value, \$1,500. Born in Euphemia, June 19th, 1836.

Parkinson, Jas., merchant, Justice of the Peace. Born in London, Ont., 1838. Settled in Sombra, 1869. Is a general dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, flour, feed, &c., and owns Lot No. 6, Village of Wilkesport. P. O. address and residence, Wilkesport.

Ramsay, George, farmer. Owns Lot 22, Con. 14, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 21, Con. 13, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lots 17 and 18, Con. 11, Sombra, 500 acres; value, \$15,000. Born in Scotland, Sept. 24th, 1816, and is now Reeve and J. P. P. O. address, Wilkesport.

Reid, Jas., lumber merchant and farmer. P. O. address, Thornyhurst. Owns 200 acres of land in Sombra, viz., S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 11, Con. 10, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 12, Con. 9. Settled in Sombra in 1837, and is now extensively engaged in the lumber business.

Reid, John, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born in October, 1829, and came to Sombra in 1837. His property consists of N.-E. part Lot 13, Con. 5, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 14, Con. 6, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 14, Con. 5, and S.-E. part Lot 13, Con. 6, 270 acres; value, \$7,000. P. O. address, Wallaceburg.

Roberts, Adam, farmer. Owns S. part Lot D, Con. 8, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot C, Con. 8, and S. part Lot E, Con. 8, Sombra, 147 acres. Born in Woolford, Grenville Co., Ont. Settled in Sombra, 1854. P. O. address, Port Lambton.

Richards, Wm., farmer, carpenter and builder. Born in Norfolk Co., Ont. Settled in Sombra, Feb. 1st, 1869. Owns N.-W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 26, Con. 14, 48 acres; value, \$1,600. P. O. address, Bradshaw.

Robeson, Geo., farmer. Is School Trustee and formerly Township Councillor. Born in Yorkshire, Eng., December, 1831. Settled in Sombra, March, 1855. Owns S.-E. part Lot 3, Con. 14, and S.-E. part Lot 4, Con. 13, Sombra, 117 acres; value, \$4,000. P. O. address and residence, Sombra.

Rattray, Albert, farmer and wood merchant. (His father came to Sombra from Scotland in 1833). Born in Sombra, Aug., 1845. Owns N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot C, Con. 10, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, Con. 10, and S.-W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 10, 208 acres; value, \$6,100. P. O. address, Sombra.

Shepley, Solomon, farmer. P. O. address, Wallaceburg. Owns 50 acres of land in Sombra, being N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 12, Con. 6, and valued at \$3,000. Born in Raleigh Tp., County of Kent, Ont., and came to Sombra in Feb., 1852. Was at one time School Trustee, Section 13.

Sucia, J. Wesley, school teacher. Residence and P. O., Sombra Village. Born in Waterloo Tp., Waterloo Co., 1854. Settled in Sombra, Aug., 1878.

Smith, James, farmer and stone mason. Born in Ireland. Settled in Sombra, 1873. Owns N.-W. part Lot 29, Con. 14—70 acres; value, \$2,000. P. O. address, Bradshaw.

Smith, A. C., farmer. Owns part of Lots A, B, and C, Con. 11—35 acres; value, \$3,000. Born at Long Point, Ont. Settled in Sombra, May, 1830. P. O. address, Sombra.

Stover, Peter, flour and feed merchant, contractor and builder. P. O. and residence, Sombra.

Shaw, Elijah, farmer. Owns N.-W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 14, Sombra, 50 acres; value, \$1,500. Born in Ontario, 1834. Settled in Lambton, 1875. P. O. address, Courtwright.

Smith, Andrew, farmer, general merchant, telegraph office, &c., Ex-Councillor and now Reeve. Born, Middleton, Norfolk County, Ont., and settled in Sombra, May, 1831. His land consists of 108 acres, valued at \$12,000; being S. part Lot B, Con. 11, and S.-E. part Lot A, Con. 14. P. O. and residence, Sombra.

Thornbury, Edward, farmer, and agent for Joseph Hall & Co. of Oshawa, agricultural implements, &c. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 7, Con. 9, 100 acres, in Sombra. Was born in Gloucestershire, England, and came to Sombra in Sept., 1864. P. O. address, Thornyhurst.

Taylor, Alex., farmer. P. O. address, Bradshaw. Born in Scotland. Settled in Sombra, 1857. Owns N.-W. part Lot 25, Con. 15, and N.-E. part Lot 24, Con. 15, 113 acres.

Tiderington, Arch., blacksmith and farmer. Owns N.-E. part Lot 28, Con. 14, Sombra, 75 acres. Was born in Halton Co., Ont., Sept. 7th, 1835, and settled in Sombra in January, 1873. P. O. address, Bradshaw.

Thompson, John, farmer. Owns 300 acres in Sombra, being N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 7, and Lot 19, Con. 9; value, \$5,000. Born in Woodstock, Ont., and came to Sombra in Nov., 1869. Has been Deputy Reeve and Councillor. P. O. address, Port Lambton.

Wilson, Peter, farmer. Born in Sombra, Feb. 9th, 1854. P. O., Bradshaw. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 23, Con. 14, 100 acres, Sombra.

Wagstaff, C. J., manufacturer and dealer in boots, shoes, and rubbers. Owns part of Lot 2, Village of Port Lambton. Born in London, England, and came to Sombra in May, 1858. P. O. address and residence, Port Lambton.

Watson, W. H., farmer. Formerly Deputy Reeve of Sombra, and now Councillor. Born, Queen's Co., Ireland, 1838, and settled in Sombra in 1862. Land consists of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 4, Con. 15, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 15, 200 acres. P. O. address, Sombra.

Witherell, Chas. A., farmer. P. O. address, Wilkesport. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 11, Con. 13, N.-E. Cor. Lot 4, Con. 14 and N.-W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 15, Con. 14, 200 acres, Sombra; value, \$5,600. Born, New York State, 10th Oct., 1832, and came to Sombra, July 1st, 1838. Was Councillor for two years, and is now School Trustee, Section No. 8.

Wilson, Charles, farmer. Bradshaw P. O. Owns 100 acres; value, \$3,500; being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 23, Con. 14, Sombra. Born in Lambton Co., 1848.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP.

Auld, Robert, farmer. Warwick P. O. Was born in Scotland in 1834, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1878. Owns S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 2, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 3, 200 acres; value, \$9,000.

Auld, William, farmer. Land consists of 188 acres, being north half Lot 13, Con. 2, and west half Lot 13, Con. 3, Warwick. Is a native of Scotland; born, 1827, and came to Warwick Tp. in 1839. Value of land, \$9,000. P. O. address, Warwick.

Armstrong, Charles, farmer and carpenter. P. O. address, Warwick. Native of New Brunswick; born, 1833. Owns 50 acres of east half of Lot 3, Con. 1, N.E.R.

Anderson, James, farmer. Owns and occupies 50 acres in Lot 9, Con. 4, N. Born in Carleton Co., Ont., 1837, and became a settler in Lambton in 1869. P. O. address, Warwick.

Bently, Benjamin. P. O. address, Warwick, where he resides. Owns one acre of land; value, \$700. Was born in England in 1808, and came to Lambton in 1848.

Brisson, William, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land in Warwick, being east half Lot 24, Con. 1, S. E. R. He was born in Ireland in 1822, and came to Lambton in 1841. P. O. address, Wisbeach.

Barns, H. P., farmer and builder. Canadian by birth; became a settler in Lambton Co. 1861. Owns east half Lot 22, Con. 4, N. Arkona P. O.

Branchflower, George, farmer. P. O. address, Warwick. Born in Oxford Co., 1843. Settled in Lambton, 1869. Owns west half Lot 4, Con. 3, S., 100 acres.

Browne, Richard, tenant farmer. Occupies west half Lot 5, Con. 1, S. Is a native of this township, where he was born in 1852. P. O. address, Warwick.

Brent, George, farmer and general stock-raiser. Born in England, 1834. Came to this county, 1866. Owns 100 acres, being south half Lot 13, Con. 4, North, Warwick.

Brandon, James, farmer. P. O. address, Forest. Owns 150 acres, located in west half Lot 11, Con. 5, and north half of west half of Lot 11, Con. 4, N. Of Irish nativity; born, 1812. Became a settler in this county in 1852.

Brandon, William, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1848, came to Lambton with parents in 1852. Owns south half Lot 9, Con. 5, North, comprising 100 acres. P. O. address, Forest.

Brandon, Thomas, farmer. Warwick P. O. Owns the north half of east half Lot 10, Con. 4, North. Born in Ireland, 1837, and since 1862 has lived in Lambton Co.

Cameron, Donald, farmer. Land consists of east three-fourths Lot 26, Con. 4, S.E.R., west quarter Lot 25, Con. 4, S.E.R., and east quarter Lot 27, Con. 5, S.E.R., 250 acres; value, \$12,000; Tp. of Warwick. Was born in Scotland in 1822, and came to Lambton in 1845. P. O. address, Watford.

Cameron, Paul C., farmer and mechanic. P. O., Watford. Property consists of west half Lot 16, Con. 4, S.E.R., 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Was born in New Glasgow, Canada, in 1833, and came to Lambton Co. in 1854.

Cameron, John, farmer. Was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in 1825, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1845. Owns west half Lot 20, Con. 4, S.E.R., Warwick, 100 acres; value, \$6,000. P. O. address, Watford.

Cameron, Wm. D., farmer. Land consists of east half Lot 19, Con. 4, S.E.R., 100 acres; value, \$8,000. P. O. address, Watford. Was born in Warwick Tp., Lambton Co., in 1853.

Clark, J. S., cheese manufacturer. P. O. address, Warwick. He was born in England in 1843, and settled in Lambton Co., 1873.

Carroll, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres in Warwick Tp., being E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 12, Con. 2, S. E. R.; value, \$6,000. Born in Ireland in 1815, and came to Lambton Co. in 1847. P. O. address, Watford.

Charbonnel, A. B. P. O. Toronto. Manager for Mason and Risch, Toronto.

Cates, Charles, farmer. P. O. address, Forest. Canadian. Born, 1834. Came to Lambton, 1865. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 11, Con. 6, 100 acres.

Campbell, Duncan, farmer. Owns 100 acres in W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 10, Con. 6, north. Born in Scotland, 1820. Came to this county, 1850. Has been Reeve of the Township. P. O. address, Forest.

Coomes, Henry, farmer. Born in Somersetshire, Eng., 1810. Settled in this county, 1852. Owns 75 acres in the N.-W. part of Lot 4, Con. 3, north. P. O. address, Forest.

Conkey, Samuel, farmer. Wisbeach P. O. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 29, Con. 2, north. Of Canadian birth, born 1859. Settled in Lambton, 1879.

Dunlop, Duncan, farmer. Owns and occupies E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 19, Con. 3, north, 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1819. Became a pioneer of Lambton Co. in 1833. P. O. address, Birnam.

Dillabough, Ira, farmer. P. O. address, Watford. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 9, Con. 5, S.E.R., 50 acres; value, \$3,000. Born in 1837; settled in Lambton Co. in 1868.

Donley, James, hotel proprietor. Was born in Nova Scotia in 1833. Settled in Lambton Co., 1849. Residence and P. O., Arkona.

Eccles, John D., Jr., farmer. P. O. address, Warwick. Owns west half Lot 14, Con. 2, N.E.R., 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Born in Warwick Tp., County of Lambton, 1840.

Elliot, J. F., bailiff, auctioneer, and farmer. Is a native of Warwick Tp.; born, 1851. Owns east three-quarters Lot 14, Con. 1, N. E. R., 75 acres. P. O. address, Warwick.

Edwards, R. W., farmer. P. O. address, Wisbeach. Owns west half Lot 30, Con. 1, S. E. R., and east half Lot 29, Con. 1, N.E.R., Warwick. Settled in the county, 1878.

Falloon, Maurice, farmer, Warwick P. O. Owns 250 acres, including east half Lot 9, Con. 2, east half of west half Lot 8, Con. 2, south half of east half Lot 10, Con. 3, north half of west half Lot 10, Con. 3. Native of this country; born, 1821. Came to this county, 1854.

Gault, Robert, farmer. Forest P. O. Born in Ireland in 1836. Located in Lambton Co., 1864. Owns 100 acres of land, consisting of north-west quarter Lot 3, Con. 3, and south-west quarter Lot 3, Con. 4, North.

Greer, William, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1839. Settled in Warwick in 1861. His property consists of west half Lot 29, Con. 4, S.E.R., and east quarter Lot 24, Con. 4, S.E.R., 150 acres; value, \$6,000. P. O. address, Watford.

Graham, Peter, farmer, M.P.P., and is Reeve of Warwick. P. O. address, Warwick. Owns east half Lot 12, Con. 4, N.E.R., and south-west quarter Lot 15, Con. 5, N.E.R., 150 acres; value, \$12,000. Was born in England in 1821, and settled in Warwick in 1843.

Harper, S. J., farmer, Warwick P. O. Born in Halton Co., 1845. Settled in Lambton, 1868. Owns east half Lot 6, Con. 1, North, 100 acres.

Hall, Joseph, farmer. Born in the Gore of Toronto in 1844. Came to Lambton, 1853, and was Councillor in 1879. Owns west half Lot 22, Con. 3, N.E.R., west half Lot 22, Con. 2, N.E.R., and quarter Lot 22, Con. 4, N.E.R., 302 acres; value, \$15,000. P. O. address, Arkona.

Hume, Alexander, farmer. Held the position of Deputy Reeve in 1873, and Councillor in 1874. Was born in Township of Warwick, Lambton Co., in 1838. Owns west half Lot 19, Con. 6, S.E.R., and east half Lot 20, Con. 6, S.E.R., 200 acres; value, \$10,000. P. O. address, Watford.

Harrower, Andrew, farmer. P. O. address, Watford. Born in Lambton Co., 1843. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 20, Con. 5, S.E.R., and east quarter Lot 19, S.E.R., 150 acres; value, \$3,000.

Humphries, John, carriage builder. Owns six village lots; value, \$2,000. P. O. and residence, Warwick. Born in Ireland, and settled in Lambton, March, 1875.

Hawkins, James, farmer. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1812, and came to Lambton Co. about 26 years ago. Owns west half Lot 5, Con. 1, N.E.R., and east half Lot 4, Con. 1, N.E.R., 200 acres. P. O. address, Warwick.

Harper, George, farmer. Owns 50 acres in south half Lot 12, Con. 5. Born in Peel Co., 1859. Came with parents to Lambton in 1862. Warwick P. O.

Harper, Thomas, grist, saw, carding, and fulling mills. Owns part Lot 13, Con. 2, N.E.R.; value, \$4,500; in Township of Warwick. P. O. address, Warwick. Born in County of Wellington in 1851. Moved to Lambton Co., 1859.

Holbrook, H. J., farmer. Property consists of south half of north half Lot 7, Con. 1, N.E.R., Warwick, 50 acres; value, \$2,800. Born in County of Perth, and settled in Lambton, 1869. P. O. address, Warwick.

Hilburn, Levi, farmer. Was born in Canada in 1819, and settled in Warwick Tp. in 1849. Owns west part Lot 22, Con. 6, N.E.R., Warwick, 70 acres. P. O. address, Arkona.

Holbrook, Edward. Was born in Queen's Co., Ireland, 1814. Came to Warwick Tp. in 1868, and farms 50 acres of land, being north half of north half Lot 7, Con. 1, N.E.R.; value, \$3,000. P. O., Warwick.

Hoover, J. F., farmer, miller, and constable. Land consists of east pt. Lot 23, Con. 6, N.E.R., Warwick, 50 acres; value, \$2,000. Was born in Welland Co., 1834. Settled in Lambton, 1849. P. O. address, Arkona.

Hoover, John, farmer. P. O. address, Arkona. Is a native of Welland Co.; born, 1816, and moved to Lambton in 1852. Owns west part Lot 23, Con. 6, N.E.R., Warwick Tp., 100 acres; value, \$7,000.

James, Mrs. Owns Lot 14, Con. 3, N.E.R.; north half Lot 7, Con. 2, N.E.R., and east half of west half of Lot 16, Con. 3, N.E.R., 350 acres; value, \$15,000. Is a native of Scotland; born, 1829, and settled in Lambton Co., 1838. P. O. address, Warwick.

Kenward, Franklin, school teacher. Warwick. Owns north-east quarter Lot 15, Con. 2, N.E.R., 50 acres. Was born in Warwick Tp., 1849. He teaches S.S. No. 2, and also farms. P. O. address, Warwick.

Kimball, Norman, farmer. P. O. address, Forest. Canadian by birth; born, 1833. Settled in this county, 1863. Owns 125 acres of land, Lot 4, Con. 2, North.

Kenward, E. F., school teacher. Was born in Warwick Tp., Lambton Co., 1861. P. O. and residence, Warwick.

Kingstone, Arthur J., and Kingstone, Charles J. (agent). P. O. address, Warwick. Farmers and salt manufacturers. They own about 3,000 acres in the township.

Kernochan, David, farmer. Forest P. O. Born in Ireland, 1812. Came to Lambton, 1865. Owns 50 acres in Lot 4, Con. 7, North.

Lambert, Levi, grist and saw miller. Property worth \$3,000. P. O. address and residence, Warwick. Born in Middlesex Co., 1854. Moved to Lambton Co. 1869.

Learn, Henry, farmer. Owns and occupies west half Lot 3, Con. 2, North. Born in Waterloo Co., 1844. Located in this county, 1870.

McCormack, Joseph, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1815. Settled in this county, 1855. Owns 100 acres, comprising north half Lot 12, Con. 5, North. P. O. address, Forest.

McRorie, Daniel, farmer. Warwick P. O. Born in Canada, 1844. Came to Lambton, 1879. Occupies and owns east half Lot 4, Con. 1, South, 100 acres.

McCormick, Robert, farmer and brickmaker. Owns east half Lot 14, Con. 2, N.E.R.; west half of east three-quarters of Lot 14, Con. 1, 175 acres, Warwick Tp. Was born in Ireland, 1847, and moved into Lambton Co., 1862. P. O. address, Warwick.

Morris, J. M., school teacher and farmer. Owns and occupies east half of west half of Lot 3, Con. 1, South. Native of Lambton Co.; born, 1856.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF LAMBTON COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Miller, Isaac, contractor, carpenter, and joiner. Residence and P.O., Warwick. Native of York Co., Ont. Came to Lambton Co., 1854.

Mathews, Robert, farmer. Forest P.O. Born in this county, 1841. Owns the west half of Lot 5, Con. 4, North.

McNaughton, R., farmer. Was born in Lambton Co., 1849, and owns west quarter of Lot 15, Con. 4, S.E.R., and south-east quarter of Lot 14, Con. 4, S.E.R., 100 acres; value, \$8,000. P.O. address, Watford.

McLachlan, Donald, farmer. P.O. address, Warwick. Owns west half, Lot 6, Con. 2, North. Born in Scotland, 1818, and came to Lambton Co., 1867.

McFarland, Robert, farmer. Owns north half Lot 10, Con. 5, North. Born in Canada, 1843. Came to this county, 1867. Is a Justice of the Peace. Forest P.O.

Mitchell, Jerry, farmer. Late of Watford, where he resided on corner of Erie and Warwick Sts. Owns north-west quarter Lot 17, Con. 6, S.E.R., Warwick, 50 acres; value, \$3,000. Born in Lambton, 1848. P.O., Watford.

McFarland, Hopkin, farmer. Owns and occupies south half Lot 10, Con. 5, North. Canadian by nativity; born, 1821. Settled in Lambton, 1876. Forest P.O.

McKenzie, George, schoolmaster. Commenced teaching, 1875, S.S. 17 Plympton; 1879, S.S. No. 15, Warwick. Was born on the Atlantic Ocean, 1857, and arrived at Lambton Co. the same year.

McPherson, G., farmer. Owns N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 20, Con. 6, N. E. R.; and part Lot 18, Con. 7, Warwick; and parts of Lots 16 and 17, Bosanquet, 204 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Born in Scotland, 1830. P. O. address, Arkona.

Maidment, Samuel, farmer. P. O. address, Forest. Owns part of Lot 2, Con. 4, North, consisting of 39 acres. Born in this township, 1843.

McGillicuddy, E., farmer. Was Reeve during the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879. Is a native of Ireland. Born in 1819. Settled in Lambton in 1856. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 20, Con. 1, N. E. R., 100 acres; value, \$5,000. P. O., Watford.

Mellon, Washington, farmer. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 12, Con. 7, North. Native of Nova Scotia; born, 1831. Came to Lambton, 1847. P. O. address, Forest.

Newell, James, waggon-maker and general blacksmith. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 12, Con. 6; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 30, Con. 6, 200 acres, Warwick Township. Born in Elgin Co., 1840. Settled in Lambton County, 1852. P. O., Alvinston.

Orr, James, farmer, Arkona P. O. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 26, Con. 2, North. Born in Canada, 1845. Came to Lambton with parents when five years old.

Phillips, Albert, farmer. P. O., Wisbeach. Was born in Lambton, 1840. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 27, Con. 1, S. E. R., 100 acres; value, \$5,000.

Pethybridge, Mrs. Geo. Owns 1 Lot, Erie St., Watford Village, value, \$700. Born in London, England, 1841. Keeps a hotel. P. O., Watford.

Rogers, Wm. H., farmer and stock breeder. His property consists of W. part Lot 10, Con. 1, N.E.R., and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 10, Con. 1, N.E.R., 140 acres. Was born in Warwick Township, 1858. P. O. address, Warwick.

Ross, John, farmer and stock raiser. Owns S. W. part Lot 19, Con. 1, N. E. R., and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 17, Con. 1, S. E. R., 155 acres; value, \$8,000. Born in Toronto, Ontario, in 1833. Has 3 children living and 1 dead. P. O. address, Watford.

Rogers, John B., farmer. P. O. address, Warwick. Was born in 1849, and came to Warwick Township, Lambton County, in 1854. Owns 100 acres of land, which is valued at \$5,000, being N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 10, Con. 2, N. E. R., Warwick.

Robertson, Robert, farmer and general stock raiser. Is owner of Lot 27, Con. 4, North, 200 acres. Native of Scotland; born, 1823. Came to Lambton County, 1850. P. O. address, Arkona.

Smith, William F., farmer. Warwick P. O. Owns 103 acres of land, being N. part of Lots 2 and 3, Con. 3, South. Born in Germany, 1818. Settled here, 1845.

Shrapnell, W. H., teacher. Living on Lot 24, Con. 1, Warwick. Commenced teaching in 1878 in S. S. No. 10, Warwick. Born in Ingersoll, 1858, and settled in Lambton, 1868. P.O. address, Walnut.

Smith, Benjamin, farmer. Owns N. part Lot 49, Con. 4, Tp. Ancaster, Wentworth Co. Born in Ontario in 1829. P.O. address, Watford.

Smith, Joseph, tenant farmer. Occupies S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 7, Con. 1, North. Born in this county, 1859. Warwick P.O.

Stewart, Mrs. C. Resides upon E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 17, Con. 1, S. E. R. Was born in 1834, and came to Lambton Co. in 1877. P.O. address, Warwick.

Thompson, Wm., farmer and drover. Owns N.-W. part Lot 4, Con. 1, part of Lot 4, Con. 2, and part of Lot 11, Con. 2, all in Tp. of Medcalfe, Co. Middlesex, where he was born. Came to Lambton in 1849. P.O. address, Watford.

Thompson, William, farmer. Birnam P.O. Born in Lambton Co., 1842. Owns 250 acres, including W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 21, Con. 3, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 4, Con. 2, North.

Thompson, Andrew, farmer. Born in London, Middlesex Co., in 1840, and came to Lambton in 1843. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 20, Con. 3, N. E. R., and N.-E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 20, Con. 3, N. E. R., 150 acres; value, \$9,000. P.O. address, Birnam.

Trowbridge, David, farmer. P. O. address, Forest. Is a native of Elgin County; born, 1832. Came to this township, 1855. Owns 250 acres, including his homestead on Lot 4, Con. 7.

Thexton, W. & R., farmers. P. O. address, Watford. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 4, S. E. R., 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Born in Westmoreland, England, and settled in Lambton in 1867.

Thomas, William, hotel keeper. Residence and P. O. address, Warwick. Owns 6 Lots in the Village of Watford; value, \$1,000. Born in Devonshire, England, 1834. Settled in Lambton County, 1860.

Utter, Jacob, farmer and merchant. Born in Toronto in 1814. Settled in Lambton Co., 1832. Owns $\frac{1}{2}$ S.-E. part Lot 9, Con. 1, N.E.R., and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 1, N.E.R., Warwick, 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. P. O. address, Warwick.

Varnum, D. P., farmer. Forest, P.O. Owns 150 acres, being N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 13, Con. 6, north. Born in Canada, 1822. Became a settler in Lambton, 1871.

Welch, Charles, tenant farmer. Occupies Lot 13, Con. 7, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 14, Con. 7. Born in Canada in 1853. Settled in Lambton, 1874.

Williamson, John, farmer, formerly merchant. Owns Lot 22, Con. 5, S.E.R., and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 21, Con. 5, S.E.R., Warwick Tp., 300 acres; value, \$14,000. Born in Ireland, 1810, and settled in Lambton Co. in 1833. Was Tp. Treasurer. P.O. address, Watford.

Williams, Thomas, farmer. Born in Warwick Tp., Lambton Co., 1840. Owns Lot 26, Con. 1, Tp. Warwick. P.O. address, Wisbeach.

Watson, William, farmer. P.O. address, Wisbeach. Is a Scotchman; born, 1833. Settled in Lambton, 1853. Owns W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 27, Con. 1, N.E.R., and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 26, Con. 1, N.E.R., 200 acres.

Watson, David, farmer. Owns E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 27, Con. 1, S.E.R., Warwick Tp., 100 acres. Born in Lambton Co., 1840. P.O. address, Wisbeach.



